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# CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK

## Taiwan (Formosa)

## Taihoku Province

## OPNAV 13-27

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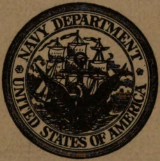

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# CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK

## Taiwan (Formosa)

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# LETTER OF PROMULGATION

Office of the Chief of Naval Operations,
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Washington 25, D. C.
30 September 1944

## CIVIL AFFAIRS HANDBOOK

*Taiwan (Formosa)—Taihoku Province*

OPNAV 13–27

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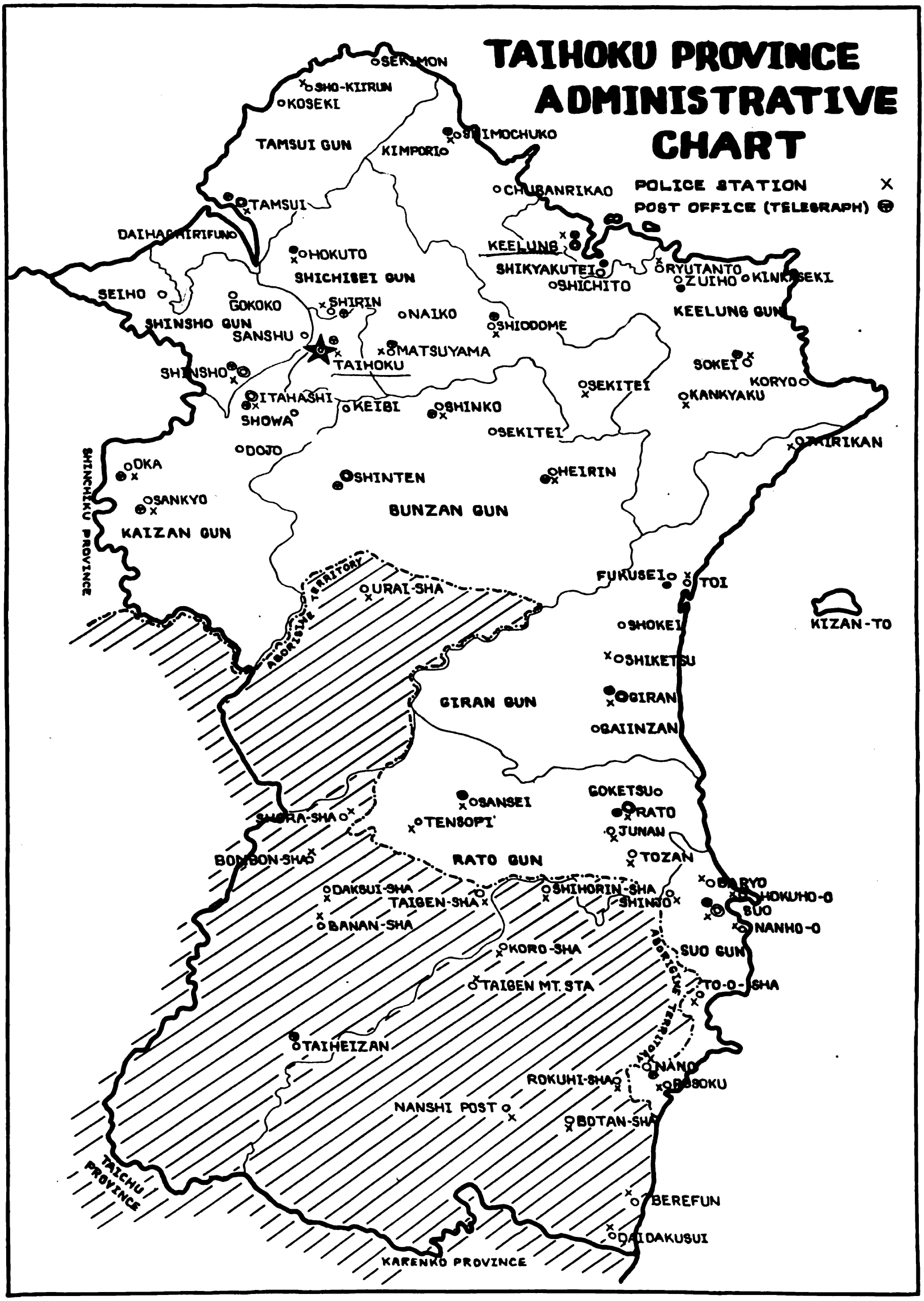

FIGURE 1.—Frontispiece. Taihoku Province: administrative chart.

# PREFACE

1. **General.** This handbook is intended to be a catalogue of facts about Taihoku Province that will be useful to civil affairs officers. It is one of the provincial supplements referred to in the preface of Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan* (*Formosa*) OPNAV 50E–12. In addition to specific data, some general information is given to supplement that appearing in the general civil affairs handbook just mentioned and Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan* (*Formost*),*Economic Supplement,* OPNAV 50E–13. Part I is a topical study of the features of the province, according to subject matter. Part II is a collection of the data for each administrative (geographic) subdivision or area. Most of the information has been derived from Japanese sources. Certain reservations must be made with respect to the reliability and accuracy of such sources. Particular difficulty has been encountered in achieving consistency throughout with respect to facts and figures. These considerations lead to the caution that the data herewith presented are not complete or infallible.

2. **Administrative subdivisions.** Taihoku Province is divided, for administrative purposes, into Taihoku City (the capital); two other cities: Keelung City and Giran City; and nine *gun*. The cities are geographically situated within Shichisei-gun, Keelung-gun and Giran-gun respectively, but each has an administration which is separate from that of the *gun* in which it is located. The nine *gun* are divided into smaller *sho* or *gai*, both of which are small geographic and administrative units in which there are a number of separate inhabited localities (*aza*), each with a name of its own. Like *sho* and *gai*, the cities also include outlying communities and hamlets. Each city proper is divided into *sho* (sometimes called *machi*).

The term *gun* corresponds roughly to the English word "county." A *shi* is an incorporated municipality, and the term is herein used interchangeably with "city." The term *gai* is used in two senses: (1) to designate a single town, (2) to designate a group of towns or villages, one of them being the seat of administration. A *sho* is essentially the same as a *gai*, except for the name and the fact that *gai* are usually more important administrative areas with more urban characteristics than the *sho*. The latter are essentially rural areas. Both terms may be roughly translated as "township." The term *cho* is used to denote an administrative subdivision of a city. A *cho* is usually composed of several blocks, and may in general be regarded as a ward or precinct.

Since the above-mentioned approximate English equivalents for *gun, gai, sho, aza* and *cho* are not satisfactory in all respects, the Japanese terms have in most instances been retained and their use is recommended.

3. **Addresses.** In American usage addresses are given by writing first the street number, then the street, city, and state. In Japan and Taiwan, the reverse order is followed; for example: Taihoku-shu, Giran-shi, Semmon-cho, 1 chome, 8 banchi. The term *chome* indicates a subdivision of a *cho,* usually consisting of one or several contiguous blocks of buildings. Not all the *cho* in Taiwan cities are divided into *chome*. The term *banchi* is used to designate the house number. While the example just given of writing addresses is usually adhered to, the order is sometimes reversed to correspond with the American system, so that, in the example above cited, the address may also be written: 8, 1 chome, Semmon-cho, Giran-shi, Taihoku-shu.

4. **Place names.** Attention is invited to the great difficulty experienced in finding a satisfactory system of transliterating Taiwan place names. The difficulty is caused first by the fact that place names in Taiwan (with the exception of many aborigine village names) are written in Chinese characters, which both the Japanese and the Chinese use, but pronounce differently. Secondly, the Japanese have two or more pronunciations for many characters but no fixed rule governing their use. In the third place, the Chinese pronunciation varies according to the Chinese dialect. Thus there is no single pronunciation for these names which will serve for all purposes. Furthermore, there is more than one way commonly employed for rendering into English (Roman) letters the two Japanese versions and most of the Chinese dialect versions.

The greatest source of confusion is likely to be the difference between what a place is called by the local inhabitants, who speak for the most part either the Amoy or Hakka dialects of Chinese, and what it is called by the Japanese, the latter being the version that appears on most maps and in most of the literature about Taiwan. A minor complication is that the more important towns on the island have been given new names (i.e. new characters) since the Japanese occupation, though among the older inhabitants the "old names" (in some cases colloquialisms), by which these towns were known prior to the Japanese occupation, still continue in use.

In this handbook the preferred Japanese pronunciation of the characters has been employed because it is what is most frequently found on maps and in books about Taiwan. For the same reason the older and generally accepted Hepburn system of transliterating Japanese terms has been kept instead of the newer and less convenient *Nihonshiki* style. A glossary has been provided, however, with the Chinese characters for all place names and for all "old names" where such exist, as well as the transliteration of both the preferred Japanese and the local dialect versions.

Where Japanese personal names are listed, the surname is given in full capitals in this book, to avoid misinterpretation.

5. **Japanese weights and measures.** In Appendix II is a table of the most commonly used Japanese weights and measures, with their American and metric equivalents.

6. **Business organizations.** According to Japanese corporation law, business organizations are classified into three categories: (1) *Kabushiki Kaisha,* joint stock companies, usually with limited liability and widely distributed shares; (2) *Goshi Kaisha,* partnerships with limited liability in which the partnership interests or shares are usually closely held; (3) *Gomei Kaisha,* general partnerships with unlimited liability and composed of a few related individuals.

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# Part I. Provincial Data

## I. GEOGRAPHY

1. **General survey.** Within Taihoku Province is Taihoku City, which is the political, economic, and cultural center of the island as well as the seat of the Taiwan government-general and the provincial government. In 1940 the population of the province was 1,140,530, or about 19 per cent of the total population of Taiwan. The provincial population is given as 1,159,648 in OPNAV 50E-12. The concentration of Japanese is very marked, particularly in and about Taihoku City. In 1940 there were 135,017 Japanese residents of the province, or about 41 per cent of all the Japanese living on the island. In the same year, Formosan-Chinese numbered 979,619, approximately 17 per cent of the total, while only about 6.5 per cent, 9,821, of the aborigine population of the island were reported for Taihoku Province. Even greater than the percentage of Japanese in the area is the proportion of those classified as foreigners, mainly Chinese nationals. These in 1940 numbered 24,748 persons and therefore constituted approximately 54 per cent of the foreign population of Taiwan. The land area of the province is 1,787.22 square miles (297.87 square *ri* or 4,594.2 square kilometers), or 12.7 per cent of that of the island. This area is divided, in accordance with the local law and custom, between the *Heichi,* or plains region, which covers 2,874.9 square kilometers (1,109.7 square miles), and the *Banchi,* or aborigine region, comprising 1,719.3 square kilometers (663.6 square miles). Sharp restrictions are imposed on travel between the two. Japanese statistics exclude the aborigine territory unless the contrary is indicated. Agriculture, fishing, and mining are the principal enterprises in Taihoku-shu. The chief products are rice, tea, sweet-potatoes, fish, coral, coal, and gold. In 1939, 12.8 per cent of Taiwan's agricultural products were produced in Taihoku Province. Marine products constituted 46.1 per cent of the island's total, together with about 90 per cent of all mining and metallurgical products. Keelung City, at the north, is Taiwan's most important commercial and fishing port as well as its center of mining industry. In addition to the 3 cities (*shi*) Taihoku and Keelung, there are nine *gun* in the province, subdivided into 38 *gai* and *sho.* Giran-gai attained *shi* (city) status on or shortly after 28 October 1940.

2. **Location.** All of the island of Taiwan north of approximately Lat. 24° 20′ N. consists of two provinces of almost exactly the same size; namely, Taihoku-shu on the east, and Shinchiku-shu on the west. Taihoku-shu occupies the whole of the northeast coast and also the northernmost part of the northwest coast. It extends from as far west as Long. 121° 16′ 35″ E. to Cape Sansho (*Sanshokaku*) at Long. 122° 00′ E., which is the easternmost extremity of the island, and from Cape Fuki (Fukikaku) at the northern tip of the island (Lat. 25° 18′ 05″ N.), to the Daidakusui River at approximately Lat. 24° 19′ N. Taihoku Province thus has a maximum width of about 45.5 statute miles from east to west and an extreme length from north to south of approximately 70 statute miles. Occupying the most northerly part of Taiwan, it is the part of the island nearest to Japan, the Ryu Kyu archipelago, and all of the China coast from Foochow northward. By air, Keelung, its principal port, is 1290 statute miles from Tokyo and only 165 miles from Foochow. By sea it is 1134 nautical miles from Yokohoma, 628 miles from Nagasaki, and 148 miles from Foochow (for other statistics on distances see Transportation, p. 57).

3. **Coasts and coastal waters.** The coastline of Taihoku Province extends 115 nautical miles (without computing small indentations and irregularities) from the northwest coast on the Strait of Formosa around the northernmost tip of the island, then southeasterly to the island's most easterly cape, and then south to the Daidakusui River at Lat. 24° 18′ 40″. Although it has more bays, harbors, and ports than any other part of the island, this coastline is, in general, characterized by its inhospitality and lack of good shelter. The waters of the northwest coast are shallow and silted, particularly around the mouth of the Tamsui River, which constitutes a handicap to navigation. Along the northeast coast they are deeper, but there are complex ocean tides and currents, while the waters of the east coast are very deep. Figure 2, p. 3, presents the chief characteristics of these coastal waters as well as other information on the geographic features of the province, including topography, relief, and drainage.

The most westerly point of the Taihoku Province coastline is at Long. 121° 16′ 25″ E. opposite the Strait of Formosa and the East China Sea. From here it extends northeasterly for 10 miles in a long arc to Tamsui-ko (Tamsui Harbor). The shore consists of a plain about 150 meters (492 feet) high which is connected to a range of hills south of Tamsui. Tamsui-ko is at the mouth of the Tamsui River, which deposits so much silt that the harbor depth is only 3.7 to 4.3 meters (12.1 to 14.1 feet) at its mouth. Even shallow-draft vessels must wait for high tide in order to enter or leave. Although sheltered from other directions, the harbor is open to winds from the northwest. Therefore, it is a very poor anchorage during the northwest monsoon, which prevails during the greater part of the year. From Tamsui the sandy, rock-strewn shoreline extends in a northeast direction, fringed by rock shoals, for a distance of 8.5 miles to Rinsan-bi (Rinsan Point). Between here and Fukikaku (Cape Fuki), the northernmost tip of the island, there is an open bay which is 1.5 miles wide. Fukikaku is a steep, rocky promontory fringed by rocky roofs and shoals which parallel the coast for two or three miles to the east. There are a few small sandy beaches among the sea cliffs, but the water is usually rough and the currents run fast. East of Fukikaku the shore line curves toward the southeast and extends for eight miles to the Shishito-bi (Shishito Point), just west of which there is a small bay, used as a small boat anchorage, and a sandy beach where a stream flows into the sea. Southeastward for about 2.8 miles to Yaryu-hanto (Yaryu Peninsula) the shore is a long sandy beach with numerous offshore reefs. From Yaryu-hanto the coast continues in a southeasterly direction, with numerous indentations and irregularities, for about four miles to Banjintai-bi (Banjintai Point), which is the west point of Keelung harbor. This stretch consists chiefly of cliffs with offshore reefs and shoals, except for a sandy beach near the mouth of the Moren-Koi (Moren River). There is a white brick lighthouse on Janjintai-bi, where the light is at an elevation of 41 meters (134.6 feet).

Keelung harbor (*Kiirun-ko*) is the best natural harbor in Taiwan and is the location of the island's greatest port. The eastern side of the entrance is guarded by Sharyo-to (Palm Island). Close off the northwest shore is another smaller island know as Chusanshi-to. Sharyo-to is separated from the mainland by a very narrow strait called Hasshaku-mon, navigable only by small boats and junks. Keelung harbor is a fjordlike indentation extending south-southwest a distance of 2.2 miles from its entrance, which is 1,200 yards wide. The first mile of the bay is known as the outer harbor; it becomes progressively narrower toward the south, is open to the north, and the water is likely to be rough. The inner harbor begins where the bay curves toward the southwest and where a small artificial basin out into the western shore extends toward the northwest. It is 1.2 miles long and varies from about 300 to 600 yards in width. It is not deep, but with considerable dredging it accommodates vessels up to 20,000 tons. A break-water sheltering the inner harbor, together with numerous other harbor improvements, makes this a safe anchorage and port in all weather.

Some 3 miles northeast of the Keelung Harbor entrance is a small, black, rock islet known as Kiirun-to (Keelung Island), from which there extends for 1.3 miles in a south-southwesterly direction a dangerous hidden reef. For 10 miles east of Sharyo-to the coast is very irregular, consists mainly of rocky cliffs, and is bordered by reefs and shoals. The only sheltered place is Chimuowan (Chimuo Bay), which is a roughly circular bay midway between Sharyo-to and Bito-kaku (Cape Bito). It has an average depth in the middle of 11 meters (36.08 feet) and is sheltered from all but northeast winds. From here to Bito-kaku the coast is rocky and steep, with sudden depths. Bito-kaku is a sheer cliff at the northeast end of a peninsula, and is encircled by a reef 250 yards offshore. There is a lighthouse on the point, where the light is 67.6 meters (222 feet) above mean sea level.

Within 30 miles north of Bito-kaku are three islands known as Agincourt Island (Hoka-sho), Crag Island (Monka-sho), and Pinnacle Island (Kahoi-sho). Agincourt, which is the largest and most distant, reaches an elevation of 129 meters (423 feet) and has on its summit a lighthouse whose light is 146 meters (479 feet) above mean sea level. It is located at Lat. 25° 38′ N., Long. 122° 04′ E. Crag is a rocky, treeless island with three round summits; and lies about 8.5 miles south of Agincourt in Lat. 25° 29′ N., Long. 122° 06′ E. Pinnacle Island is a jagged rock formation with sheer black cliffs on all sides and is situated 9.3 miles southwest of Crag Island in Lat. 25° 06′ N., Long. 121° 56′ 30″ E.

For 10 miles southeast of Bito-kaku the coast is bay-shaped and shallow, extending eastward to Sancho-kaku (Cape Sancho), which is the most easterly point of Taiwan. South of Bito-kaku the shore is precipitous and rocky, with offshore reefs, but four miles west of Sancho-kaku there is a low, sandy stretch near the mouth of the Sokei River. From this point eastward to Sancho-kaku there are steep rock cliffs, except for a small bay called Bee-wan used chiefly as a small boat anchorage, which is just west of the cape. Sancho-kaku ends in a low, flat point. West of this is a tableland surmounted on its south side by a peak 167 meters (547 feet) high. Situated on a hill near the eastern extremity of the cape and south of the low, flat point is Sancho-kaku lighthouse, whose light is 102 meters (332 feet) above mean sea level. The cape is encircled by reefs and shoals.

South of Sancho-kaku the coastline curves southwest and then south in a long arc until Suo Bay is reached—a distance of approximately 30 miles. Situated midway between these two points and five miles offshore is Kizan-to (also known as Kusoan-to or Turtle Island). This island is an active volcano rising to a summit 408 meters (1,339 feet) high. It is 1.5 miles wide from east to west and approximately one mile from north to south. Most of the inhabitants are fishermen who live in the village of Kizan. The mainland coast south of Sancho-kaku for a distance of 12 miles is, for the most part, rocky and composed of steep cliffs. There are no sheltered bays,or inlets. Toi, however, near the Toi River mouth, has a small harbor south of the town. The shallowness of the harbor and the river mouth, as well as the impracticability of navigating the Toi River, greatly detract from the port's usefulness. Southward from here the broad Giran plain opens up. The coast is very regular and low, with sandy and rocky stretches. Some 10 miles south of Toi is Toko-ko (Toko Harbor), which is situated at the junction of the Giran, Dakusui, and Tozan Rivers. This harbor is only 275 yards broad and, being shallow, is not navigable by other than small craft. Lighters ply the Giran River between Toko-ko and Giran-gai. North of this harbor mouth is a stretch of fairly high sand dunes.

Eight miles south along the sandy shore from Toko-ko is a long promontory known as Hok-kaku (North Cape). A mile east of its point is a dangerous group of dry, washed, and submerged rocks, which is called Sansontai. All along this coast the bottom extends outward from the shore like a shelf for a mile, reaching a depth of 20 meters (65.6 feet). Beyond this, however, it falls off abruptly to very great depths. Hok-kaku is the northern arm which shelters Suo Bay (Suo-ko). Near its eastern tip the Suo lighthouse is situated, the light being 56.9 meters (186.7 feet) above mean sea level. Suo Harbor is the only good harbor on the east coast of Taiwan and would be considered to be the island's best natural harbor if it had greater depth. It is a circular bay surrounded by hills on three sides with a harbor mouth 1,500 yards wide opening to the southeast. When winds or seas are from the southeast the bay is rough and dangerous, but additional shelter is afforded by two much smaller branch bays to the north and south respectively of the main harbor entrance. These are, in the order named, Hokuho-wan and Namuhon-wan, the former having 9.1 meters (29.8 feet) of water, and the latter only about 3 (9.8 feet) or less.

From the entrance of the Suo Bay it is 22 miles south to the mouth of the Daidakusui-koi (Daidakusui River). Most of this coast consists of high and precipitous mountain cliffs which in many places rise 1,800 feet or more almost perpendicularly from the sea. There is very little beach and the only sandy stretches are at the mouths of the Dainano and Daidakusui rivers. Some four miles south of Suo-ko is a rock which marks the eastern point of Ugan-kaku (Cape Ugan). South of this is an open bay four miles wide and bounded at its southern end by Ocho-bi (Ocho Point, sometimes called Usoki-bi). Another four miles southwest of this point is the mouth of the Dainano-koi (Dainano River, sometimes called the Dainano-nan-koi), which flows through a small confined coastal plain. Ten miles farther south is the broad and sandy delta mouth of the Daidakusui-koi (Daidakusui River).

4. **Topography and relief.** Of the 4,594.2 square kilometers (1,787.22 square miles) of land surface within Tai-

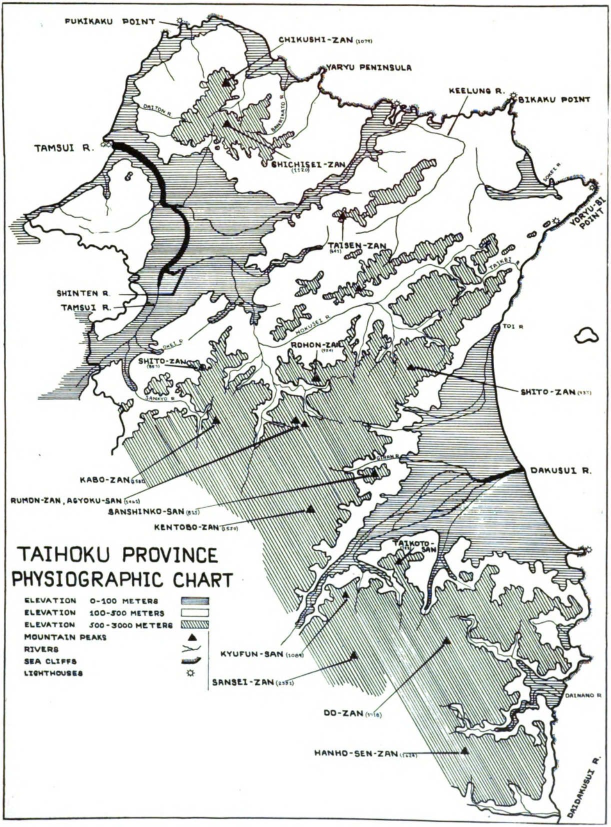


FIGURE 2.—Taihoku Province: physiographic chart.

hoku Province, by far the greatest part consists of hilly, rugged, and mountainous terrain. Although there are many narrow valleys which lie between the mountain ridges, there are only two plains of substantial size. These are the Taihoku plain or basin, in the north, and the Giran plain on the east coast. They are the chief population centers of the province.

The Taihoku plain is, roughly, a broad, three-sided basin formed by the confluence of the Tamsui, the Shinten, and the Keelung rivers. Its perimeter is approximately 70 kilometers (43.5 miles). It is bounded on its southeast side by the rising foothills of the central mountain range, on the north by an andesite flow from the Daiton volcanic range, and on the west by fluvially deposited plateaus of the Kannon hills, which attain a height of only 612 meters (2,004 feet). North of the plain there are three main mountain ridges which extend in a northeasterly direction to the coast and have peaks rising to elevations of 1,000 to 1,100 meters (3,280 to 3,608 feet) or more. The highest, Schichisoi-zan (1,120 meters or 3,674 feet), stands midway between Taihoku City and Fuki-kaku. These mountains are bordered on the southeast by the Keelung River, on the other side of which rises a mountain mass from 17 to 22 miles in width. This is a northeastward extension of the great central cordillera and reaches as far as Capes Bito and Sancho at the island's northeastern tip. The mountains of this range rise to heights of between 500 and 761 meters (1,640 and 2,500 feet) at their northeastern end. They become progressively higher toward the southwest, however, until they attain altitudes up to 3,500 meters (11,480 feet) in the southwestern corner of the province. Nanko-hoku-san (3,535 meters), which stands on the boundary between Taihoku and Taichu provinces, is thought to be the highest peak in the province. Near here rise the headwaters of the Dakusui-koi. Between this region and the Suo coast—a distance of 25 miles—and extending northward from the southern boundary of the province for the same distance, is a great mass of mountains which decrease in height as they approach the sea, but which end abruptly in spectacularly sheer cliffs 500 meters (1,640 feet) or more along many parts of the east coast.

Closed off on the north, west, and south by the mountain masses above described is the triangular-shaped Giran plain with its broad base lying along the Pacific shore and its apex, formed by the valley of the Dakusui-kei, wedged into the central cordillera. This rich, low-lying tract is thought to be of recent geological date and to have been formed by the filling up of a large bay with sand, soil, and debris carried down by mountain streams. The alluvial soil is particularly well suited to rice culture, which is the principal enterprise of the inhabitants. The plain extends nearly 20 miles along the coast and 10 miles inland at its widest point.

5. **Drainage.** There are two main river systems in Taihoku Province. The more complex is that of the Tamsui River, which is closely related to the Taihoku basin. Although more suitable for navigation than any of the other rivers of Taiwan, the Tamsui is navigable only by small craft and bamboo rafts, and then only as far as Taihoku City and Shinsho and not at all seasons of the year. Because of floods and ocean tides, it is subject to considerable silting. Numerous sand bars and banks are formed along its lower reaches. Below Taihoku City it is a broad stream enlarged by the waters of numerous small rivulets and two principal rivers, the Keelung and the Shinten. The main stream of the Tamsui has its headwaters on the western slopes of the central mountain range in the vicinity of Mt. Tsugitaka in northeastern Taichu Province. Running north through Shinchiku Province, it enters Taihoku Province at the southwestern border of Kaizan-gun near the town of Oka. Here it forks, one branch running north past Oka and then northeast through

1. Dakusui River.

the middle of Oka-sho. The other branch turns eastward and is joined near the southwest corner of Dojo-sho (in Kaizan-gun) by two smaller streams, the Sankyo and Okei rivers, both of which originate in the mountains a short distance to the south and southeast. The two branches then flow through approximately parallel and fertile valleys toward the northeast, but come together near the town of Daianryo in Dojo-sho. Immediately to the north, however, the river divides again, the western branch following the southeastern boundary of Shinsho-gun while the eastern branch flows through Itahashi and then rejoins the former just south of the town of Shinsho. From here the Tamsui goes northeastward to the western edge of Toihoku City, where it is joined by the Shinten River.

The Shinten-kei (Shinten River) rises in the central mountain range near Mts. Rumon and Agyoku (Rumon-zan and Agyoku-san) and flows northward through the western part of Bunzan-gun to the town of Shinten and on to Taihoku City. Its principal tributaries are the Hokusei River (Hokusei-kei), which empties into it near Kizan after rising in the Heirin region, and the Keibi-kawa (Keibi River) which flows westward from its source near the western boundary of Heikei-sho in Keelung-gun to join the Shinten at the town of Keibi.

From its junction with the Shinten-kei the Tamsui River curves northward past the western edge (Daitetei district) of Taihoku City. Just north of the city it is joined on the east by a branch of the Keelung River. From here the Tamsui flows northwestward through the Taihoku plain, passes through the narrow valley formed between Mt. Kannon and a southern spur of the Daiton range, and then, broad and shallow, empties into the East China Sea at Tamsui Harbor.

At the northwestern corner of the Taihoku plain the Tamsui is joined by the northern branch of the Keelung River, which, after leaving the southern branch at the north edge of Taihoku City, flows northward through Shirin and then westward past Shashi. Above (eastward of) Taihoku City the Keelung River follows an unusually long and meandering course. It rises on the southeastern slope of Taisonzan (Mt. Taison) in the western part of Hoikei-sho, Keelung-gun, and then flows northeastward down the Heikei valley. Near the eastern boundary of the *sho* it turns to the north. After flowing two or three miles in this direction, it makes a long curve to the west, passing through Zuiho and on to Hatto, which is 1.5 miles south of Keelung City. From Hatto the river follows a very winding course southwestward down the Keelung valley until it enters the Taihoku plain near Shiodome. From here it meanders westward through the plain and forms the northeastern boundary of the Matsuyama district of Taihoku City.

The other extensive and important river system in Taihoku Province is that of the Dakusui-kei (sometimes called the Giran Dakusui-kei, and not to be confused with the Dakusui-kei of Taichu Province and the west coast) and its tributaries, which water the Giran plain. The Dakusui rises on the northeastern slope of the water-shed formed by the ridge between the 3,500-meter (11,480 feet) peaks, Hinden-san and Nanko-hoku-san, at the southern end of Rato-gun. Fed by numerous mountain streams as it flows northeastward down its valley, it enters the Giran plain two miles west of Sansei, in Rato-gun. From here its course across the plain is somewhat more easterly. Its waters are considerably augmented by those of many small brooks and streams from the mountain foothills. A number of these tributaries flow into the Da-

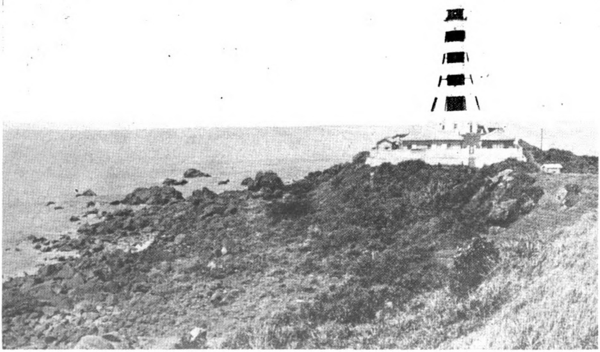
2. Mountain range surrounding Mt. Tsugitaka.

kusui at a point approximately midway between the towns of Giran and Rato. From here the river runs eastward to the Pacific Ocean in a fairly broad stream and forms the border between Giran-gun and Rato-gun. Within a mile of its mouth the Dakusui is joined from the north by the Giran-kawa (Giran River), a small stream which rises in the hills west of Giran-gai and flows around the northern side of the town. On its southern bank and even closer to the sea the Dakusui is met by the Tozan-kawa (Tozan River), which springs from the foothills south of the towns of Inzan and Tozan. The Giran plain is watered by many other rivulets and streams, among them the Tei-kawa (Tei River), which flows northeastward from the hills in the vicinity of Giran-gai to the northern end of the plain where it empties into the sea just south of the town of Tei. Although Chinese junks and bamboo rafts have at times been able to ascend this stream for distances of five or ten miles, its navigation is dangerous and impracticable. The Giran-kawa is navigable by lighters as far upstream as the town of Giran. On account of its shallowness and the presence of many sandbars, the Dakusui is navigable for only a mile or so above its mouth, except by rafts and small boats.

In addition to the two principal drainage systems above described, Taihoku Province has a very large number of lesser streams. The mere important of these are shown on Figure 2, p. 3. Among them are: the Daidakusui-kei, which forms part of the southern boundary of the province; the Dainano-kei in Suo-gun, which has formed a small but fertile rice-growing plain near its mouth; the Sokei-kawa in Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun; the Maren-kei, just south of the Yaryu Peninsula on the northeast coast; the Banrikato-kawa, which flows north through Banri-sho in Keelung-gun; the Daiton-kei, which flows down the western slope of the Daiton range; and the Koshiden-kei, which reaches the sea just north of Tamsui Harbor. All of these streams are short and swift during the wet season but, like many of the larger rivers, scarcely more than dry washes after intervals of rainless weather.

### 6. **Climate and weather.** a. *Meteorological observatories and rainfall stations*

There are, in Taihoku Province, four meteorological observatories at which observations are made either hourly or every four hours. The Taihoku observatory, situated at Lat. 25°02'N, 121°31'E in Taihoku-shi at an elevation of 8 meters (26.1 feet) above sea level, is the island's principal and best-equipped observatory as well as the central administrative organ of the government-general's weather service. Here are made hourly observations with respect to air temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunlight. Other weather conditions and telegraphic weather reports are received three times a day (at 0600, 1200, and 1800) from all of the other observatories and weather stations of the island. Similar reports are also received from other stations outside the island, including those at Ishigoki-to, Naha, Naso, Kagoshima, and Nagasaki, as well as from ships in nearby waters. From these sources together with the regular radio weather broadcasts received from the central observatory at Tokyo, complete meteorological data for the whole area are compiled and charted and weather forecasts prepared. This information is then transmitted to all of the other stations of the island. It is also broadcast through the wireless stations of Taihoku, Keelung, Takao, and Garambi, along with storm warnings when occasion requires. The Taihoku observatory, as well as a number of the other weather stations, is equipped with seismological (earthquake detection and recording) instruments and maintains a record of earth shocks and disturbances. It also makes observations with respect to magnetic deflections and time, reporting each day at noon the official time to the island post offices, the railway bureau, and other agencies. In addition to making regular official



3. Fukikaku lighthouse, northernmost on Taiwan.

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reports of its observations, the observatory also publishes the *People's Almanac.* The Taihoku observatory has been in operation since 1897, and fairly complete weather data therefrom are available. Local branch stations are also operated at Matsuyama in Taihoku City and on the summit of Daitonzan.

Another observatory is located at Lat. 24°45′N., Long. 121°45′E. in Giran-gai at an elevation of 7 meters (23 feet) above sea level. This has been in operation during only comparatively recent years (since 1935) and little data are available. The Keelung lighthouse, which is a round, white, brick tower located on Benjintaibi (the west point of the Keelung harbor mouth, Lat. 25°09′20″N., Long. 121°44′20″ E.,) in Keelung-shi, is also used as an observatory. The weather data available are fairly complete. The elevation of this observatory is 32 meters (105 feet) above sea level. (Another source, JANIS 87, gives the elevation of the Keelung station at 11 feet.) The Hoka-sho lighthouse, located at an elevation of 127 meters (416 feet) on the north-central part of Hoka-sho (Hoka Rock, also known as Ajinkoto and as Agincourt Island; Lat. 25°38′N., Long. 122°04′E.), is also used as a meteorological observatory, but separate data therefrom do not appear to be available.

In addition to the foregoing there are four more lighthouses in Taihoku-shu which serve as observatories, three observations a day being made at each of them. The names, locations, and elevations above sea level of these lighthouses (observatories) are as follows:

*Table 1. Observatories (light houses) Taihoku Province*

| *Name* | *Location* | *Lat. N.* | *Long. E.* | *Elevation (meters)* | *(ft.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fukikaku | Tamsui-gun, Sokimon-sho | 25°16′ | 121°34′ | 19 | 62.4 |
| Tamsui | Tamsui-gun, Tamsui-gai | 25°11′ | 121°25′ | 3 | 9.8 |
| Bitokaku | Keelung-gun, Zuiho-sho | 25°06′ | 121°55′ | 52 | 170.7 |
| Sanshokaku | Keelung-gun, Koryo-sho | 25°01′ | 122°00′ | ·90 | 295.0 |

Data on rainfall are collected from some 21 stations in addition to the observatories listed above. Such rainfall stations are generally located at police stations or schools and the data are usually collected and recorded by the police or school personnel. The names of these rainfall stations in Taihoku-shu, together with their locations and elevations above sea level, are as follows:

*Table 2. Rainfall stations, Taihoku Province*

| *Name* | *Location* | *Elevation (meters)* |
|---|---|---|
| **Chikushiko** | Schichisoi-gun, Hokuto-sho | 667 |
| **Dainan-o (Tainan-o)** | Suo-gun, Suo-sho | 30 |
| **Dandan** | Keelung-gun, Shichito-sho | 44 |
| **Dojo** | Kaizan-gun, Dojo sho | 25 |
| **Heirin** | Bunzan-gun, Heirin-sho | 174 |
| **Ikenohata** | Rato-gun, Aborigine Territory[1] | 1,174 |
| **Kaneyama** | Keelung-gun, Kaneyama-sho | 10 |
| **Kashoryo** | Keelung-gun, Shichito-sho | 420 |
| **Kizan** | Bunzan-gun, Shinteo-sho | 57 |
| **Nanshi** | Suo-gun, Aborigine Territory | 667 |
| **Piyanan** | Rato-gun, Aborigine Territory | 1,212 |
| **Piyanan-anbu** | Rato-gun, Aborigine Territory | 1,885 |
| **Rimegan** | Bunzan-gun, Aborigine Territory | 470 |
| **Sankyo** | Kaizan-gun, Sankyo-sho | 35 |
| **Sekitoi** | Bunzan-gun, Sekitoi-sho | 98 |
| **Sekitoi** | Keelung-gun, Heikei-sho | 102 |
| **Shirin** | Shichisei-gun, Shirin-gai | 8 |
| **Soshunto** | Tamsui-gun, Tamsui-gai | 76 |
| **Sozan** | Shichisei-gun, Shirin-gai | 421 |
| **Tensopi** | Rato-gun, Aborigine Territory[1] | 129 |
| **Tomita-cho** | Taihoku-shi | 250 |

Storm warnings are given by means of signals hoisted at conspicuously located stations. Only the following signals are made: (1) to warn of threatening weather or actual danger from storm winds: by day, a red ball or sphere; by night, one red light; (2) to warn of typhoons and other bad storms: by day a cylindrical-shaped red cone; by night, two vertical rows of lights side by side. There are 21 such signalling stations in Taiwan. Those in Taihoku Province are located at Taihoku City; Keelung City; Tamsui, Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun, Toi, Toi-sho, Giran-gun; and at Suo, Suo-sho, Suo-gun.

b. *Climatic data by regions*

1. *Taihoku City and north central Taihoku Province.* Meteorological data from the Taihoku observatory are more detailed and complete than from any other part of the province and may be taken as fairly representative of the whole province except where special mention is made of local peculiarities under appropriate area headings.

***Air temperature.*** The mean annual temperature at Taihoku is 70.9° F. July is the warmest month with an average of 82.4° F., while February is the coldest, with 58.3° F. The mean maximum temperature recorded over a 30-year period is 92° F. (in July), and the mean minimum is 53° F. (in February). The absolute maximum of 99.5° F. is recorded for July, and the absolute minimum is 31.6° F., reported for February. Temperatures of 80° F. and higher are to be expected in all months. Frost sometimes occurs in the months from December to March, but freezing weather is very rare. In winter the temperature is usually between 55° and 60° F., but the damp chill is very penetrating and warm clothing is essential. The summer heat, while trying, is relieved by breezes, fogs, and cooler nights. The following table presents data on air temperature at Taihoku-shi, all figures representing degrees Fahrenheit:

*Table 3. Air temperature data, Taihoku*

| | ***Mean temperature*** (*unspecified period*) | (*period 1897-1927*) | ***Mean*** *max.* (*30 yr.*) | *min.* | ***Absolute extremes*** (*period unspecified*) *Max.* | *Min.* | ***Absolute Extremes*** (*1897-1927*) *Max.* | *Min.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | 70.9 | 70.7 | | | 99.5 | 31.6 | 98.8 | 0.2 |
| Jan. ... | 59.4 | 60.4 | 66 | 54 | 84.6 | 38.5 | | |
| Feb. ... | 58.3 | 56.7 | 65 | 53 | 86.5 | 31.6 | | |
| Mar. ... | 62.2 | 62.6 | 70 | 57 | 90.7 | 39.6 | | |
| Apr. ... | 69.4 | 68.9 | 77 | 63 | 94.6 | 46.4 | | |
| May ... | 75.0 | 76.1 | 83 | 69 | 97.7 | 50.0 | | |
| Jun. ... | 80.1 | 79.0 | 89 | 73 | 98.8 | 62.2 | | |
| Jul. .... | 82.4 | 82.4 | 92 | 76 | 99.5 | 67.1 | | |
| Aug. ... | 81.9 | 81.5 | 91 | 75 | 99.3 | 66.0 | | |
| Sep. ... | 79.2 | 78.4 | 88 | 73 | 95.5 | 56.3 | | |
| Oct. ... | 73.6 | 73.6 | 81 | 68 | 93.6 | 52.0 | | |
| Nov. ... | 67.5 | 67.6 | 74 | 62 | 90.9 | 44.2 | | |
| Dec. ... | 62.2 | 61.9 | 69 | 57 | 85.3 | 37.9 | | |

Available data as to the average number of days with frost at Taihoku are as follows:

*Table 4. Frost data, Taihoku*

| *Year* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *Apr.* | *May* | *June* | *Jul.* | *Aug.* | *Sep.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.3 |

*Precipitation.* Only about half as much precipitation occurs at Taihoku as at Keelung. The amount which falls annually is 81.89 inches. Unlike Keelung, there is a summer maximum at Taihoku, June registering 11.42 inches; and August, 11.14 inches. December is the driest month with 2.95 inches. Precipitation occurs about one day in two each month, totalling 190.0 days a year. Heavy downpours take place, particularly in summer when between 7 and 11 inches of rain may fall in a single day. Heaviest rain occurs in

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[1] Exact location in *gun* not confirmed.

August when as much as 37 inches have fallen and over 11 inches have been measured during a 24-hour period. On occasion typhoons bring torrential rains and floods to the city. The period of least rainfall is from November through January when the average fall is less than 4 inches a month. Snow is unknown in the lower plains but occurs in winter in the high mountains south of Taihoku. Incidence of successive rainy days is highest in winter for periods of a week or longer. For shorter periods of two days, however, it is much higher during the peak rainfall months. The following table presents data on rainfall (in inches) at Taihoku, statistics for various periods being given for purposes of comparison:

*Table 5. Rainfall data, Taihoku*

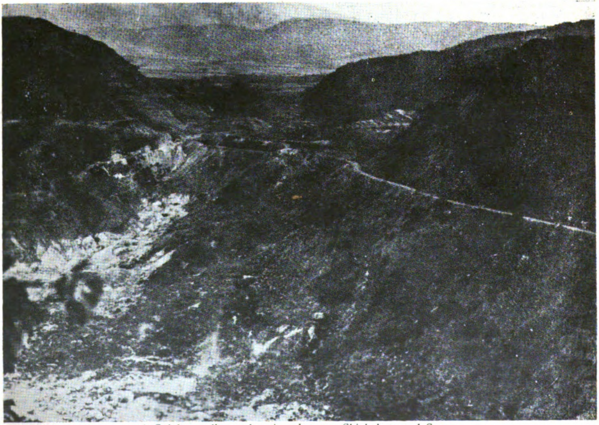
| | *Mean rainfall* | | | *Max. in 24 hrs.* | | *Average No. of rainy days (With more than 0.004 inches)* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *30-yr. period* | *Unspec period*[1] | *1897-1927* | *30-yr. period* | *Unspec period*[1] | *30-yr. period* | *Unspec period*[1] | *1897-1927* |
| Year ... | 83.0 | 81.89 | 88.3 | 11.3 | 11.31 | 185 | 190.0 | 188.4 |
| Jan. ... | 3.4 | 3.46 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 1.97 | 16 | 16.6 | 17.2 |
| Feb. ... | 5.3 | 5.47 | 6.4 | 2.3 | 2.19 | 17 | 16.3 | 17.6 |
| Mar. ... | 6.7 | 6.61 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 2.76 | 17 | 19.3 | 14.6 |
| Apr. ... | 6.4 | 6.54 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 4.36 | 15 | 14.4 | 16.6 |
| May ... | 8.9 | 9.06 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 6.21 | 16 | 16.4 | 13.6 |
| June ... | 11.1 | 11.42 | 10.1 | 7.8 | 7.84 | 15 | 15.1 | 16.0 |
| July ... | 8.2 | 7.91 | 9.1 | 7.5 | 7.48 | 14 | 14.0 | 12.6 |
| Aug. ... | 11.8 | 11.14 | 18.2 | 11.3 | 11.31 | 15 | 15.0 | 15.8 |
| Sep. ... | 10.2 | 9.88 | 10.9 | 9.1 | 8.23 | 14 | 14.6 | 13.1 |
| Oct. ... | 5.3 | 5.12 | 6.3 | 7.8 | 6.50 | 15 | 15.6 | 14.5 |
| Nov. ... | 2.7 | 2.33 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 2.25 | 15 | 16.1 | 18.1 |
| Dec. ... | 3.0 | 2.95 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.12 | 16 | 16.6 | 14.7 |

*Atmospheric pressure.* Compared with other stations in Taiwan Taihoku is an area of relatively high pressure, with a minimum annual barometric reading of about 29.90 inches. Winter is the period of maximum pressure, the peak being usually reached in December or January. The minimum occurs during the summer, usually in August with an average barometric pressure of 29.67 inches. The extreme minimum barometric reading in a period of 27 years was 28.75, recorded in August. The following table contains the available data on atmospheric pressure in inches, as recorded at the Taihoku observatory:

*Table 6. Atmospheric pressure, Taihoku*

| | *Mean Pressure* | | *Extreme Minimum Pressure* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *27-year period (1897-1927)* | *5-year period (prior to 1902)* | *27-year period (1897-1927)* | *5-year period (prior to 1902)* |
| Year ... | 29.87 | 29.93 | 28.75 | 28.75 |
| Jan. ... | 30.13 | 30.13 | | 29.76 |
| Feb. ... | 30.12 | 30.12 | | 29.56 |
| Mar. ... | 30.05 | 30.05 | | 29.74 |
| Apr. ... | 29.95 | 29.95 | | 29.63 |
| May ... | 29.83 | 29.83 | | 29.44 |
| June ... | 29.72 | 29.72 | | 29.27 |
| Jul. .... | 29.72 | 29.72 | | 29.23 |
| Aug. ... | 29.67 | 29.67 | | 28.75 |
| Sep. ... | 29.82 | 29.82 | | 29.92 |
| Oct. ... | 29.96 | 29.96 | | 29.15 |
| Nov. ... | 30.05 | 30.05 | | 29.58 |
| Dec. ... | 30.04 | 30.15 | | 29.84 |

*Winds.* The winds experienced at Taihoku, as elsewhere in Taiwan, are the Asiatic monsoons, modified somewhat by the local topography. In general, the winter monsoon (from September to April) blows from the east; the summer monsoon (May to September) from the southwest. Nearly half of all winds come from the east. In winter well over half



4. Sulphur valley and springs between Shinhokuto and Sozan.

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[1] Table contained in Restricted Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan (Formosa)*, OPNAV 50E-12.

come from that direction. In all months a greater percentage of winds are from the east than from any other single direction. Northeast winds are second to east in all months except June, July, and August, when southeast or southwest winds supplement the northeast wind. West winds reach importance from February to August. Average wind velocities are about the same as at Keelung and are strongest in winter. It is calm only 5 per cent of the time, mostly in summer. There are more days with gales (107.6 per year) than at Keelung, but fewer days with strong gales and typhoons. Maximum velocities of 100 miles per hour have occurred in August and 97.8 miles per hour in September, these being typhoon winds. The following table shows the prevailing surface wind directions at Taihoku according to reports covering a period of 17 years:

*Table 7. Prevailing winds each month, Taihoku*

| *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *Apr.* | *May* | *June* | *July* | *Aug.* | *Sep.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E |

The following table presents data on the percentage of winds from 8 compass points according to records of the Taihoku observatory over an unspecified period of years:

*Table 8. Average wind directions, by months, at Taihoku*

| | *N* | *NE* | *E* | *SE* | *S* | *SW* | *W* | *NW* | *Calm* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year ...... | 4 | 16 | 43 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 5 |
| Jan. ....... | 3 | 16 | 52 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| Feb. ...... | 3 | 15 | 50 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 5 |
| Mar. ...... | 4 | 16 | 45 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 5 |
| Apr. ...... | 5 | 17 | 43 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 5 |
| May ...... | 5 | 16 | 40 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 6 |
| June ...... | 5 | 9 | 23 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 10 | 7 |
| Jul. ....... | 6 | 9 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 5 |
| Aug. ...... | 5 | 12 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 4 |
| Sep. ...... | 4 | 22 | 38 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| Oct. ...... | 2 | 22 | 56 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Nov. ...... | 2 | 21 | 61 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Dec. ...... | 2 | 20 | 57 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 |

The following table contains data with respect to mean wind velocity and extreme maximum wind velocity (in miles per hour) at Taihoku:

*Table 9. Wind velocity, Taihoku*

| | *Year* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *Apr.* | *May* | *June* | *Jul.* | *Aug.* | *Sep.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Minimum velocity* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17-year (period: 1897-1927) .......... | — | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| 27-year period ......... | 10.1 | 11.0 | 9.2 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 11.0 |
| *Extreme velocity* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1897-1901 (5-year period) | 97.3 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 35.1 | 34.2 | 42.0 | 30.0 | 40.5 | 97.3 | 80.1 | 71.8 | 34.7 | 32.4 |
| Unspecified period ..... | 100 | 34.7 | 34.7 | 36.7 | 35.8 | 42.1 | 44.3 | 47.2 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 71.8 | 36.2 | 32.9 |
| Direction ............. | E | E | E-NE | E-NE | E | W | E-SE | E-SE | E | E-SE | E-SE | E-SE | E |

The average number of days on which gales, strong gales, and typhoons are experienced at Taihoku are shown in the following table:

*Table 10. Frequency of gales and typhoons, Taihoku*

| *Av. No. of days* | *Year* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *Apr.* | *May* | *June* | *Jul.* | *Aug.* | *Sep.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| With gales (22-33.5 mi. per hr.).. | 107.6 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 12.2 | 9.2 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 10.8 |
| With strong gales (33.5-64.8 mi. per hr.)..... | 7.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | — |
| With typhoons (64.8 mi. per hr. or more)...... | 0.9 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | — |

*Relative humidity.* Relative humidity, though high throughout the year, is not quite as great as in Keelung. The annual mean is 82 per cent, the maximum (85 per cent) being reached in March while the minimum (77 per cent) occurs in July. The absolute minimum relative humidity recorded, according to available data, is 29 per cent (in June). Data on relative humidity at Taihoku are set forth in the following table, the figures representing percentages of air saturation:

*Table 11. Relative humidity data, Taihoku*

| | *Year* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *Apr.* | *May* | *June* | *Jul.* | *Aug.* | *Sep.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Relative humidity: Mean....... | 82 | 84 | 84 | 85 | 82 | 82 | 81 | 77 | 78 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 |
| Absolute minimum ............ | 29 | 32 | 34 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 29 | 31 | 40 | 38 | 41 | 37 | 33 |

*Cloudiness and visibility.* Visibility is better at Taihoku than at Keelung. Average cloud cover is 71 per cent. The maximum degree of cloudiness is reached in February and March, while the minimum occurs between July and the end of September. In each year 182.6 days are classified as cloudy (more than 80 per cent cloud cover) while only 28.6 days are clear (with less than 20 per cent cloud cover). The greatest number of clear days (6.0) occur during September. Fogs are experienced on an average of 11.6 days per year, most of them in winter. Protracted fogs are uncommon. The following table presents data on cloud cover and fog according to reports from the Taihoku observatory:

*Table 12. Cloudiness and fog, Taihoku*

| | *Year* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *Apr.* | *May* | *June* | *Jul.* | *Aug.* | *Sep.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cloudiness, percentage Monthly mean ......... | 71 | 77 | 80 | 82 | 77 | 74 | 71 | 56 | 57 | 54 | 67 | 76 | 77 |
| Av. no. of cloudy days (Mean cloudiness greater than 80%) ........... | 182.6 | 19.2 | 18.8 | 20.7 | 17.2 | 16.0 | 14.1 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 14.4 | 18.3 | 19.3 |
| Av. no. of Clear days (Mean cloudiness less than 80%) ............ | 28.6 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Av. no. of days with fogs | 11.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 |

Hours of sunshine average a total of 1,605.2 per year, the maximum occurring during July and the minimum in February. Available data on the average number of hours of sunshine per year and per month, by hourly periods, are presented in the following table:

*Table 13. Sunshine data, Taihoku*

| *Sunshine duration (hourly)* | *Year* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *Apr.* | *May* | *June* | *Jul.* | *Aug.* | *Sep.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5-6 a.m. ...... | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 6-7 a.m. ...... | 64.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 17.9 | 14.4 | 7.4 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 7-8 a.m. ...... | 130.3 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 24.1 | 19.5 | 15.6 | 10.1 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| 8-9 a.m. ...... | 159.2 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 25.9 | 21.3 | 17.8 | 12.3 | 7.5 | 9.2 |
| 9-10 a.m. ..... | 172.7 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 26.1 | 21.0 | 18.4 | 13.4 | 8.8 | 11.9 |
| 10-11 a.m. .... | 175.0 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 15.7 | 17.0 | 25.5 | 20.3 | 18.0 | 14.4 | 8.5 | 12.4 |
| 11-12 N ...... | 167.7 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 12.3 | 10.0 | 14.4 | 15.0 | 24.4 | 18.8 | 17.2 | 14.3 | 18.3 | 12.9 |
| 12 N-1 p.m. ... | 154.1 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 12.5 | 9.6 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 21.1 | 16.8 | 14.3 | 13.6 | 8.9 | 11.9 |
| 1-2 p.m. ...... | 155.4 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 12.6 | 9.1 | 13.3 | 13.8 | 20.1 | 17.2 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 9.8 | 10.5 |
| 2-3 p.m. ...... | 144.7 | 9.4 | 7.6 | 11.9 | 8.2 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 17.7 | 16.5 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 8.5 | 10.5 |
| 3-4 p.m. ...... | 126.8 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 10.7 | 6.4 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 15.4 | 13.7 | 14.3 | 12.5 | 7.3 | 9.2 |
| 4-5 p.m. ...... | 97.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 12.7 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 8.7 | 5.3 | 4.9 |
| 5-6 p.m. ...... | 44.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 10.2 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| 6-7 p.m. ...... | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total ....... | 1,605.2 | 83.4 | 78.3 | 113.5 | 93.4 | 150.2 | 158.0 | 245.8 | 200.0 | 172.1 | 133.0 | 79.1 | 98.0 |

*Storms.* Thunderstorms occur on an average of 46.3 days a year, the months of greatest frequency being July and August. They are least likely to occur in December. Data as to the average frequency of thunderstorms are given in the following table based upon records of the Taihoku observatory over a period of 17 years:

*Table 14. Frequency of thunderstorms, Taihoku*

| | *Year* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *Apr.* | *May* | *June* | *Jul.* | *Aug.* | *Sep.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Av. no. of days with thunderstorms.... | 46.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 7.5 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 |

The most dangerous and serious of the storms which visit Taihoku are typhoons, which are wind storms of great velocity (64.8 miles per hour or more) frequently causing damage and loss of life and almost invariably accompanied by torrential rains and floods. According to records from the Taihoku observatory (see table under Winds above), there is an average of 0.9 days with typhoons per year, 2/3 of all these storms occurring in the month of August. For the period of the observations reported, typhoons occurred on an average of 0.2 day during September and 0.1 day in October, but they have been known to occur in July and even as early as May. November marks the end of the period of probable typhoons. Because of its low elevation and its location in a plain at the junction of several rivers, Taihoku-shi is peculiarly vulnerable to the floods which ordinarily accompany typhoons. Consequently it has been found necessary to construct typhoon ditches behind the city, and a typhoon wall along the Tamsui River water-front. The greatest contributing factor to serious floods is the ocean tides, for at flood tide the Tamsui River is blocked at its mouth by the sea and therefore is unable to carry off the excess waters which accumulate in the Taihoku basin.

*Earthquakes.* Earthquakes are felt with very considerable frequency in the northern part of Taiwan. Records covering the 11 years from 1901 to 1911 indicate that, without the aid of instruments, 168 earthquakes were experienced in the Taihoku area during that period. A number of them have been extremely violent and destructive of both life and property. Shocks are said to occur most frequently just prior to and following the hot season, or in May and in October. The following table indicates the number of earthquakes felt in each of the years above mentioned:

*Table 15. Earthquakes, Taihoku, 1901-1911.*

| *1901* | *1902* | *1903* | *1904* | *1905* | *1906* | *1907* | *1908* | *1909* | *1910* | *1911* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 13 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 42 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 21 | 18 | 168 |

Statistics compiled for the 28-year period from 1909 to 1937 indicate that of the 330.6 earthquakes felt on the average each year in some part of Taiwan, 87.3 occur in the northern region which includes the Taihoku, Shinchiku, and Giran areas. The following table presents information concerning loss and destruction caused by major earthquakes affecting this region during the period from 1901 to 1937:

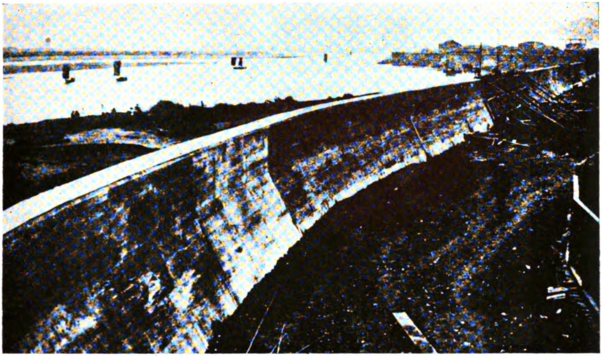
*Table 16. Earthquake loss, Taihoku, 1901-1937.*

| *Date* | *Casualties (persons)* | *Buildings damaged* |
|---|---|---|
| 1901, June 7 ..................... | 1 | 71 |
| 1910, April 15 ................... | 60 | 1,172 |
| 1911, April 12 ................... | 0 | 72 |
| 1918, March 27 ................... | 3 | 6 |
| 1922, September 2 ............... | 11 | 157 |
| 1922, September 15 ............... | 5 | 413 |
| 1922, September 17 ............... | 1 | 213 |
| 1922, September 18 ............... | 0 | 17 |
| 1922, September 19 ............... | 0 | 5 |
| 1922, October 15 ................. | 8 | 14 |
| 1922, December 2 ............... | 3 | 34 |
| 1922, December 13 .............. | 1 | 13 |
| 1923, March 5 .................... | 0 | 1 |
| 1935, February 10 ................ | 0 | — |

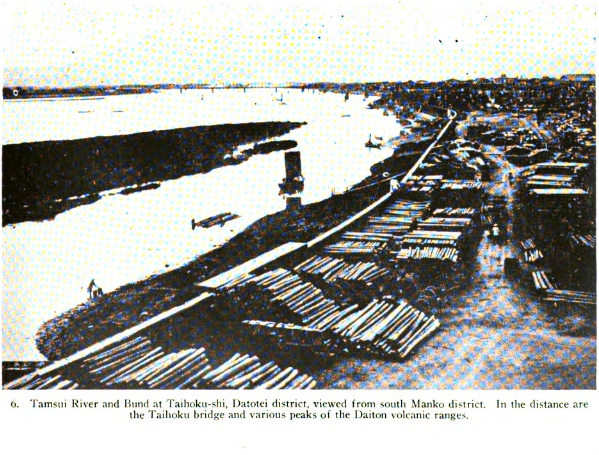
(felt chiefly off coast near Sancho-kaku)

### 2. *Keelung-shi and the northeast coast*

*Air temperature.* The mean annual temperature at Keelung is 70.9° F. The warmest month is July, with an average temperature of 81.9° F., and February is the coldest with an average of 58.8° F. The absolute maximum of 96.6° F. has occurred in June, but the average peak is reached in July. Temperatures exceeding 80° F. are to be expected in every month. The absolute minimum temperature is 37.4° F. in February. Nights are 8 or 9 degrees cooler than days in winter, and 11 to 12 degrees cooler in summer. The absolute maximum range is 25.9° F. in February but only 18° F. in November. Temperatures are, in general, less extreme than in Taihoku-shi. Frost has not been reported in Keelung. The following table presents data on air temperature in degrees Fahrenheit as recorded at the Keelung Observatory:



5. View of the Daitotei Bund, showing the typhoon wall: taken from the extreme southern end of Taihoku, pre-1940.



6. Tamsui River and Bund at Taihoku-shi, Datotei district, viewed from south Manko district. In the distance are the Taihoku bridge and various peaks of the Daiton volcanic ranges.

*Table 17. Air temperature data, Keelung*

| | *Monthly mean* | *Mean monthly max.* | *Mean monthly min.* | *Absolute max.* | *Absolute min.* | *Mean daily range* | *Absolute maximum range* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | 70.9 | 76.1 | 66.2 | 96.6 | 37.4 | 9.9 | 25.9 |
| Jan. | 61.0 | 65.5 | 56.5 | 82.6 | 45.7 | 9.0 | 24.1 |
| Feb. | 58.8 | 63.3 | 54.7 | 80.6 | 37.4 | 8.6 | 25.9 |
| Mar. | 61.9 | 66.5 | 57.9 | 84.4 | 46.2 | 9.0 | 23.8 |
| Apr. | 68.0 | 73.4 | 63.7 | 90.7 | 50.5 | 9.9 | 23.8 |
| May | 73.9 | 79.3 | 69.1 | 92.1 | 58.1 | 10.3 | 22.9 |
| June | 79.2 | 86.0 | 73.9 | 96.6 | 64.0 | 11.9 | 23.6 |
| Jul. | 81.9 | 88.5 | 76.3 | 96.3 | 69.6 | 12.2 | 19.6 |
| Aug. | 81.5 | 88.0 | 76.3 | 95.5 | 70.7 | 11.7 | 21.6 |
| Sept. | 79.3 | 84.9 | 74.3 | 95.4 | 60.4 | 10.6 | 19.4 |
| Oct. | 73.8 | 78.4 | 69.6 | 90.1 | 57.9 | 8.6 | 20.7 |
| Nov. | 68.0 | 72.1 | 64.2 | 84.9 | 48.9 | 7.9 | 18.0 |
| Dec. | 62.6 | 67.1 | 58.6 | 81.7 | 46.6 | 8.3 | 21.2 |

*Precipitation.* Rainfall averages 116.50 inches per year at Keelung and is even higher in the vicinity, making the Keelung area one of the rainiest places in the Far East. The rainy season is from November to April, the maximum being reached in December. Each of the months from December through March receives in excess of 11 inches. July gets the least rain, 5.35 inches. May, September, and October each receive between 9 and 11 inches. All other months except July have between 7 and 9 inches. The heaviest downpours occur in May and September, as much as 9.25 inches having fallen during a single 24-hour period in the latter month. It rains 2 days of 3 in winter and 1 of 3 in summer. There is an average of 216.3 rainy days per year, the months of greatest frequency being from December through March. June, July, and August have the least number of rainy days. Snow does not occur except infrequently on the highest mountain elevations. The following table presents data on rainfall in inches at Keelung:

*Table 18. Rainfall data, Keelung*

| | *Average rainfall* | *Percentage of yearly rain* | *Max. in 24 hours* | *Av. No. of rainy days* | *Av. No. of rainy days (with more than 0.004 inches) Summer* | *Winter* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | 116.50 | 100.00 | 9.25 | 216.3 | 87.5 | 127.7 |
| Jan. | 11.93 | 11. | 2.99 | 22.7 | | |
| Feb. | 11.46 | 10. | 2.36 | 21.5 | | |
| Mar | 11.18 | 12. | 3.62 | 23.2 | | |
| Apr. | 8.82 | 6. | 4.61 | 18.1 | | |
| May | 10.75 | 9. | 8.49 | 18.5 | | |
| June | 8.86 | 6. | 2.63 | 12.9 | | |
| July | 5.35 | 4. | 5.89 | 10.0 | | |
| Aug. | 7.26 | 5. | 3.26 | 12.8 | | |
| Sep. | 9.69 | 9. | 9.25 | 16.3 | | |
| Oct. | 9.92 | 9. | 6.63 | 18.3 | | |
| Nov. | 8.98 | 9. | 5.41 | 19.2 | | |
| Dec. | 12.20 | 11. | 6.00 | 22.8 | | |

*Relative humidity.* Relative humidity is consistently high throughout the year. The annual mean is 84 per cent, the average maximum of 88 per cent being reached in March and the average minimum of 80 to 82 per cent in July. Data on relative humidity at Keelung are set forth in the following table, the figures representing percentages of saturation:

*Table 19. Relative humidity, Keelung*

| | *Year* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *Apr.* | *May* | *June* | *Jul.* | *Aug.* | *Sep.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Relative humidity: mean | 84 | 86 | 84 | 88 | 87 | 86 | 84 | 82 | 83 | 83 | 82 | 82 | 84 |
| Absolute minimum | 33 | 40 | 33 | 47 | 37 | 33 | 33 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 47 | 43 |

*Winds.* Winter winds are from the northeast, north and east; and summer winds are southwest, south, and southeast. The monsoon changes occur in April and October, which months are variable and subject to sudden atmospheric changes, with frequent light winds. All seasons, however, have considerable variability. North winds make up more than 10 per cent of the air movements in all months except July and August. Winds from north and northeast occur at least 16 per cent of the time in all months. 58 per cent of the winds during the year come from the north, northeast, or east; 21 per cent of all winds come from southwest and south. Winter winds are stronger than summer ones, and October usually marks the beginning of the windy season. From then the prevalent northeast winds increase until February or March. Average monthly velocities are as high as 13.4 miles per hour in February, and are greater than 10 miles per hour from August to March. Calms prevail only 3 per cent of the time, mostly in summer. There are gales (22-33.5 miles per hour) on 75.4 days a year, and strong gales (33.5 to 64.8 miles per hour) on 28.2 days, with a winter maximum for both. Wind conditions in the area are shown in the following table prepared from data collected at the Keelung observatory:

*Table 20. Surface wind conditions, Keelung*

| *Percentage of winds from 8 points of compass* | *Year* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *Apr.* | *May* | *June* | *Jul.* | *Aug.* | *Sep.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | 17 | 26 | 28 | 25 | 22 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 19 | 21 |
| NE | 23 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 20 | 38 | 37 | 35 |
| E | 18 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 19 |
| SE | 8 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| S | 10 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| SW | 11 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 23 | 23 | 19 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| W | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| NW | 6 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Calm | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Av. no. of days with gales (22-33.5 m/hr.) | 75.4 | 9.2 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 10.1 |
| With strong gales (33.5 64.8 m/hr.) | 28.2 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| With typhoons (64.8 m/hr. or more) | 2.2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1.0 | — | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Av. hourly wind vol. (m/hr.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0200 | 9.6 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 10.3 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 13.2 | 11.6 |
| 0600 | 10.1 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 13.0 | 11.2 |
| 1000 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 13.4 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 12.3 | 13.6 | 11.2 |
| 1400 | 12.3 | 13.4 | 15.2 | 12.5 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 12.3 |
| 1800 | 10.3 | 11.8 | 14.1 | 10.7 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 10.5 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 13.2 | 11.2 |
| 2200 | 9.4 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 8.9 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 12.8 | 11.6 |
| Mean | 10.5 | 12.3 | 13.4 | 10.7 | 8.9 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 13.2 | 11.4 |

*Cloudiness and visibility.* Keelung is characterized by a comparatively high percentage of days and poor visibility and a relatively high degree of cloudiness, particularly in the winter when the maximum is reached and between 85 per cent and 87 per cent of the sky is covered. The mean annual cloud cover is 75 per cent. There are 215.4 days a year classified as cloudy, but only 25.4 clear days. July, August, and September have 14.5 (3/5) of the clear days. Fog is not a serious handicap, since only 6.4 foggy days, most of them in March and April, occur a year. There are morning fogs nearly every day, which clear in mid-morning. Navigation is almost never interrupted by all-day fogs. The following table contains data on cloud-cover and fog, according to reports from the Keelung observatory:

*Table 21. Cloudiness and fog, Keelung*

| | *Year* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *Apr.* | *May* | *June* | *Jul.* | *Aug.* | *Sep.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cloudiness: mean monthly percentage of obscurity | 75 | 84 | 87 | 87 | 81 | 76 | 69 | 54 | 55 | 61 | 77 | 84 | 85 |
| Av. no. of cloudy days (Av. cloudiness more than 80%) | 215.4 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 23.9 | 19.8 | 17.9 | 14.4 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 11.6 | 18.6 | 22.9 | 23.4 |
| Clear days (Av. cloudiness less than 20%) | 25.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Fogs (Av. no. of days) | 6.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | — | — | — | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 |

Hours of sunshine total, on the average, 1,408 per year, the maximum occurring during July and the minimum in February. Moisture evaporation is in almost exact proportion to the monthly average number of sunshine hours, as is shown by the following table which presents data on the average number of hours of sunshine and the average amount of moisture evaporation (in inches), per year and per month:

*Table 22. Sunlight and evaporation, Keelung*

| Mean sunshine duration (in hours) | *Year* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *Apr.* | *May* | *June* | *Jul.* | *Aug.* | *Sep.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5-6 a.m. | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 6-7 a.m. | 54.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 8.4 | 19.3 | 13.7 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 7-8 a.m. | 111.0 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 11.9 | 24.0 | 17.3 | 13.0 | 8.5 | 3.4 | 2.2 |
| 8-9 a.m. | 134.5 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 9.1 | 12.3 | 7.7 | 15.0 | 25.1 | 18.2 | 16.3 | 9.8 | 6.2 | 7.1 |
| 9-10 a.m. | 149.7 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 9.6 | 13.3 | 9.8 | 15.8 | 26.1 | 20.1 | 18.1 | 12.2 | 7.7 | 6.3 |
| 10-11 a.m. | 150.5 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 10.4 | 11.8 | 9.5 | 16.0 | 25.1 | 18.9 | 17.5 | 13.7 | 7.2 | 7.4 |
| 11-12 N | 140.9 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 8.6 | 11.4 | 23.7 | 18.2 | 14.9 | 12.2 | 7.5 | 6.5 |
| 12 N-1 p.m. | 145.0 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 12.3 | 21.3 | 18.6 | 16.9 | 13.0 | 7.4 | 7.5 |
| 1-2 p.m. | 146.6 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 10.1 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 22.9 | 18.2 | 16.9 | 16.8 | 7.0 | 7.7 |
| 2-3 p.m. | 130.8 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 8.2 | 10.2 | 22.0 | 18.2 | 15.9 | 11.9 | 6.3 | 6.8 |
| 3-4 p.m. | 111.8 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 18.9 | 18.6 | 14.3 | 10.5 | 5.1 | 5.5 |
| 4-5 p.m. | 86.0 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 16.9 | 15.0 | 12.7 | 7.2 | 3.1 | 4.3 |
| 5-6 p.m. | 35.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 12.1 | 8.9 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| 6-7 p.m. | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 1408.0 | 59.1 | 52.2 | 97.7 | 100.6 | 94.7 | 131.1 | 5263.7 | 205.3 | 166.8 | 115.3 | 61.2 | 59.9 |
| Evaporation (inches) | 59.86 | 2.58 | 2.36 | 2.59 | 3.78 | 5.13 | 7.17 | 9.20 | 8.59 | 7.15 | 5.16 | 3.42 | 2.72 |

*Storms.* Thunder and lightning storms are not frequent and occur on an average of only 27.3 days a year. The months of greatest frequency are those of June, July, and August; those of least frequency, October to February, inclusive. The average number of days with thunderstorms is as follows:

*Table 23. Frequency of thunderstorms, Keelung*

| *Year* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *Apr.* | *May* | *June* | *Jul.* | *Aug.* | *Sep.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 0.7 | — | 0.1 |

Typhoons visit Keelung more often than any other community in Taiwan except the Pescadores and frequently cause heavy damage. These are windstorms of great velocity (64.8 miles per hour or more) and occur on an average of 2.2 days a year, always between June, the month of greatest frequency, and the end of the year. Major typhoons of the cyclonic type, consisting of violent winds rotating around an "eye" or low-pressure center which moves in a fairly well-defined track (usually from the south or southeast and toward Japan or the China coast), are much less frequent and are experienced only about once every three to five years. Frost typhoons are accompanied by torrential rains. The frequency of typhoons (windstorms with velocities of 64.8 miles per hour or more) in the Keelung area is indicated in the table which follows:

*Table 24. Frequency of typhoons, Keelung*

| | *Year* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *Apr.* | *May* | *June* | *Jul.* | *Aug.* | *Sep.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Av. no. days with typhoons | 2.2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1.0 | — | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

3. ***Tamsui area.*** In general the climate of the Tamsui area is similar to that of Taihoku-shi and northern Taiwan. Only particular statistics for Tamsui or variations from the meteorological conditions which normally prevail at Taihoku-shi are mentioned here.

*Air temperature.* Temperatures at Tamsui are not as extreme as in Taihoku, and neither the monthly nor diurnal range is as great.

*Precipitation.* Rainfall is almost exactly the same in amount as in Taihoku and amounts to 81.85 inches per year. However, there are fewer rainy days, the average being 160.5 per year, and both the amount of rain and the number of rainy days are more evenly distributed throughout the 12 months. The maximum daily rainfall is, likewise, noticeably less than in Taihoku. Snow has never been reported

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near sea level in this area. The available data are presented in the following table:

*Table 25. Rainfall data, Tamsui area*

| | *Mean Rainfall (in.)* | *Max. in 24 hrs. (in.)* | *Av. number of rainy days (precipitation, more than 0.004 in.)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Year | 81.85 | 9.91 | 160.5 |
| Jan. | 6.35 | 2.55 | 16.5 |
| Feb | 6.53 | 2.96 | 16.2 |
| Mar. | 8.44 | 3.27 | 18.5 |
| Apr. | 4.98 | 5.06 | 12.7 |
| May | 8.26 | 9.91 | 12.7 |
| June | 8.29 | 7.32 | 10.9 |
| July | 5.06 | 5.91 | 8.6 |
| Aug. | 7.07 | 7.43 | 10.0 |
| Sep. | 8.87 | 9.45 | 10.6 |
| Oct. | 6.31 | 6.06 | 12.7 |
| Nov. | 6.59 | 3.15 | 14.9 |
| Dec. | 5.10 | 2.68 | 16.2 |

*Winds.* The Tamsui area is reported to be one of the windiest places in Taiwan, having, on the average, only about 1.5 days of calm per month. In other respects the winds experienced here are very similar to those reported from Taihoku.

4. ***Giran and northern east coast region.*** Meteorological data for this area are less detailed than for some others and are based chiefly on such reports as are available from the Giran observatory, located in Giran-gai.

***Air temperature.*** The mean annual temperature is approximately the same as at Taihoku City (71° F.), but the range is noticeably less. The hottest month is July, with a mean of 82° F., and the coldest weather is experienced during January and February, when the average is 60° F. It should be noted, however, that there are considerable differences in temperature in different parts of this region, depending chiefly on altitude. While the summer heat is oppressive in the low Giran plain, it is much cooler in the higher country and mountains which surround the plain on all sides except the east. The mean daily maximum temperature is greatest (89° F.) in July, and is least in January (66° F.). The mean daily minimum temperature is 54° F. during January and February, while in July it is 76° F. Data on absolute extremes are not available. Statistics on the air temperature of this area, as reported from the Giran observatory for a period of 10 unspecified years, are as follows:

*Table 26. Air temperature data, Giran*

| | *Mean temperature (°F.)* | *Mean daily maximum temperature (°F.)* | *Mean daily minimum temperature (°F.)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Year | 71 | 78 | 65 |
| January | 60 | 66 | 54 |
| February | 60 | 67 | 54 |
| March | 64 | 70 | 58 |
| April | 70 | 77 | 64 |
| May | 75 | 82 | 68 |
| June | 81 | 87 | 74 |
| July | 82 | 89 | 76 |
| August | 81 | 88 | 75 |
| September | 78 | 84 | 72 |
| October | 73 | 80 | 66 |
| November | 68 | 74 | 62 |
| December | 63 | 68 | 57 |

*Precipitation.* Rainfall is heavy in this area, particularly during the months of October and November. The mean annual precipitation is reported as 100.4 inches. All months have over 5 inches of rain except February and April, which have only 4 on the average, while the months from September through December all receive more than 9 inches. As much as 12.5 inches have fallen in a single 24-hour period during October. Despite the rather uneven distribution of the amount of rainfall, the number of days with precipitation (0.004 inches or more) per month remains remarkably constant. All of the months except July have more than 11 rainy days, while October, the month of peak rainfall, has an average of only 17.9. The minimum number of rainy days occurs during July. The following table presents data on rainfall for the region, according to observations made at Giran over an unspecified period of 20 years:

*Table 27. Rainfall data, Giran*

| | *Mean precipitation (inches)* | *Maximum precipitation in 24 hours (inches)* | *Number of days with rain (0.004 inches or more)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Year | 100.4 | 12.5 | 186.0 |
| January | 6.4 | 3.4 | 17.6 |
| February | 4.0 | 3.6 | 15.2 |
| March | 6.9 | 2.9 | 17.4 |
| April | 4.0 | 2.4 | 13.9 |
| May | 8.3 | 3.9 | 17.5 |
| June | 6.8 | 4.0 | 13.1 |
| July | 5.3 | 5.1 | 8.3 |
| August | 7.5 | 7.9 | 11.5 |
| September | 9.8 | 7.5 | 13.8 |
| October | 18.5 | 12.5 | 17.9 |
| November | 13.9 | 7.3 | 20.6 |
| December | 9.1 | 7.8 | 19.2 |

*Cloudiness and visibility.* Cloud cover is greater at Giran than at Taihoku City and reaches the maximum between the first of November and the end of January. The months with clearest skies are usually July and August. This condition is reflected in the following table showing the number of hours of sunlight during 1939, as reported by the Giran observatory:

*Earthquakes.* The Giran district is included within the so-called northern earthquake region, which also includes the Taihoku and Shinchiku areas. The data given for the region of Taihoku City and north central Taihoku Province are also applicable to the Giran district. The average annual frequency of earth shocks at Giran is approximately the same (67.3 per year) as at Taihoku City. In addition to those major earthquakes which caused loss and damage in the northern region during the period 1901-1937 (listed in table 16, p. 10), another shock which caused three human casualties and damaged or destroyed 18 buildings was experienced in the vicinity of the mouth of the Dakusui River on August 11, 1934.

*Table 28. Hours of sunlight, Giran, 1939*

| | *Year* | *Jan.* | *Feb.* | *Mar.* | *Apr.* | *May* | *June* | *Jul.* | *Aug.* | *Sep.* | *Oct.* | *Nov.* | *Dec.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hours of sunlight | 1138 | 55 | 76 | 79 | 77 | 108 | 122 | 130 | 207 | 140 | 69 | 44 | 30 |

# II. POPULATION

The data on the population of Taihoku Province in the following tables are not represented as being an exact population count, for such accuracy is hardly possible in this area. The figures given do, however, constitute the most nearly accurate statistics available for any recent years and may, it is believed, be relied upon for most purposes as a fair approximation of the number of inhabitants of the province and its subdivisions for the years mentioned. Statistics for 1940 are available for the province, the cities, and the nine *gun*. The 1935 data, which are given for the smaller units as well, have been taken from H. Sawada, *Nihon Chimoi Daijiton, (Gazetteer of Japanese Place Names)*, 1939. Several omissions, errors, and inconsistencies in the data are readily observable. It has not been possible to correct or reconcile some of them. The figures taken from Sawada presumably include the population of all places in Taihoku Province. A study of maps and other sources of information, however, shows a number of places not listed by Sawada. Thus, a *gun* or *sho* whose total population equals the sum of the inhabitants of the listed towns and villages within it, may actually contain one or more towns or villages not included in the Sawada list. It is possible that the populations of the communities not named by Sawada are, in fact, included with those of adjacent towns or villages which are mentioned. In the following tables the names of all known communities are included. Where a name is followed by dashes (—), the place mentioned is not listed by Sawada. A zero (0) indicates that the place has no inhabitants of the class specified. A question mark (?) signifies that the population data for the place are so doubtful that they have not been included.

In some instances the total population of a place or area exceeds or is less than the sum of its constituent parts. It has not been possible to reconcile these inconsistencies in all cases, nor to determine whether the error is in the total or in the sub-classifications. On the whole, it is believed that such errors are small and do not seriously affect the over-all values of the tables.

*Table 29. Population of Taihoku Province, 1935 and 1940*

| | Total | Formosan-Chinese[1] | Japanese | Koreans | Foreign Chinese* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taihoku Province | | | | | |
| 1935 | 1,070,096 | 918,078 | 123,215[2] | 745 | 27,868 |
| 1940 | 1,140,530 | 979,619 | 135,017 | 1,146 | 24,748 |
| Giran City | | | | | |
| 1935 | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] |
| 1940 | 36,371 | 33,525 | 2,485 | 13 | 348 |
| Keelung City | | | | | |
| 1935 | 89,690 | 61,525 | 22,358 | 381 | 5,416 |
| 1940 | 100,151 | 69,578 | 24,815 | 687 | 5,071 |
| Taihoku City | | | | | |
| 1935 | 292,340 | 190,377 | 83,527 | 278 | 18,060 |
| 1940 | 326,407 | 221,602 | 91,550 | 258 | 12,997 |
| Bunzan-gun | | | | | |
| 1935 | 60,152 | 59,216 | 796 | 4 | 136 |
| 1940 | 63,508 | 62,093 | 1,100 | 97 | 218 |
| Giran-gun | | | | | |
| 1935 | 100,918 | 97,167 | 3,149 | 21 | 581 |
| 1940[3] | 66,359 | 65,781 | 439 | 0 | 139 |
| Kaizan-gun | | | | | |
| 1935 | 98,445 | 96,945 | 1,196 | 0 | 304 |
| 1940 | 102,682 | 100,912 | 1,455 | 0 | 315 |
| Keelung-gun | | | | | |
| 1935 | 118,117 | 113,429 | 2,932 | 18 | 1,727 |
| 1940 | 136,181 | 128,945 | 3,328 | 11 | 3,897 |
| Rato-gun | | | | | |
| 1935 | 75,142 | 71,172 | 3,529[2] | 26 | 415 |
| 1940 | 84,320 | 80,070 | 3,782 | 29 | 439 |
| Shichisei-gun | | | | | |
| 1935 | 100,153 | 97,205 | 2,458 | 1 | 483 |
| 1940 | 85,642 | 83,189 | 1,947 | 14 | 492 |
| Shinsho-gun | | | | | |
| 1935 | 62,864 | 62,130 | 475 | 0 | 259 |
| 1940 | 63,404 | 62,394 | 674 | 7 | 329 |
| Suo-gun | | | | | |
| 1935 | 20,692 | 18,726 | 1,886 | 15 | 65 |
| 1940 | 23,336 | 20,880 | 2,352 | 15 | 89 |
| Tamsui-gun | | | | | |
| 1935 | 51,583 | 50,186 | 930 | 1 | 422 |
| 1940 | 52,169 | 50,650 | 1,090 | 15 | 414 |

[1] Formosan-Chinese and aborigines.

[2] Includes 22 natives of Karafuto.

[3] Did not acquire *shi* (city) status until 1940, by prefectural ordinance of 28 October. Some sources disagree as to the *shi* status of Giran. Population of the city is not included in the 1940 population figure for Giran-gun.

* A small number of other foreigners are included.

*Table 30. Population of Taihoku Province by sex, 1940*

| | | Formosan-Chinese and aborigines | | Japanese | | Koreans | | Chinese and other Foreigners | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Taihoku Province | 1,140,530 | 501,360 | 478,259 | 69,105 | 65,912 | 638 | 508 | 16,924 | 7,824 |
| Giran City | 36,371 | 16,964 | 16,561 | 1,224 | 1,261 | 0 | 13 | 218 | 130 |
| Keelung City | 100,151 | 35,476 | 34,102 | 13,397 | 11,418 | 452 | 235 | 3,650 | 1,421 |
| Taihoku City | 326,407 | 110,326 | 111,276 | 45,799 | 45,751 | 90 | 168 | 8,189 | 4,808 |
| Bunzan-gun | 63,508 | 32,513 | 29,580 | 619 | 481 | 67 | 30 | 173 | 45 |
| Giran-gun | 66,359 | 34,467 | 31,314 | 235 | 204 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 56 |
| Kaizan-gun | 102,682 | 50,942 | 49,970 | 782 | 673 | 0 | 0 | 196 | 119 |
| Keelung-gun | 136,181 | 67,651 | 61,294 | 1,817 | 1,511 | 0 | 11 | 3,172 | 725 |
| Rato-gun | 84,320 | 41,347 | 38,723 | 2,051 | 1,731 | 9 | 20 | 334 | 105 |
| Schichisei-gun | 85,642 | 42,496 | 40,693 | 905 | 1,042 | 5 | 9 | 355 | 137 |
| Shinsho-gun | 63,404 | 32,034 | 30,360 | 353 | 321 | 3 | 4 | 229 | 100 |
| Suo-gun | 23,336 | 10,996 | 9,884 | 1,366 | 986 | 8 | 7 | 65 | 24 |
| Tamsui-gun | 52,169 | 26,148 | 24,502 | 557 | 533 | 4 | 11 | 260 | 154 |

*Table 31. Population of Keelung City, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | Total | Formosan-Chinese | Japanese | Koreans | Chinese and other foreigners |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Keelung City | 89,690 | 61,525 | 22,359 | 381 | 5,416 |
| Ajinkoto-cho | 40 | 25 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Akakko-cho | — | — | — | — | — |
| Akebono-cho | 420 | 413 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| Asahi-machi | 2,855 | 2,182 | 136 | 0 | 537 |
| Daiburon-cho | 1,248 | 1,209 | 10 | 0 | 29 |
| Daikanrin-cho | 222 | 219 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Daisuikutsu-cho | 247 | 247 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denryo-cho | 1,942 | 1,265 | 600 | 15 | 62 |
| Denryoko-cho | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fukutoko-cho | 3,696 | 3,070 | 32 | 0 | 593 |
| Futaba-cho | 2,510 | 1,812 | 576 | 0 | 121 |
| Gaibokuzan-cho | 282 | 278 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Hama-cho | 1,431 | 552 | 779 | 70 | 30 |
| Hattoshi-cho | 1,920 | 1,885 | 25 | 0 | 10 |
| Higashi-cho | 601 | 127 | 473 | 0 | 1 |
| Horikawa-cho | 4,773 | 3,950 | 707 | 0 | 115 |
| Irifune-cho | 3,611 | 1,328 | 2,071 | 25 | 187 |
| Kaheisho-cho[1] | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? |
| Kanon-cho | 4,818 | 4,527 | 79 | 0 | 212 |
| Kirunsho-cho | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? |
| Kotobuki-cho | 1,863 | 122 | 1,741 | 0 | 0 |
| Masago-cho | 2,981 | 1,215 | 1,695 | 18 | 53 |
| Meiji-cho | 6,809 | 5,035 | 1,364 | 3 | 407 |
| Menkasho-cho | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? |
| Midori-cho | 531 | 463 | 62 | 0 | 6 |
| Moto-machi* | 3,520 | 2,851 | 47 | 3 | 619 |
| Naibokuzan-cho | 191 | 182 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| Nishi-cho | 2,505 | 2,050 | 391 | 1 | 63 |
| Nishin-cho | 1,983 | 239 | 1,639 | 26 | 79 |
| Saiwai-cho | 2,981 | 2,039 | 878 | 1 | 57 |
| Sekkoko-cho | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sendo-cho | 2,759 | 1,916 | 814 | 0 | 29 |
| Sharyo-cho | 3,085 | 1,500 | 1,296 | 190 | 99 |
| Shinoko-cho | 1,134 | 1,099 | 28 | 0 | 7 |
| Showa-machi | 1,268 | 671 | 587 | 0 | 10 |
| Taishawan | — | — | — | — | — |
| Taisho-cho | 2,590 | 2,174 | 278 | 0 | 138 |
| Takara-cho | 3,651 | 3,420 | 161 | 0 | 70 |
| Takasago-cho | 4,969 | 4,123, | 76 | 0 | 770 |
| Takikawa-cho | 3,924 | 3,801 | 18 | 0 | 105 |
| Tamada-cho | 3,721 | 2,933 | 252 | 0 | 536 |
| Tenjin-cho | 3,630 | 1,179 | 2,395 | 2 | 54 |
| Yoshishige-cho | 4,979 | 1,424 | 3,119 | 26 | 409 |

[1] "?" indicates that the number of inhabitants is so doubtful that no figure is given.

*Table 32. Population of Taihoku City, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | Total | Formosan-Chinese | Japanese | Koreans | Chinese and other foreigners |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taihoku City | 292,340 | 190,377 | 83,527 | 278 | 18,060 |
| Akashi-cho | 714 | 44 | 670 | 0 | 0 |
| Ariake-cho | 6,584 | 5,641 | 365 | 66 | 512 |
| Asahi-cho | 291 | 0 | 291 | 0 | 0 |
| Baba-cho | 1,876 | 1,316 | 552 | 0 | 8 |
| Bumbo-cho | 1,679 | 19 | 1,659 | 1 | 0 |
| Chitose-cho | 1,866 | 240 | 1,542 | 0 | 84 |
| Chuchoshi | 881 | 842 | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| Churon-cho | 1,322 | 1,270 | 40 | 0 | 12 |
| Dairydo-cho | 7,720 | 7,486 | 96 | 0 | 138 |
| Eiraku-cho | 13,360 | 11,217 | 73 | 0 | 2,060 |
| Fukuju-cho | 1,863 | 52 | 1,811 | 0 | 0 |
| Hakko-cho | 2,556 | 1,349 | 971 | 1 | 235 |
| Hama-cho | 1,916 | 1,261 | 484 | 0 | 171 |
| Hokumon-cho | 1,551 | 253 | 1,296 | 0 | 2 |
| Hom-machi | 2,256 | 277 | 1,896 | 0 | 83 |
| Horai-cho | 8,196 | 7,564 | 147 | 0 | 475 |
| Horie-cho | 7,031 | 6,222 | 728 | 1 | 80 |
| Irifune-cho | 4,997 | 3,720 | 647 | 32 | 598 |
| Izumi-cho | 1,653 | 282 | 1,363 | 0 | 8 |
| Kabayama-cho[1] | 1,868 | 413 | 1,413 | 0 | 7 |
| Kamihito-cho | 1,849 | 961 | 878 | 0 | 10 |
| Kamikeifu-cho | 2,107 | 1,128 | 783 | 26 | 170 |
| Kawabata-cho | 4,356 | 845 | 3,454 | 13 | 40 |
| Kawai-cho | 247 | 244 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Kensei-cho | 9,727 | 6,163 | 2,713 | 64 | 776 |
| Kodama-cho | 2,872 | 526 | 2,234 | 1 | 111 |
| Kotei-cho | 6,487 | 2,612 | 3,731 | 7 | 132 |
| Kotobuki-cho[1] | 1,326 | 362 | 926 | 0 | 37 |
| Kyo-machi[1] | 2,130 | 446 | 1,533 | 0 | 149 |
| Maruyama-cho[1] | 941 | 758 | 173 | 0 | 5 |
| Midori-cho | 6,762 | 6,054 | 421 | 0 | 287 |
| Minato-cho | 2,892 | 2,312 | 35 | 0 | 539 |
| Miyamae-cho[1] | 7,554 | 6,622 | 774 | 1 | 134 |
| Motozono-cho | 5,115 | 3,589 | 656 | 9 | 861 |
| Nammon-cho | 1,777 | 220 | 1,548 | 0 | 9 |
| Nishiki-cho | 4,529 | 1,090 | 3,411 | 0 | 28 |
| Nishin-cho | 13,222 | 11,672 | 95 | 0 | 1,455 |
| Nishizono-cho | 2,593 | 2,517 | 43 | 0 | 33 |
| Nogi-cho | 391 | 8 | 383 | 0 | 0 |
| Chashi-cho[1] | 11,226 | 10,531 | 22 | 0 | 672 |
| Oimatsu-cho | 2,393 | 301 | 1,886 | 6 | 200 |
| Omiya-cho | 392 | 253 | 138 | 0 | 1 |
| Omote-cho[1] | 1,028 | 111 | 894 | 0 | 22 |
| Onari-cho[1] | 6,124 | 2,825 | 3,220 | 1 | 75 |
| Rokujori-cho | 1,586 | 1,547 | 17 | 0 | 22 |
| Ryuko-cho | 2,306 | 252 | 2,019 | 1 | 34 |
| Ryuzanji-cho | 4,121 | 3,706 | 192 | 0 | 223 |
| Sakae-machi | 1,885 | 365 | 1,490 | 0 | 30 |
| Sakuma-cho | 1,936 | 82 | 1,837 | 2 | 15 |
| Sambashi-cho | 396 | 151 | 245 | 0 | 0 |
| Saiwai-cho | 2,344 | 1,078 | 1,264 | 0 | 2 |
| Seimon-cho | 1,685 | 182 | 1,469 | 0 | 34 |
| Seishinshoshi | 745 | 741 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Shimohito | 2,246 | 2,217 | 14 | 0 | 15 |
| Shimo-keifu-cho[1] | 29,782 | 25,642 | 1,863 | 17 | 2,259 |
| Shimo-naiho | 1,308 | 1,299 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Shinei-cho | 2,005 | 3 | 1,994 | 0 | 8 |
| Shinki-cho[1] | 4,606 | 1,503 | 2,135 | 4 | 963 |
| Shintomi-cho | 10,318 | 7,010 | 2,640 | 3 | 665 |
| Shoin-machi | 266 | 0 | 266 | 0 | 0 |
| Shusekiron | 1,284 | 1,052 | 231 | 0 | 1 |
| Suehiro-cho[1] | 2,317 | 194 | 2,039 | 7 | 74 |
| Suido-cho | 1,961 | 1,595 | 362 | 0 | 4 |
| Taian[1] | 8,149 | 5,265 | 2,858 | 1 | 20 |
| Taichoku | 1,493 | 1,476 | 16 | 0 | 1 |
| Taihei-cho[1] | 19,636 | 16,627 | 184 | 3 | 2,821 |
| Taisho-cho | 4,263 | 232 | 4,026 | 0 | 5 |
| Toen-cho | 2,106 | 2,075 | 12 | 0 | 19 |
| Tomita-cho[1] | 1,927 | 1,533 | 350 | 0 | 41 |
| Tomon-cho[1] | 7,735 | 1,351 | 6,299 | 1 | 80 |
| Tsukiji-cho | 2,241 | 929 | 1,124 | 0 | 188 |
| Wakatake-cho | 1,929 | 442 | 1,233 | 9 | 255 |
| Yamato-cho | 1,429 | 95 | 1,315 | 1 | 18 |
| Yanagi-machi | 115 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Table 32 (cont'd). Population of Taihoku City, by subdivisions, 1935*

[1] Statistical error.

*Table 33. Population of Bunzan-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | Total | Formosan-Chinese | Japanese | Koreans | Chinese and other foreigners |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bunzan-gun | 60,152 | 59,216 | 796 | 4 | 136 |
| Heirin-sho | 7,880 | 7,828 | 43 | 0 | 9 |
| Bishiryo | 305 | 301 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Daizetsuko | 641 | 640 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Heirin[1] | 956 | 936 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Jubairei | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kankyakko | 280 | 280 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Katurai | 342 | 340 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Kinkaryo | 397 | 393 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Kobaryo | 70 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Koshiko | 971 | 967 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Kotokkoko | 339 | 339 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyukyurin | 998 | 988 | 9 | 0 | 1 |

[1] Administrative center.

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### *Table 33 (cont'd). Population of Bunzan-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | *Total* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Japanese* | *Koreans* | *Chinese and other foreigners* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rojishu | 276 | 275 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sekiso | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shito | ? | ? | ? | ? | ? |
| Suishoseiko | 538 | 535 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Tochoshi | — | — | — | — | — |
| Teigyokutsu[2] | 653 | 653 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Teisoko | 737 | 736 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Wantan | 377 | 375 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sekitei-sho | 10,048 | 9,994 | 44 | 0 | 10 |
| Chokutan | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fushirin (Husirin) | 371 | 365 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Gyokkeirei | 511 | 510 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hairyo | 745 | 743 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hosairyo | 264 | 264 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hozan | 983 | 980 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Intanshiko | 604 | 597 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Kanko | 603 | 590 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Kanshosho | 286 | 278 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Masekko | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rokkutsu | 221 | 221 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sekitei[1] | 666 | 656 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Shinkoko | 468 | 468 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shohakki | 684 | 683 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Shokakuto | 1,813 | 1,810 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Sokei | 394 | 394 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Taikeikon | 673 | 673 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Utokutsu | 762 | 762 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shinko-sho | 18,223 | 17,957 | 198 | 4 | 64 |
| Ajuko | 892 | 891 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Banjunryo | 967 | 967 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hinaiko | 2,854 | 2,843 | 3 | 0 | 8 |
| Keibi | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kizan | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kofuku | 1,445 | 1,429 | 13 | 0 | 3 |
| Mansei | 4,415 | 4,288 | 100 | 4 | 23 |
| Mokusaku | — | — | — | — | — |
| Naiko | 5,007 | 4,951 | 28 | 0 | 28 |
| Shinko[1] | 1,344 | 1,289 | 54 | 0 | 1 |
| Shokoko | 180 | 180 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Toko | 709 | 709 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ugetsu | 410 | 410 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shinten-sho | 21,244 | 20,811 | 382 | 0 | 51 |
| Anko | 5,187 | 5,160 | 24 | 0 | 3 |
| Chokutan | 5,000 | 4,967 | 29 | 0 | 4 |
| Daiheirin[1] | 7,281 | 6,920 | 310 | 0 | 43 |
| Dokito | — | — | — | — | — |
| Heiko | 394 | 394 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kizan | 447 | 434 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Koko | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kokutsu | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kutsushaku | — | — | — | — | — |
| Seitan | 2,935 | 2,028 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| Aborigine Terr.[2] | 2,757 | 2,626 | 129 | 0 | 2 |

[1] Administrative center.

[2] Comprising 12 villages.

### *Table 34. Population of Giran-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | *Total* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Japanese* | *Koreans* | *Chinese and other foreigners* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Giran-gun | 100,918 | 97,167 | 3,149 | 21 | 581 |
| Giran-gai | 26,409 | 23,379 | 2,581 | 20 | 429 |
| Giran[1] | 21,374 | 19,017 | 1,927 | 20 | 410 |
| Kinrokketsu | 2,390 | 2,311 | 75 | 0 | 4 |
| Soichi | 2,645 | 2,051 | 579 | 0 | 15 |
| Inzan-sho | 19,489 | 19,342 | 121 | 0 | 26 |
| Chinshimanriki | 1,021 | 1,013 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Chintozan | 1,477 | 1,473 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Gaiinzan[1] | 1,787 | 1,753 | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| Haroutsu | 1,015 | 1,010 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Keishu | 1,075 | 1,070 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Kettobun | 764 | 764 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Naiinzan | 1,243 | 1,233 | 19 | 0 | 1 |

### *Table 34 (cont'd). Population of Giran-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | *Total* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Japanese* | *Koreans* | *Chinese and other foreigners* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sanki | 1,979 | 1,966 | 6 | 0 | 7 |
| Shiki | 1,498 | 1,498 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shinjo | 1,623 | 1,622 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Shinko | 1,275 | 1,231 | 39 | 0 | 5 |
| Shushi | 406 | 401 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Sorempi | — | — | — | — | — |
| Taiko | 4,326 | 4,318 | 5 | 0 | 3 |
| Shokei-sho | 19,247 | 19,068 | 159 | 1 | 19 |
| Bankatsuden | 378 | 378 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Barin | 558 | 558 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boho | 310 | 310 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Goko | 122 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hakusekkyaku | 1,907 | 1,880 | 24 | 1 | 2 |
| Hoshakuron | 771 | 761 | 3 | 0 | 7 |
| Ikketsu | 553 | 552 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Jurokketsu | 644 | 641 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiburan | 812 | 812 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kiritsutan | 464 | 464 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nudan | 840 | 840 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Niketsu | 1,738 | 1,712 | 25 | 0 | 1 |
| Niketsukeiho | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ontei | 752 | 752 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rimpi | 795 | 795 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rokketsu | 735 | 734 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Saii | 702 | 699 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Sanjukyuketsu | 107 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sharoto | 253 | 253 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shichiketsu | 303 | 303 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shiketsu | 1,479 | 1,463 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Shinshikan | 688 | 681 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Shokei[1] | 1,466 | 1,437 | 24 | 0 | 5 |
| Taiha | 1,214 | 1,210 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Taion | 349 | 349 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Teihyakuyo | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Toi | 645 | 593 | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| Toto | 640 | 640 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Soi-sho[2] | 17,485 | 17,388 | 92 | 0 | 5 |
| Bifuku | 823 | 823 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bugo | 805 | 802 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Daifuku | 1,366 | 1,362 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Doi | 635 | 632 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Goken | 262 | 262 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jusanko | 600 | 593 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Karei | 774 | 773 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kokan | 1,184 | 1,178 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Koro | 789 | 789 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Koteihon | 1,005 | 1,001 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Mukan | 233 | 233 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nanko | 609 | 604 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Sankaiseki | 803 | 801 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Shitcho | 691 | 691 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shimpatsu | 603 | 603 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shinko | 234 | 234 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sogo | 1,085 | 1,085 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Soni | 1,642 | 1,615 | 26 | 0 | 1 |
| Soroku | 582 | 582 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sosan | 1,024 | 1,018 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Soshi | 472 | 462 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Soshichi | 813 | 795 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Teibi | 451 | 450 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Toi-sho | 18,288 | 17,990 | 196 | 0 | 102 |
| Batsugarin | 1,442 | 1,435 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Banshoryo | — | — | — | — | — |
| Churon | 612 | 611 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dabain | — | — | — | — | — |
| Fukusei | 887 | 882 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Gaio | — | — | — | — | — |
| Goko | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kaho | 1,372 | 1,372 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kimmen | 1,563 | 1,562 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kizan | 590 | 585 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Kobo | 1,230 | 1,214 | 16 | 0 | 0 |

[1] Administrative center.

[2] The *sho* office of Soi-sho is in Giran-shi.

### *Table 34 (cont'd). Population of Giran-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | *Total* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Japanese* | *Koreans* | *Chinese and other foreigners* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ko-o | 872 | 871 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Naidaikei | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nii | 906 | 891 | 14 | 0 | 1 |
| Sampochiku | 1,242 | 1,241 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sekijoshi | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shinko | 520 | 520 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Taikei | 1,325 | 1,303 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Taikoko | 972 | 972 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tairikan | 1,395 | 1,366 | 26 | 0 | 3 |
| Toi[1] | 3,360 | 3,165 | 107 | 0 | 88 |

[1] Administrative center.

### *Table 35. Population of Kaizan-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | *Total* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Japanese* | *Koreans* | *Chinese and other foreigners* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kaizan-gun | 98,445 | 96,945 | 1,196 | 0 | 304 |
| Chuwa-sho | 15,620 | 15,492 | 71 | 0 | 57 |
| Chuko | 1,487 | 1,484 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Eiwa | 787 | 783 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Gaiinzan | 533 | 533 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Inzanshi | 314 | 314 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kironrankeishu | 2,617 | 2,602 | 9 | 0 | 6 |
| Nanseikaku | 2,902 | 2,888 | 9 | 0 | 5 |
| Shijitcho | 575 | 572 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Showa[1] | 3,585 | 3,510 | 35 | 0 | 40 |
| Shuro | 1,547 | 1,545 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Tanken | 1,275 | 1,261 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Dojo-sho | 12,115 | 12,053 | 47 | 0 | 15 |
| Choho | 1,075 | 1,072 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Daianryo | 1,392 | 1,389 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Dojo[1] | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gaimasoden | — | — | — | — | — |
| Haishaha | 613 | 613 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hito | 736 | 712 | 22 | 0 | 2 |
| Inrin | 2,857 | 2,837 | 13 | 0 | 7 |
| Kanrimpi | 1,572 | 1,572 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Masoden | 693 | 692 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Naimasoden | — | — | — | — | — |
| Seisuiko | 2,035 | 2,026 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Teiryoko | 1,142 | 1,140 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Itahashi-gai | 21,043 | 20,416 | 556 | 0 | 71 |
| Banshien | 1,177 | 1,175 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Hoken | 715 | 700 | 10 | 0 | 5 |
| Itahashi[1] | 5,100 | 4,681 | 365 | 0 | 54 |
| Keishu | 1,378 | 1,362 | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Koho | 2,493 | 2,416 | 76 | 0 | 1 |
| Koshisai | 1,221 | 1,219 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Koshisui | 3,232 | 3,214 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Nansi | 891 | 891 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shago | 1,190 | 1,190 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sharon | 646 | 646 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shibento | 553 | 548 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Shimoshinkyu | 352 | 352 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shimpo | 1,150 | 1,149 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Shinkyu | 945 | 873 | 71 | 0 | 1 |
| Oka-sho | 25,737 | 25,248 | 388 | 0 | 101 |
| Ananko | 375 | 375 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hinaiko | 801 | 801 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jurin[1] | 3,970 | 3,695 | 246 | 0 | 29 |
| Keikenseki | 893 | 886 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyoshiryo | 617 | 617 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyoshito | 1,388 | 1,388 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nansoiseki | 350 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nikokyu | 670 | 670 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oka[1] | 4,105 | 3,985 | 80 | 0 | 40 |
| Ronshi | 78 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sankakuho | 556 | 555 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sanshikyaku | 2,713 | 2,685 | 17 | 0 | 11 |
| Sekitokoi | 1,140 | 1,140 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sekkaiko | 620 | 603 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| Senzan | 1,925 | 1,888 | 20 | 0 | 17 |
| Shojukutsu | 239 | 239 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shugankyaku | 536 | 536 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Taiko | 2,694 | 2,690 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Tantoi | 1,099 | 1,099 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Toshikyaku | 582 | 582 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sankyo-sho | 23,930 | 23,736 | 134 | 0 | 60 |
| Bakushion | 267 | 267 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Boho | 269 | 269 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chikuron | 597 | 583 | 12 | 0 | 2 |
| Chuho | 808 | 808 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Enzan | 288 | 288 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fukutokko | 1,153 | 1,152 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Goryo | 998 | 993 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Hakkei | 1,480 | 1,477 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Hatcho | 1,066 | 1,057 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| Jusanten | 984 | 983 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kokango | 1,871 | 1,819 | 47 | 0 | 5 |
| Koshi | 214 | 214 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maen | 516 | 515 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Okoi | 2,657 | 2,644 | 10 | 0 | 3 |
| Ryumpo | 187 | 187 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ryusokiho | 390 | 390 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sanintanshi | 114 | 114 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sankyo[1] | 1,900 | 1,832 | 27 | 0 | 41 |
| Soifuku | 2,139 | 2,135 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Shokei | 1,042 | 1,040 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Sokaku | 1,699 | 1,691 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Taiho | 2,262 | 2,253 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Taihyo | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tairyo | 170 | 170 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tairyochi | — | — | — | — | — |
| Togan | 859 | 855 | 4 | 0 | 0 |

[1] Administrative center. Postal Directory, 1939, designates Oka; map (A.M.S. L 792, 1944 edition) designates Jurin.

### *Table 36. Population of Keelung-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | *Total* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Japanese* | *Koreans* | *Chinese and other foreigners* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Keelung-gun | 118,117 | 113,429 | 2,932 | 18 | 1,727 |
| Banri-sho | 9,802 | 9,756 | 32 | 0 | 14 |
| Basokkoko | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chobanrikato[1] | 1,898 | 1,873 | 18 | 0 | 7 |
| Chubanrikato | 4,914 | 4,897 | 13 | 0 | 4 |
| Kankyaku | — | — | — | — | — |
| Reisuikutsu | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shichikobi | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shimobanrikato | 2,990 | 2,986 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Heikei-sho | 8,954 | 8,736 | 150 | 0 | 68 |
| Jippunryo | 3,474 | 3,442 | 28 | 0 | 4 |
| Sekitei[1] | 5,480 | 5,294 | 122 | 0 | 64 |
| Kanayama-sho | 10,367 | 10,243 | 47 | 0 | 77 |
| Chochuko | 384 | 384 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chokaku | 2,395 | 2,377 | 3 | 0 | 15 |
| Chukaku | 2,583 | 2,573 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Kimpori | — | — | — | — | — |
| Koko | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shimochuko[1] | 5,005 | 4,909 | 44 | 0 | 52 |
| Koryo-sho | 13,118 | 13,036 | 75 | 0 | 7 |
| Bako | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bao | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bokyaku | 335 | 334 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bunshiko | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chotan | 319 | 319 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Daisekihekko | 287 | 287 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Denryoyo | 3,029 | 2,989 | 37 | 0 | 3 |
| Emboko | 331 | 331 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kasokei | 774 | 768 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Keiborei | 963 | 963 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Koryo[1] | 2,071 | 2,045 | 25 | 0 | 1 |

[1] Administrative center.

### *Table 36 (cont'd). Population of Keelung-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | *Total* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Japanese* | *Koreans* | *Chinese and other foreigners* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nairyo .......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Okaseki .......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Otei .......... | 1,328 | 1,323 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Rodo .......... | 1,150 | 1,146 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Roran .......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shari .......... | 900 | 900 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Taiko .......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tanri .......... | 1,631 | 1,631 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shichito-sho ........ | 15,971 | 15,518 | 339 | 0 | 114 |
| Baryoko ........ | 1,944 | 1,927 | 9 | 0 | 8 |
| Dandan .......... | 2,722 | 2,598 | 66 | 0 | 58 |
| Goto .......... | 1,777 | 1,773 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Hatto .......... | 1,521 | 1,321 | 192 | 0 | 8 |
| Koko .......... | 303 | 302 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Okaseki .......... | 969 | 965 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Rokuto .......... | 560 | 560 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shichito[1] ........ | 1,897 | 1,832 | 46 | 0 | 19 |
| Soran .......... | 950 | 948 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Teinai .......... | 1,024 | 990 | 21 | 0 | 13 |
| Yura .......... | 2,304 | 2,302 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Sokei-sho .......... | 14,415 | 14,153 | 154 | 0 | 108 |
| Butanko ........ | 2,459 | 2,439 | 15 | 0 | 5 |
| Chuko .......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gyoko .......... | 1,003 | 982 | 11 | 0 | 10 |
| Heirin .......... | 2,389 | 2,375 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Kankyaku ........ | 1,690 | 1,684 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Keibiryo ........ | 184 | 184 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ryokakko ........ | 287 | 287 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sankoryo ........ | 304 | 304 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sanshako ........ | 968 | 968 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sanshako ........ | 431 | 431 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sanshorei ........ | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sekihekko ........ | 165 | 165 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sekishun ........ | 582 | 582 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sokei[1] .......... | 2,519 | 2,319 | 110 | 0 | 90 |
| Taihei .......... | 527 | 526 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Teishiranko ...... | 521 | 521 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Uzan .......... | 386 | 386 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wantan ........ | — | — | — | — | — |
| Zuiho-gai .......... | 45,490 | 41,987 | 2,135 | 18 | 1,339 |
| Bito .......... | 824 | 809 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| Kanshirai ........ | 1,302 | 1,237 | 52 | 0 | 13 |
| Ketsugyoko ...... | 1,527 | 1,526 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kinkasoki ........ | 9,549 | 7,950 | 1,222 | 0 | 375 |
| Kodo .......... | 1,177 | 1,127 | 11 | 0 | 39 |
| Koshiryo ........ | 14,128 | 13,412 | 107 | 18 | 582 |
| Kyufun[2] ........ | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kyukyukyo ....... | 2,375 | 2,311 | 10 | 0 | 54 |
| Nanshirin ........ | 403 | 402 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ryutanto ........ | 5,148 | 4,755 | 239 | 0 | 154 |
| Sansoshi ........ | 3,139 | 3,028 | 81 | 0 | 30 |
| Shikyakutei ...... | 1,102 | 1,092 | 8 | 0 | 2 |
| Shin-o .......... | 543 | 535 | 5 | 0 | 3 |
| Sozan ........ | 32 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suinando ........ | 2,216 | 1,815 | 349 | 0 | 52 |
| Taikoho ........ | 2,025 | 1,956 | 45 | 0 | 24 |
| Zuiho[1] .......... | — | — | — | — | — |

[1] Administrative center.

[2] Administrative center. Sources disagree as to whether the *gai* offices are located at Kyufun or at Zuiho.

### *Table 37. Population of Rato-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | *Total* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Japanese* | *Koreans* | *Chinese and other foreigners* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rato-gun .......... | 75,142 | 71,172 | 3,529 | 26 | 415 |
| Goketus-sho ........ | 18,649 | 17,841 | 785[2] | 0 | 25 |
| Boshiryo ........ | 857 | 857 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chogoketsu[1] ...... | 1,645 | 1,631 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| Chosanketsu ...... | 748 | 748 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Choseisui ........ | 1,434 | 1,429 | 1 | 0 | 4 |

### *Table 37 (cont'd). Population of Rato-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | *Total* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Japanese* | *Koreans* | *Chinese and other foreigners* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chuikketsu ...... | 360 | 360 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chuniketsu ....... | 428 | 426 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Gojuniko ......... | 239 | 239 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ichihyakko ....... | 847 | 847 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Niketsu ......... | 3,393 | 2,822 | 570 | 0 | 1 |
| Ritakkan ......... | 1,509 | 1,483 | 25 | 0 | 1 |
| Seiko ........... | 957 | 957 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seisui ........... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shinyakumei ..... | 303 | 300 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Shiketsu ........ | 1,674 | 1,506 | 160 | 0 | 8 |
| Shimofuku ....... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shimogoketsu ..... | 885 | 867 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Shimosanketsu .... | 1,613 | 1,612 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Shimoseisui ...... | 582 | 582 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shoshikyaku ...... | 454 | 454 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Taiho ........... | 281 | 281 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Teikansha ........ | 440 | 440 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rato-gai ........... | 18,099 | 16,220 | 1,521[4] | 26 | 332 |
| Arishi ........... | 2,454 | 2,354 | 31 | 0 | 49 |
| Chikurin ......... | 2,795 | 1,892 | 837[4] | 1 | 65 |
| Danagan ......... | 288 | 288 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Getsubi ......... | 472 | 472 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hokusei ......... | 1,264 | 1,264 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Juhachiratsu ..... | 1,956 | 1,731 | 179 | 9 | 37 |
| Jurokufun ....... | 1,616 | 1,529 | 86 | 0 | 1 |
| Rato[1] ........... | 6,498 | 5,914 | 388 | 16 | 180 |
| Waishiwai ....... | 776 | 776 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sansei-sho ......... | 15,472 | 15,170 | 261 | 0 | 41 |
| Arishi ........... | 2,712 | 2,707 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Bizan ........... | 1,221 | 1,219 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Chokoi .......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chukeishu ....... | 851 | 850 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hafucho ......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kosairin ........ | 1,843 | 1,831 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyukyuko ...... | 828 | 800 | 24 | 0 | 4 |
| Sansoi[1] .......... | 5,574 | 5,348 | 192 | 0 | 34 |
| Sansui .......... | 130 | 127 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Soko ........... | 663 | 657 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Taishu .......... | 1,650 | 1,631 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Tonsoni ......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tozan-sho .......... | 18,536 | 18,415 | 102 | 0 | 19 |
| Akenjo .......... | 1,274 | 1,274 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bohoi .......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Buen ........... | 580 | 572 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Bukan .......... | 357 | 357 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Buroko .......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Chinshurikan ..... | 850 | 950 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hojochi .......... | 980 | 980 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Inzan ........... | 2,211 | 2,211 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Junan ........... | 1,441 | 1,421 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Kashojo ......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kiburo .......... | 658 | 658 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kohojo .......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kointaku ........ | 638 | 638 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Koko ........... | 1,916 | 1,890 | 18 | 0 | 8 |
| Kyufun ......... | 652 | 652 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rokuho .......... | 1,961 | 1,960 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ryumokusei ...... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Santo .......... | 334 | 334 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sheha .......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shojumon ........ | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shonan-o ........ | 918 | 910 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Taiha .......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Taiwa .......... | 994 | 994 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanabi .......... | 824 | 823 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Toto ........... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tozan[1] .......... | 1,948 | 1,891 | 46 | 0 | 11 |
| Aborigine Terr.[3] .... | 4,386 | 3,526 | 860 | 0 | 0 |

[1] Administrative center.

[2] Includes 13 natives of Karafuto.

[3] The Aborigine Territory comprises 19 villages with postal facilities at Rato, Taihoizan, Sansei. The *Postal Directory* lists only 16 such villages.

[4] Statistical error.

*Table 38. Population of Shichisei-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | Total | Formosan-Chinese | Japanese | Koreans | Chinese and other foreigners |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shichisei-gun ....... | 100,153 | 97,205 | 2,458 | 1 | 483 |
| Hokuto-sho[2] ........ | 17,164 | 16,164 | 923 | 1 | 71 |
| Chikushiko ....... | 363 | 362 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Chohokuto ....... | 2,411 | 2,324 | 85 | 0 | 2 |
| Chushuho ........ | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hokuto[1] ......... | 6,850 | 6,017 | 767 | 1 | 60 |
| Kanto ........... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Karobetsu ........ | 4,013 | 3,953 | 54 | 0 | 6 |
| Kirigan ......... | 1,645 | 1,639 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Sekihai .......... | 1,882 | 1,869 | 11 | 0 | 2 |
| Sekitoseki ....... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shimotenshi ...... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Matsuyama-sho[3] .... | 17,980 | 17,072 | 787 | 0 | 121 |
| Chetosei ......... | 1,866 | 1,809 | 52 | 0 | 5 |
| Chuha ........... | 521 | 520 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Gofumpo ........ | 1,278 | 1,191 | 84 | 0 | 3 |
| Jotoyu ........... | 1,406 | 1,381 | 18 | 0 | 7 |
| Katoyu .......... | 1,412 | 1,412 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Koga ............ | 2,595 | 2,336 | 242 | 0 | 17 |
| Kyurizoku ....... | 1,660 | 1,491 | 157 | 0 | 12 |
| Matsuyama[1] ...... | 5,568 | 5,270 | 222 | 0 | 76 |
| Sanchori ......... | 1,674 | 1,662 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Naiko-sho ......... | 19,531 | 19,317 | 145 | 0 | 69 |
| Higashishinshoshi . | 1,406 | 1,347 | 57 | 0 | 2 |
| Hokuseiko ....... | 1,496 | 1,489 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Koken ........... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kozampa[1] ....... | 1,924 | 1,894 | 26 | 0 | 4 |
| Kozan ........... | 798 | 795 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Naiko[1] ........... | 3,072 | 3,047 | 16 | 0 | 9 |
| Nankodaiko ...... | 453 | 452 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Nankosanjuho .... | 2,732 | 2,649 | 42 | 0 | 41 |
| Nankokyu ....... | 674 | 670 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Sanchokutsu ..... | 277 | 277 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shibunshi ........ | 647 | 647 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shinrizeku ...... | 6,052 | 6,050 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Shiodome-gai ...... | 19,284 | 18,930 | 219 | 0 | 135 |
| Barenko ......... | 1,100 | 1,099 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gochoseki ........ | 1,237 | 1,235 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Hakuheko ........ | 278 | 277 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hocheko ......... | 1,585 | 1,557 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Hokko ........... | 1,805 | 1,779 | 16 | 0 | 10 |
| Jusampun ....... | 549 | 549 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Katokyaku ....... | 1,977 | 1,943 | 28 | 0 | 6 |
| Keikeiron ........ | 460 | 460 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kokokko ......... | 362 | 362 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kyeshiryo ....... | 528 | 528 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oka ............. | 923 | 923 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sekkoshi ......... | 455 | 454 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Shago ........... | 1,433 | 1,421 | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| Shiodome[1] ....... | 5,860 | 5,611 | 142 | 0 | 107 |
| Shojuwan ........ | 732 | 732 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shirin-gai[2] ......... | 26,194 | 25,722 | 384 | 0 | 87 |
| Eifuku .......... | 586 | 583 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Fukutokuyo ...... | 2,643 | 2,470 | 168 | 0 | 4 |
| Hoicho .......... | 612 | 612 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Koishutoi ........ | 3,267 | 3,267 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kokanchi ........ | 1,375 | 1,362 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| Nanga ........... | 1,551 | 1,539 | 10 | 0 | 2 |
| Rinshiko ......... | 258 | 248 | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| Sankakuho ....... | 1,293 | 1,281 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Seigaku ......... | 375 | 375 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sekkaku ......... | 821 | 807 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Shashi .......... | 4,289 | 4,278 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Shichiko ......... | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shimotosei ....... | 563 | 563 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shirin[1] .......... | 4,638 | 4,465 | 112 | 0 | 61 |
| Shubi ........... | 654 | 653 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sokei ........... | 1,346 | 1,344 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Sozan ........... | 984 | 938 | 43 | 0 | 3 |
| Toko ............ | — | — | — | — | — |
| Washoshuchushuho. | 915 | 913 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Shinsho-gun ........ | 62,864 | 62,130 | 475 | 0 | 259 |

[1] Administrative center.

[2] Statistical error.

[3] Incorporated into Taihoku-shi as of about 1940-41.

*Table 39. Population of Shinsho-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | Total | Formosan-Chinese | Japanese | Koreans | Chinese and other foreigners |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Goko-sho ........... | 8,583 | 8,559 | 14 | 0 | 10 |
| Gokoko[1] ......... | 1,723 | 1,713 | 8 | 0 | 2 |
| Hoshiryo ........ | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kanenko ......... | 1,300 | 1,298 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Koryo ........... | 2,750 | 2,747 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Seishiryo ........ | 1,068 | 1,061 | 5 | 0 | 2 |
| Sekitochiko ....... | 402 | 401 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Shinon .......... | 123 | 123 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shushi .......... | 652 | 651 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Shushibi ......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Suitai ........... | 565 | 565 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rinko-sho .......... | 8,264 | 8,229 | 34 | 0 | 1 |
| Jurinko[2] ......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Karyoshi ......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Nanseiho ......... | 1,447 | 1,447 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rintoseki ........ | — | — | — | — | — |
| Seiho[3] ........... | 2,525 | 2,496 | 28 | 0 | 1 |
| Shonanwan ....... | 1,858 | 1,855 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Taiheirei ........ | 270 | 270 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tainanwan ....... | 1,112 | 1,110 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Tairon ........... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Zuijuko .......... | 1,052 | 1,051 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Roshu-sho .......... | 27,128 | 26,759 | 168 | 0 | 201 |
| Nijuho .......... | 1,868 | 1,855 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| Sanjuho[4] ......... | 15,281 | 15,027 | 107 | 0 | 147 |
| Washoshuchuro ... | 1,375 | 1,372 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Washoshukeikan .. | 2,018 | 2,007 | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| Washoshunankoshi. | 792 | 792 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washoshuroshiseki. | 2,514 | 2,430 | 39 | 0 | 45 |
| Washoshusuinan .. | 3,280 | 3,276 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Shinsho-gai ........ | 18,889 | 18,583 | 259 | 0 | 47 |
| Chodenshinshi .... | 263 | 263 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chohakaku ....... | 528 | 521 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Chukoseki ........ | 1,245 | 1,150 | 95 | 0 | 0 |
| Eiban ........... | 311 | 309 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Fujukyaku ....... | 321 | 321 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gigaku .......... | 674 | 672 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Hikaku .......... | 98 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Juhachifunko ..... | 326 | 326 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kaizanto ......... | 571 | 565 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Kishiko .......... | 506 | 505 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kishikyaku ...... | 324 | 322 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Kyushirin ........ | 502 | 502 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saisei ........... | 1,602 | 1,601 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sankyaku ........ | 1,759 | 1,736 | 17 | 0 | 6 |
| Shimohikaku ..... | 390 | 390 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shinsho[1] ......... | 6,371 | 6,225 | 112 | 0 | 34 |
| Taikako .......... | 1,418 | 1,418 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tozen ........... | 1,680 | 1,659 | 20 | 0 | 1 |

[1] Administrative center.

[2] Administrative center, according to map (A.M.S. L. 792, 1944 edition).

[3] Administrative center, according to *Postal Directory*, 1939.

[4] Administrative center, according to *Postal Directory*, 1939. Map (A.M.S. L. 792, 1944 edition) gives Washoshu.

*Table 40. Population of Suo-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | Total | Formosan-Chinese | Japanese | Koreans | Chinese and other foreigners |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Suo-gun ........... | 20,692 | 18,726 | 1,886 | 15 | 65 |
| Suo-sho ............ | 16,761 | 15,057 | 1,626 | 15 | 63 |
| Aitei ............ | 638 | 638 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Basai ........... | 734 | 728 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Bunchorin ....... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Choryo .......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Funkiko .......... | 512 | 507 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Hakubeiyo ....... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Hokuhoo ......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kaigan .......... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Koko (Au-o) ..... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Koko (Kau-Kau).. | 1,729 | 1,722 | 0 | 0 | 7 |

*Table 40 (cont'd). Population of Suo-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | Total | Formosan-Chinese | Japanese | Koreans | Chinese and other foreigners |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Koko (Kangk'au) | 927 | 926 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Koroho | 1,128 | 1,128 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nampoo | — | — | — | — | — |
| Reikyaku | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rosoku | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ryuon | 375 | 375 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saibo | 39 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shinjo | 857 | 826 | 20 | 0 | 11 |
| Shusuiko | — | — | — | — | — |
| Suo[1] | 6,381 | 4,863 | 1,467 | 15 | 36 |
| Tainan-o | 2,772 | 2,656 | 111 | 0 | 5 |
| Taikoko | — | — | — | — | — |
| To-o | 638 | 620 | 16 | 0 | 2 |
| To-o sha | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ugan | 31 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Aborigine terr.[2] | 3,931 | 3,669 | 260 | 0 | 2 |

[1] Administrative center.

[2] Comprising 30 villages, according to Sawada. The *Postal Directory* lists 45 villages, including 13 of those listed by Sawada and 32 others.

*Table 41. Population of Tamsui-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | Total | Formosan-Chinese | Japanese | Koreans | Chinese and other foreigners |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tamsui-gun | 51,583 | 50,186 | 930 | 1 | 422 |
| Hachiri-sho | 6,864 | 6,821 | 15 | 0 | 28 |
| Chodoko | 127 | 127 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Daichikui | — | — | — | — | — |
| Daihachirifun[1] | 2,329 | 2,320 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Dashikei | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kaikenseki[3] | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kakoshi | 1,326 | 1,326 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shohachirifun | 3,082 | 3,048 | 11 | 0 | 23 |
| Taikankyaku | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sanshi-sho | 10,657 | 10,604 | 39 | 0 | 14 |
| Kitashinshoshi | 1,868 | 1,865 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Koseki[1] | 1,045 | 1,040 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Kyushokiirun | 2,028 | 1,996 | 31 | 0 | 1 |
| Niheicho | — | — | — | — | — |

*Table 41 (cont'd). Population of Tamsui-gun, by subdivisions, 1935*

| | Total | Formosan-Chinese | Japanese | Koreans | Chinese and other foreigners |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shakuban | 1,138 | 1,135 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Shinshokiirun | 3,401 | 3,396 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Shinshoshi | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shokiirun[3] | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tochikoho | 1,177 | 1,172 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Sekimon-sho | 7,792 | 7,724 | 30 | 0 | 38 |
| Ariro | — | — | — | — | — |
| Niko | — | — | — | — | — |
| Robai[3] | 1,792 | 1,768 | 7 | 0 | 17 |
| Sekimon[1] | 1,338 | 1,308 | 14 | 0 | 16 |
| Shichiko | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shimokaku | 3,167 | 3,165 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Toi | 1,495 | 1,483 | 7 | 0 | 5 |
| Tamsui-gai | 26,270 | 25,037 | 846 | 1 | 342 |
| Banshoryo | 431 | 431 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chokeijuzan | 772 | 772 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chudenryo | 1,016 | 1,016 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Daiton | 712 | 712 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hokutoshi[2] | 918 | 911 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Jurinko | 399 | 399 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kaiyoshi | 974 | 977 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Kanshinrin[2] | 847 | 841 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Kofukuryo | 253 | 251 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Kokaton | 1,077 | 1,063 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| Rinshi | 1,712 | 1,712 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sankuson | 161 | 161 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sharonshi | 663 | 627 | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Shimokeijusan | 919 | 919 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shohachirifunshi | 1,338 | 1,338 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shoheicho | 366 | 365 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Shoshinai | 433 | 413 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Sohobi | 865 | 865 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suikento | 1,645 | 1,639 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Suitaishi[2] | 834 | 805 | 37 | 0 | 1 |
| Taishoho | 256 | 256 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tamsui[1] | 9,018 | 7,933 | 713 | 1 | 335 |
| Yushako | 652 | 637 | 15 | 0 | 0 |

[1] Administrative center, according to *Postal Directory*, 1939.

[2] Statistical error.

[3] Administrative center, according to map (A.M.S. L. 792, 1944 edition).

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# III. AGRICULTURE

1. **General statement.** The chief agricultural products of Taihoku Province, in the order of the value of annual crops, are as follows: rice, tea, sugarcane, sweetpotatoes, peanuts, jute, ramie (China grass), bananas, pineapples, tobacco, and soy beans. Although the province contains about 19 per cent of the population of Taiwan, the annual value of its agricultural products is a little less than 13 per cent of the total agricultural production of the island. As is shown in the following table, Taihoku-shu in 1939 had an appreciably higher proportion of livestock and dairy products than the island as a whole, but a very much smaller proportion of "special" products. (See below for products listed as "special.")

*Table 42. Value of agricultural production, Taiwan and Taihoku Province, 1939*[1]

| | *Taiwan* | | *Taihoku Province* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Value in yen* | *Per-cent* | *Value in yen* | *Per-cent* |
| All products | 551,826,343 | 100.00 | 70,839,413 | 100.00 |
| Common produce[2] | 279,841,146 | 50.71 | 37,397,804 | 52.79 |
| Special produce | 155,556,110 | 28.19 | 9,594,155 | 13.54 |
| Horticultural produce | 43,808,842 | 7.94 | 6,346,957 | 8.96 |
| Sericulture | 77,256 | 0.01 | 3,529 | 0.01 |
| Livestock and dairy produce | 72,542,989 | 13.15 | 17,496,968 | 24.70 |

[1] This table, and those which follow under AGRICULTURE, have been compiled from the *Taiwan Annual Agricultural Report,* prepared by the Agricultural Affairs Section of the Industrial Bureau of the Government-General and reprinted in the *Taiwan Agricultural Review.* The figures do not include the aborigine territory.

[2] See below for products listed as "common."

2. **Government agencies dealing with agricultural produce.** The government-general maintains many agencies in Taiwan: to control the diseases of plants and animals; to improve varieties and breeds; to maintain and improve standards of export produce; to control the importation of diseased or infected plants; to inspect fertilizers; to control the production, marketing, distribution, and sale of foodstuffs and other produce; and for other related purposes. Such agencies maintained in Taihoku Province are listed in the following paragraphs, together with data as to their locations, personnel, and other pertinent information.

a. *Rice and other cereals inspection and control offices.* Rice is the most important product of Taiwan and constitutes an item of export which is of the greatest significance in the economy of the empire. It is, therefore, carefully controlled and inspected.

These functions are entrusted to the *Beikoku-kyoku* (Rice and Other Cereals Bureau), which has its main inspection office in Taihoku City, Kabayama-cho, and operates with the following personnel: 1 executive head, 2 technicians, 6 attached personnel, and 9 technical aides. A branch office is maintained at Keelung City, where eight technicians are employed. Operating under the Keelung branch office are two despatch stations: one at Taihoku City, with five technical aides, and the other at Giran, with four technical aides. Under the present rice control law, all rice produced in Taiwan is required to be sold and delivered to agents of the bureau at prices fixed from time to time by the government-general. The places within the province at which delivery is required and inspection is made (according to Notice Number 520, dated July 5, 1941) are shown in the following table:

*Table 43. Rice delivery and inspection points, Taihoku Province, 1941*

| | |
|---|---|
| Keelung City | 1. Taiwan warehouse corporation |
| | 2. Keelung warehouse credit utilization co-operative with surety responsibility |
| | 3. Tamari Sanzo |
| Taihoku City | 1. Taiwan rice storage utilization buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, Matsuyama station warehouse |
| | 2. Matsuyama credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, agricultural warehouse |
| | 3. Taihoku City rice control association, Matsuyama warehouse |
| | 4. Taiwan rice storage utilization buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, Fukuzumi-cho warehouse |
| | 5. Taihoku City rice control association, Churon warehouse |
| Bunzan-gun: | |
| Shinko-sho | 1. Taiwan rice storage utilization buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| | 2. Keibi credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, agricultural warehouse |
| | 3. Bunzan-gun rice control association |
| | 4. Shinko credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| Shinten-sho | 1. Taiwan rice storage utilization buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| Giran-gun: | |
| Giran-gai | 1. Taiwan rice storage utilization buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| | 2. Giran-gun rice control association |
| Shokei-sho | 1. Taiwan rice storage utilization buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, Shiketsu station warehouse |
| | 2. Taiwan rice storage utilization buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, Shokei station warehouse |
| Toi-sho | 1. Taiwan rice storage utilization buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, Shokei station warehouse |
| | 2. Toi credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, agricultural warehouse |
| | 3. Giran-gun rice control association |
| Kaizan-gun: | |
| Chuwa-sho | 1. Chuwa credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, agricultural warehouse |
| Dojo-sho | 2. Dojo credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, agricultural warehouse |
| Itahashi-gai | 1. Taiwan rice storage utilization buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| | 2. Itahashi credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, agricultural warehouse |
| | 3. Kaizan-gun rice control association |
| Oka-sho | 1. Jurin credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, agricultural warehouse |
| | 2. Shu U-Ko |
| | 3. Taiwan rice storage utilization buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, Sanshi-kyaku station warehouse |

*Table 43 (cont'd). Rice delivery and inspection points, Taihoku Province, 1941*

| | |
|---|---|
| | 4. Taiwan rice storage utilization buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, Oka station warehouse |
| | 5. Kanen credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, agricultural warehouse |
| | 6. Oka credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, agricultural warehouse |
| Sankyo-sho | 1. Sankyo credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, agricultural warehouse |
| **Rato-gun:** | |
| **Goketsu-sho** | 1. Taiwan rice storage utilization buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| | 2. Ritakukan credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, agricultural warehouse |
| | 3. Rin Ho-no |
| Rato-gai | 1. Taiwan rice storage utilization buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| | 2. Rato credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, agricultural warehouse |
| | 3. Rato-gun rice control association |
| Sansei-sho | 1. Sansei credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| | 2. O Sho |
| Tozan-sho | 1. Taiwan rice storage utilization buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| | 2. Rin San-ki |
| | 3. Yu Sekito |
| **Shichisei-gun:** | |
| **Hokuto-sho** | 1. Taiwan rice storage utilization buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| | 2. Shichisei-gun rice control association |
| Naiko-sho | 1. Naiko credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, agricultural warehouse |
| | 2. Shichisei-gun rice control association |
| | 3. Naiko credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, Nanko warehouse |
| Shiodome-gai | 1. Shiodome credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| Shirin-gai | 1. Taiwan rice storage utilization buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| | 2. Shirin credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, agricultural warehouse |
| | 3. Shichisei-gun rice control association |
| **Shinsho-gun:** | |
| **Goko-sho** | 1. Goko credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| Roshu-sho | 1. Roshu credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| Shinsho-gai | 1. Shinsho credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, agricultural warehouse |
| | 2. Sankyaku credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| | 3. Shinsho-gun rice control association |
| **Tamsui-gun:** | |
| Hachiri-sho | 1. Hachiri credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| Sanshi-sho | 1. Kyushokeelung credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, agricultural warehouse |
| Sekimon-sho | 1. Robai credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| Tamsui-gai | 1. Taiwan rice storage utilization buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility |
| | 2. Tamsui credit buying and selling co-operative with surety responsibility, agricultural warehouse |
| | 3. Tamsui-gai rice control association |

b. *Rinderpest serum production office.* An office for the production of rinderpest serum, known as the *Jueki Kessei Seizo-sho,* is maintained by the industrial development bureau of the government-general in Tamsui-gun, Tamsui-gai, where one technician, one attached personnel, and four technical aides are employed.

c. *Weights and measures station* (*Doruoko-sho*). This agency is likewise maintained by the industrial development bureau and is located at Taihoku City, Bumbu-cho. Its personnel consists of an executive head, one technician, three attached personnel, and six technical aides. The activities of this agency obviously affect the field of agriculture as well as practically all other branches of industry.

d. *Plant inspection offices.* Strict inspection of plants imported and exported into or from the island is enforced and carried on in order to control and prevent the spread of plant diseases, insects, and germs, and to maintain both market prices and standards of quality. This function is performed by the plant inspection office (*Shokubutsu Kensa-sho*), which has its head office at Taihoku City, Kabayama-cho, and a staff of nine employees including a technician in charge. This office serves also as the Taihoku plant inspection station. There is also another station in the province, located at Keelung, where four technical aides are employed. Plant shipments either into or out of the island must be duly authorized and approved by the plant inspection office upon proper application and after inspection. Inspectors are empowered to destroy or ban the shipment of any plants found to be infested with injurious insects or micro-organisms.

e. *Rice plant nursery.* The Shiodome rice plant nursery (*Shiodome Byoho*) is operated at Shiodome-gai, Shichisei-gun, by the industrial development bureau for the purpose of experimental improvement of rice varieties and strains.

f. *Tea inspection station.* A tea inspection station (*Cha Konsa-sho*), staffed with eight employees, is maintained by the industrial development bureau at Taihoku City, Minato-cho.

g. *Tea industry training station* (*Chagyo Denshu-sho*). This agency, operated by the industrial development bureau and located in Rinko-sho, Shinsho-gun, is maintained for the purpose of training workers and technicians in the tea industry. It has a reported personnel of four persons.

h. *Sericulture office* (*Yosan-sho*). A sericulture office, operated for the purpose of stimulating and directing the production of silkworms and cocoons, is maintained by the industrial development bureau. The head office, with six employees, including a technician in charge, is at Taihoku City, Tomita-cho.

i. *Fertilizer inspection station.* The industrial development bureau conducts inspection of fertilizers through its *Hiryo Kensa-sho* (fertilizer inspection station), which is located in Taihoku City, Tomon-cho. It is staffed by five employees including a technician in charge. In Taihoku-shu there is a branch station at Keelung.

j. *Commercial products exhibition hall.* The industrial development bureau also maintains in Taihoku-shi, Sakae-machi, a permanent exhibit of agricultural as well as other industrial products. This is housed in an industrial museum or hall known as the *Shohin Chinretsu-kan* (commercial products exhibition hall), which is under the charge of a director and four other employees.

k. *Monopoly bureau* (*Sembai-kyoku*). The production of tobacco is controlled entirely by the monopoly bureau, which also exercises a similar monopoly control over the production, marketing, and distribution of salt, camphor, liquor, and opium. This control of tobacco production extends from the raising of tobacco plants to the sale and distribution of tobacco products. Thus both the farmer who wishes to grow

7. Shinten road near Taihoku.

8. Rice fields at the foot of Mt. Shichisei near Sozan.

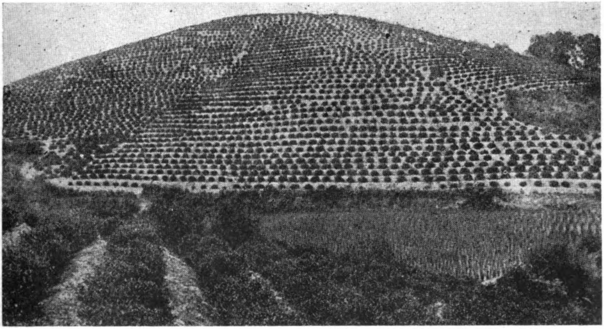
the plants and the dealer who desires to sell the finished product must apply to and obtain from the monopoly bureau a license authorizing him to engage in such business. Incidental to the granting of such licenses, the bureau plans and determines the over-all production as to kind, quality, and quantity, and in the case of each licensed grower, specifies the acreage to be devoted to tobacco, the varieties to be planted, the methods of cultivation to be employed, and the time and place for delivery of the crop. Only the aborigines in the mountain areas, who raise limited crops of coarse grade tobaccos, are exempted from these requirements. The bureau maintains its head office at Taihoku City, Kodama-cho, where it has a staff of 148 persons. Within the province, it also operates branch bureaus at Taihoku City, Moto-machi (personnel: 18); Keelung City (personnel: 9), and at Girangai (personnel: 13). It also operates 2 tobacco factories in Taihoku City, one in Kodama-cho and the other in Kamikeifu-cho.

l. *Agencies of the Taihoku Imperial University.* Also concerned with and affecting agriculture are 3 branches of the Taihoku Imperial University (*Taihoku Teikoku Daigaku*). These are (1) the department of agricultural science (*Rinogaku-bu*), (2) the associated botanical garden (*Fuzoku Shokubutsuen*), and (3) the associated agricultural station (*Fuzoku No-jo*). These agencies are advisory and consultative, being engaged in the teaching of agricultural science, the improvement of methods of production, the development of better varieties and breeds of plants and animals, the prevention of plant and animal diseases and pests, and the general betterment of agricultural conditions.

m. *Agricultural experimental stations.* Also engaged in research and experimental work for the purpose of improving agricultural production are several agricultural experimental branch stations organized under a central station. They are all administered, it is believed, by the agricultural affairs section of the industrial development bureau of the government-general. The central agricultural experimental station (*Nogyo Shiken-jo*) is located in Taihoku-shi, Tomita-cho. Its personnel consists of 30 persons including the executive head and the technician in charge. The only branch station located within the province is the Shirin horticultural experimental branch station (*Shirin Engai Shiken Shi-sho*), which is located in Shichisei-gun, Shirin-gai, and is reported to be managed by a station head who is also a technician.

n. *Industrial research station* (*Kogyo Kenku-sho*). Further research in agricultural as well as other industrial matters is undertaken by the industrial research station. This agency is operated, it is believed, by the industrial development bureau. It is located in Taihoku City, Saiwai-cho, and has a personnel of 43 persons.

o. *Sugarcane nursery.* The government-general operates a sugarcane nursery in Shinsho-gun, Shinsho-gai.



9. Tea plantation.

In addition to the foregoing agencies which are maintained in Taihoku-shu by the government-general, the following agricultural agencies are operated by Taihoku Province:

a. *Agricultural experimental station* (*Noji Shiken-jo*)
  Location: Taihoku-shi, Taian
  Personnel: 7

b. *Livestock breeding farm* (*Shuchiku-jo*)
  Location: Taihoku-shi, Taian
  Personnel: 1 technician in charge, 1 quarantine veterinarian

c. *Horse training center* (*Yakuba Riyo Koshu-sho*)
  Location: Taihoku-shi, Taian
  Personnel: 1 technician in charge

d. *Stud horse breeding farm* (*Taneuma Ikusei-sho*)
  Location: Rato-gun, Sansei-sho
  Personnel: 1 technician in charge

**3. Farm population.** In 1939, 49,076 farm households consisting of 355,508 individuals were engaged in farming in Taihoku Province. Approximately 29 per cent of these individuals and 32 per cent of the households they formed were farm owners. Thirty-three per cent of the individuals, and 30 per cent of the households, were part owners and part tenants, while 38 per cent of both individuals and households were tenants. The great majority of both farmers and farm households were on farms of less than two *ko* (4.8 acres), as is shown by the following table:

*Table 44. Farm holdings, by size; Taihoku Province, 1939*

| | *Individual owners*[1] | | *Households* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Farm area (ko)* | *Number* | *Percent* | *Number* | *Percent* |
| Total, all farms | 66,379 | 100.00 | 49,253 | 100.00 |
| Less than 0.5 | 31,873 | 48.02 | 13,350 | 27.10 |
| 0.5– 0.9 | 12,749 | 19.20 | 9,001 | 18.28 |
| 1.0– 1.9 | 10,525 | 15.86 | 11,891 | 24.14 |
| 2.0– 2.9 | 4,465 | 6.73 | 7,115 | 14.44 |
| 3.0– 4.9 | 3,292 | 4.96 | 5,316 | 10.79 |
| 5.0– 6.9 | 1,396 | 2.10 | 1,629 | 3.31 |
| 7.0– 9.9 | 891 | 1.34 | 649 | 1.32 |
| 10.0–19.9 | 796 | 1.20 | 274 | 0.56 |
| 20.0 and more | 392 | 0.59 | 28 | 0.06 |

[1] Not necessarily on the land; may own more than one farm.

4. **Rice.** Rice and sugarcane can be grown in the same fields. In recent years the government-general has been attempting to persuade or coerce farmers to rotate rice and cane production, but has met with considerable opposition. The opposition seems to center on the argument that it is more profitable for the individual farmer to raise rice. A writer (Liu Ming-tien, *Investigation of the Rice Policy in Taiwan,* 1940), probably a Formosan-Chinese, emphasizes this point in a volume published in 1940. He claims that the rotation-cultivation system would sacrifice the farmers in the long run and directly or indirectly increase the profits of the sugar companies. Four crops of rice can be grown in the nearly two years required for one cane crop. In addition cane production does not permit the production of vegetables and livestock which is possible with rice. Sugarcane is profitable in fields where there is not quite sufficient water for rice, or where the land is not quite fertile enough.

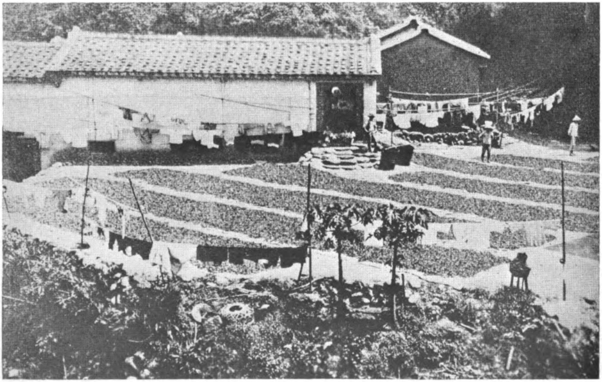
The same writer gives the following tables comparing the costs of production. Although the tables clearly are biased in support of his position, they are of interest.

*Table 45. Income and expense per ko of sugarcane cultivation*

| | |
|---|---|
| Total expense | ¥1,068 |
| Seedlings | 60 |
| Expense for fertilizer | 220 |
| Expense of cultivation | 150 |
| Land rent (at the rate of 75 *koku* for 16.mos. @ ¥6) | 600 |
| Water tax | 8 |
| Interest on previous loan from sugar company, 8 mos. at 7.2 percent | 30 |
| Total income: sale of 15,000 *kin* of cane at ¥58 per 10,000 *kin* | 870 |
| Net loss | 198 |

*Table 46. Income and expense per ko of rice cultivation*

| | |
|---|---|
| Total expense | ¥ 638 |
| Fertilizer | 90 |
| Rice seedlings | 10 |
| Water tax | 8 |
| Cultivation expense | 80 |
| Land rent (75 *koku* at ¥6) | 450 |
| Total income | ¥1,092 |
| Unhusked rice, two crops, 11,000 *kin* at ¥72 per 1,000 *kin* | 792 |
| Income from in-between cultivation (vegetables, sweetpotatoes, etc.) | 200 |
| Side-line income (swine, chickens, etc.) | 100 |
| Net profit | ¥ 450 |



10. Farmer drying tea.

In 1929 the total area of standing rice crops in Taiwan was 585,566 *ko*. There was a fairly steady increase in area until the maximum of 702,685 *ko* was reached in 1936, and a decline to 645,548 *ko* in 1939, the date of the latest available figures. (A *ko* equals 2.397 acres; a *kin* equals 1.32 U. S. pounds; a *koku* equals 5.119 U. S. bushels.)

Of the more than 1,500,000 acres of rice land under cultivation in Taiwan, about 15 per cent are in Taihoku-shu, 25 per cent in Taichu-shu, 22 per cent in Shinchiku-shu, 20 per cent in Tainan-shu, and 14 per cent in Takao-shu. The Giran plain area of Taihoku-shu, which includes substantially all of Giran-gun and a part of Rato-gun, is one of the best rice growing regions on the island.

Rice is the principal agricultural product of Taihoku Province and constitutes approximately 70 per cent of its total agricultural production. The total value of the two rice crops in 1939, which were of about equal size, exceeded ¥33,800,000. Sixty per cent of these crops was rice of the *Horai* variety, which is exported to Japan in considerable quantity because of the preference and demand for it there. Detailed figures on rice production in the province for 1939 are presented in the following table, the figures on crop areas for all Taiwan being included for purposes of comparison.

*Table 47. Rice: Area and production, Taihoku Province, 1939*

| | | *Taihoku Province* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Taiwan Crop area (ko)* | *Crop area (ko)* | *Harvest (koku)* | *Average production per ko (koku)* | *Value (¥)* | *Average price per koku (¥)* |
| All varieties | | | | | | |
| 1st crop | 275,488.8 | 49,959.2 | 649,271 | 12.99 | 17,249,807 | 26.57 |
| 2nd crop | 370,059.9 | 49,875.9 | 620,777 | 12.45 | 16,619,377 | 26.77 |
| Total | 645,548.8 | 99,835.0 | 1,270,048 | —— | 33,869,184 | —— |
| All wet-field rice | | | | | | |
| 1st crop | 268,520.9 | 49,952.9 | 649,209 | 12.99 | 17,248,115 | 26.57 |
| 2nd crop | 352,339.4 | 49,847.1 | 620,526 | 12.45 | 16,613,114 | 26.77 |
| Total | 620,860.3 | 99,799.9 | 1,269,735 | —— | 33,861,229 | —— |
| Wet-field rice, common non-glutinous variety | | | | | | |
| 1st crop | 156,081.5 | 22,813.5 | 319,123 | 13.99 | 8,978,821 | 28.14 |
| 2nd crop | 160,959.8 | 30,520.4 | 391,478 | 12.83 | 10,684,849 | 27.29 |
| Total | 317,041.3 | 53,333.9 | 710,601 | —— | 19,663,670 | —— |
| Wet-field rice, common non-glutinous variety | | | | | | |
| 1st crop | 103,961.7 | 25,949.1 | 314,980 | 12.14 | 7,787,420 | 24.72 |
| 2nd crop | 139,680.0 | 16,267.9 | 189,174 | 11.63 | 4,750,834 | 25.11 |
| Total | 243,641.7 | 42,217.0 | 504,154 | —— | 12,538,254 | —— |
| Wet-field rice, round-grained, glutinous variety | | | | | | |
| 1st crop | 6,922.9 | 682.7 | 9,365 | 13.72 | 304,763 | 32.54 |
| 2nd crop | 40,852.3 | 2,521.9 | 33,559 | 13.31 | 1,004,566 | 29.93 |
| Total | 47,775.2 | 3,204.6 | 42,924 | —— | 1,309,329 | —— |
| Wet-field rice, long-grained, glutinous variety | | | | | | |
| 1st crop | 1,554.8 | 507.6 | 5,741 | 11.32 | 177,111 | 30.85 |
| 2nd crop | 10,847.3 | 536.8 | 6,315 | 11.76 | 172,865 | 27.37 |
| Total | 12,402.1 | 1,044.4 | 12,056 | —— | 349,976 | —— |
| Dry-field rice, all varieties | | | | | | |
| 1st crop | 6,967.9 | 6.28 | 62 | 9.87 | 1,692 | 27.29 |
| 2nd crop | 17,720.6 | 28.8 | 251 | 8.71 | 6,263 | 24.95 |
| Total | 24,688.5 | 35.1 | 313 | —— | 7,955 | —— |
| Dry-field rice, non-glutinous | | | | | | |
| 1st crop | 6,895.0 | 6.3 | 62 | 9.87 | 1,692 | 27.29 |
| 2nd crop | 17,630.8 | 28.8 | 251 | 8.71 | 6,263 | 24.95 |
| Total | 24,525.8 | 35.1 | 313 | —— | 7,955 | —— |
| Dry-field rice, glutinous | | | | | | |
| 1st crop | 72.9 | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| 2nd crop | 89.8 | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— |
| Total | 162.7 | —— | —— | —— | —— | —— |

All available information as to the names, addresses, financial resources, and the like concerning persons, firms, and companies engaged in the production, growing, marketing, brokerage, sale, distribution, or shipping of rice in Taihoku Province is contained in the following table. Many of the firms here listed are engaged in other and quite different lines of business, and, conversely, at least some concerns not included in this listing are engaged or interested, directly or indirectly, in rice production or distribution incident to their other business activities. All persons and firms so engaged are under the supervision and control of the Rice and Other Cereals bureau of the government-general.

*Table 48. Rice producers and distributors*

Eiyru Shoko
  Location: Keelung City, Fukutoku-machi, 1 chome, 59 banchi
  Business: Rice merchants.

Gichi Sangyo K.K. (Gichi Industrial Co., Ltd.)
  Location: Taihoku City, Kabayama-cho
  Established: March 1938
  Capital: paid up: ¥180,000
  Business: sale of grain; also purchase and sale of land and buildings

Gijun Shoji K.K. (Gijun Trading Co., Ltd.)
  Location: Taihoku City, Taihei-cho, 5 chome, 46 banchi
  Established: March 1931
  Capital: ¥190,000[1]
  Business: purchase and sale of grains, substitutes, fertilizers

*Table 48 (cont'd). Rice producers and distributors*

Giran Bussan K.K. (Giran Products Co., Ltd.)
Location: Giran-gai, Giran, Semmon
Established: June 1938
Capital: ¥100,000[1]
Business: purchase and sale of rice and grain

Gito Kokusan K.K. (Gito Cereal Industries Co., Ltd.)
Location: Rato-gun, Tozan-sho, Tozan Jinanko
Established: November 1938
Capital: ¥100,000[1]
Business: import and export of rice and grain; sale of real estate

Gosei Sangyo K.K. (Gosei Industrial Co., Ltd.)
Location: Taihoku City, Chashi-cho, 2 chome, 34 banchi
Established: May 1939
Capital: ¥160,000[1]
Business: Rice, agricultural products

Hokuto Sangyo K.K. (Hokuto Industrial Co., Ltd.)
Location: Shichisei-gun, Hokuto-sho, Hokuto
Established: May 1939
Capital: ¥110,000[1]
Business: Rice, agricultural products

Honen Shoko K.K. (Honen Trading Co., Ltd.)
Location: Rato-gun, Goketsu-sho, Niketsu
Established: April 1937
Capital: ¥120,000[1]
Business: Rice, fertilizer

Kenyu Shoko (Kenyu Trading Company)
Location: Keelung City, Tamata-cho, 2 chome, 8 banchi
Business: Rice merchants

Kyoko Shoko (Kyoko Trading Co.)
Location: Rato-gun, Goketsu-sho, Niketsu
Established: June 1939
Capital: ¥100,000[1]
Business: Rice, grain, building materials

Mitsubishi Commercial Company
Location: head office: Tokyo, Taihoku-shu
branch offices: Taihoku City
Keelung City
Established: (In Taiwan) 1918
Business: Trading in rice, sugar, molasses, other agricultural products, coal, lumber, etc.; general financing

Mitsui Bussan K.K. (Mitsui Products Co., Ltd.)
Location: Keelung City, Asahi-machi, 2 chome, 13 banchi
Established: 1896
Business: Production, sale, distribution and export of rice and many other staple goods and industrial products. One of the first firms to be established in Taiwan, this company conducts a great variety of businesses in Taihoku Province and elsewhere in Taiwan, handling a high percentage of the entire industrial production of the island. The head office of this company is located in Tokyo; the main Taiwan office is in Taihoku City and an agency is operated in Keelung City.

Neiho Sangyo K.K. (Neiho Industrial Co., Ltd.)
Location: Rato-gun, Rato-gai, Rato
Established: November 1938
Capital: ¥100,000[1]
Business: Rice, agricultural products, real estate

Nichien Shoji K.K. (Nichien Trading Co., Ltd.)
Location: Taihoku City, Taihei-cho, 2 chome, 113 banchi
Established: March 1935
Capital: ¥120,000[1]
Business: Rice—export and import

Oganhatsu Shoko (Ogenhatsu Commercial Co.)
Location: Kaizan-gun, Oka-sho
Business: Rice, land cultivation, fertilizer

Okenhatsu Seiki Sangyo K.K. (Okenhatsu Seiki Industrial Co., Ltd.)
Location: Kaizan-gun
Established: April 1927
Capital: ¥300,000[1]
Business: Purchase and sale of rice, fertilizers and real estate

Ranyo Beikoku K.K. (Ranyo Rice Co., Ltd.)
Location: Rato-gun, Rato-gai, Rato
Established: October 1938
Capital: ¥100,000[1]
Business: Rice

*Table 48 (cont'd). Rice producers and distributors*

Rin Hongen Hakki Sangyo K.K. (Rin Hongen Hakki Industrial Co., Ltd.)
Location: Taihoku City, Maruyama-cho
Established: September 1922
Capital: ¥2,000,000[1]
Business: Land cultivation; investments

Roshu Beikoku K.K. (Roshu Rice Co., Ltd.)
Location: Shinsho-gun, Roshu-sho, Nijuho-taiyu
Established: June 1939
Capital: ¥180,000[1]
Business: Rice, agricultural products

Saigen Sangyo K.K. (Saigen Industrial Co., Ltd.)
Location: Taihoku City, Hommachi, 4 chome, 15 banchi
Established: March 1936
Capital: ¥5,000,000[1]
Business: Rice, oil, flour, fertilizer

Suesei Shoji (Suesei Trading Co.)
Location: Giran-gun, Giran-gai, Giran, Kammon
Established: June 1939
Capital: ¥150,000[1]
Business: Rice, grains, agricultural products

Suetai Shoji K.K. (Suetai Trading Co., Ltd.)
Location: Taihoku City, Dairyudo-cho
Established: February 1938
Capital: ¥100,000[1]
Business: Rice, grain, sugar, fertilizers; import and export

Suitai Goshi K.K. (Suitai Trading Co., Ltd.)
Location: Taihoku City, Dairyudo-cho
Established: March 1922
Capital: ¥458,500[1]
Business: Rice, grain, fertilizers

Taihoku Beikoku K.K. (Taihoku Rice Co., Ltd.)
Location: Taihoku City, Kensei-cho, 4 chome, 14 banchi
Business: Purchase and sale of rice

Taihoku Sangyo (Taihoku Industrial Co.)
Location: Taihoku City
Established: December 1937
Capital: ¥150,000[1]
Business: Rice, agricultural products

Taishin Shokan K.K. (Taishin Securities Co., Ltd.)
Location: Taihoku City, Taihei-cho, 2 chome, 102 banchi
Established: October 1939
Capital: ¥100,000[1]
Business: Investment trading in rice and securities

Taiwan Beikoku Daiko K.K. (Taiwan Rice Agency Co., Ltd.)
Location: Taihoku City, Eiraku-cho, 1 chome, 22 banchi
Established: May 1929
Capital: ¥1,000,000[1]
Business: Rice import and export, negotiable securities

Taiwan Cereals Agency Joint Stock Co.
Location: Taihoku City, Izumi-cho, 2 chome, 1 banchi

Taiwan Flour Mills, Ltd.
Location: Keelung City
Business: Milling of rice and other grains

Taiwan Sangyo Shigen K.K. (Taiwan Agricultural Resources Co., Ltd.)
Location: Taihoku City, Hommachi
Established: November 1934
Capital: Authorized: ¥1,000,000; paid in: ¥250,000

Taiwan Sangyo Takushoku K.K. (Taiwan Industrial Development Co., Ltd.)
Location: Keelung City, Nisshin-cho, 3 chome, 13 banchi
Established: June 1925
Capital: Paid up: ¥100,000
Business: Rice, coal, wood, fertilizer, coke

Taiwan Shoken Kogyo K.K. (Taiwan Industrial Securities Co., Ltd.)
Location: Taihoku City, Tamato-cho, 4 chome, 8 banchi
Established: February 1938
Capital: ¥190,000[1]
Business: Investment purchase, sale, and brokerage of rice, securities, real estate.

Takeba Shokai K.K. (Takeba Co., Ltd.)
Location: Taihoku City, Hommachi, 4 chome, 24 banchi
Established: August 1921
Capital: ¥750,000[1]
Business: White rice, wine, soy sauce and other foods

[1] It is not clear whether this represents authorized or paid-up capital.

*Table 48 (cont'd). Rice producers and distributors*

**Tamafuku Shokai**
  Location: Keelung City, Nisshin-cho, 3 chome, 6 banchi
  Business: Rice merchants
**Tamsui Sangyo K.K. (Tamsui Industrial Co., Ltd.)**
  Location: Tamsui-gun, Tamsui-gai, Shoshinei
  Business: Rice, agricultural products
**Toko Shoten**
  Location: Keelung City, Asahi-machi, 2 chome, 35 banchi
  Business: Rice merchants
**Zuisho & Co.**
  Location: Keelung City, Moto-machi, 1 chome, 2 banchi
  Business: Rice and fertilizer merchants

5. **Common agricultural products other than rice.** According to Japanese methods of classification, "common" agricultural products appear to consist of grains, sweet-potatoes, beans, and sugarcane intended for raw consumption. These are generally native plants which, with the exception of rice (also a "common" agricultural product), are intended primarily for domestic consumption. Except for rice, their production does not appear to be especially planned or encouraged by the government. On the other hand, "special" agricultural products are those other plants or their fruits, many of which have been introduced to Taiwan by the Japanese, whose production is especially fostered by the Japanese for purposes of improving the over-all economy of the empire. The greater part of them is primarily intended for export and for industrial processing. Rice, the production of which is rigidly controlled by the government and a very large part of which is exported to and consumed in Japan, makes up in Taihoku-shu about 90 per cent of the annual value of all common produce. The remaining items of common agricultural produce have an aggregate annual value of only about one-third of the total of special produce. This is indicative of the Japanese policy of exploiting the economic resources of the island for the special benefit of the home country. The following table presents data on the crop area, production, and average price of common agricultural produce grown in Taihoku Province in 1939, the crop area of each item for all Taiwan being shown for purposes of comparison.

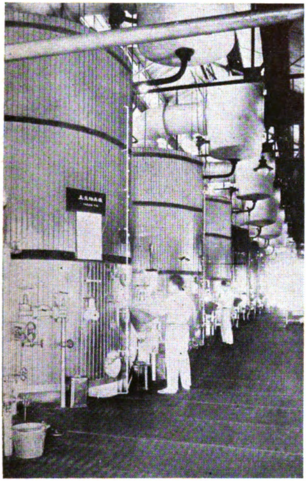
*Table 49. Common agricultural products: area and production, 1939*

| | | *Taihoku Province* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Taiwan Crop area (ko)* | *Crop area (ko)* | *Harvest (koku or kin)* | *Average production per ko, in koku or kin* | *Value (¥)* | *Av. price per koku or per 100 kin (¥)* |
| Sweet potato | 130,320.7 | 12,029.8 | 155,831,854 *kin* | 12,954 | 3,289,078 | 2.11 |
| Barley | 1,109.9 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wheat | 4,950.8 | 3.4 | 28 *koku* | 8.24 | 864 | 30.86 |
| German millet (Awa) | 1,697.7 | 2.3 | 11 " | 4.89 | 213 | 19.36 |
| Millet (Kibi) | 215.4 | 6.8 | 45 " | 6.67 | 912 | 20.27 |
| Indian millet (Morokoshi) | 3,461.4 | 3.3 | 35 " | 10.61 | 813 | 23.23 |
| Corn (maize) | 1,600.7 | 21.8 | 235 " | 10.79 | 4,062 | 17.29 |
| Buckwheat | 9.3 | 0.5 | 2 " | 4.00 | 40 | 20.00 |
| Soy bean | 5,308.4 | 106.5 | 725 " | 6.81 | 20,335 | 28.05 |
| Other kinds of beans | 10,021.9 | 116.0 | 664 " | — | 15,462 | — |
| Sugarcane for raw consumption | 1,563.0 | 116.2 | 8,876,570 *kin* | 76,371 | 196,841 | 22.18[1] |

[1] Per 1,000 *kin*.

11. Tea plantations near Tamsui, (top and bottom).

6. **Special agricultural products.** The kinds of products included within this category have already been generally discussed under the heading of "common" agricultural produce. In Taihoku-shu the chief products of the "special" class are, in the order of their importance: tea, sugarcane, peanuts, jute, and ramie (China grass). The following tables present data for 1939 as to the crop area, production, and average price of products of this kind grown in the province. Crop area figures for the whole of Taiwan are given for purposes of comparison.



12. Crystallization of sugar in modern sugar mill.

13. Sugar cane.

*Table 50. Special agricultural products: area and production, 1939*

| | | *Taihoku Province* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Taiwan Crop area* (*ko*) | *Crop area* (*ko*) | *Harvest* (*koku or kin*) | *Average production per ko, in koku or kin* | *Value* (¥) | *Av. price per koku or per 100 kin* (¥) |
| Sugarcane | 167,332.2 | 3,790.4 | 462,960,858 *kin* | 122,140 | 3,145,819 | 6.80[1] |
| Tobacco | 2,234.9 | 18.0 | 73,444 " | 4,082 | 32,423 | 44.15 |
| Peanuts | 30,244.5 | 1,018.7 | 21,046 *koku* | 20.66 | 252,272 | 11.99 |
| Sesame | 3,523.6 | 5.75 | 21 " | 3.65 | 740 | 35.24 |
| Rape seed | 257.6 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Arrow root | 24.9 | 7.20 | 89,700 *kin* | 12,458 | 1,486 | 1.66 |
| Cassava (Manihot) | 5,808.3 | 234.97 | 4,875,005 " | 20,747 | 49,378 | 1.01 |
| Ramie | 1,883.2 | 234.7 | 435,961 " | 1,858 | 175,706 | 40.30 |
| Jute (all kinds) | 23,838.3 | 1,314.7 | 1,445,669 " | 1,100 | 180,377 | 12.48 |
| Rough jute | 913.4 | 20.3 | 62,759 " | 3,090 | 5,020 | 8.00 |
| Young jute | 2,998.6 | 88.1 | 151,109 " | 1,715 | 18,133 | 12.00 |
| Finely cleaned jute | 19,926.4 | 1,206.3 | 809,645 " | 671 | 157,224 | 19.42 |
| Cotton | 3,270.1 | 0.1 | 60 " | 600 | 30 | 50.00 |
| Taiko rush | 37.5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shichito rush | 242.5 | 72.7 | 433,570 " | 5,966 | 38,993 | 8.99 |
| Pineapple fiber | 432.7 | — | — | — | — | — |

[1] Per 1,000 *kin*.

With reference to the above table it may be noted that in 1928 there were 120,045 *ko* in sugarcane in Taiwan. This figure declined to 84,329 *ko* in 1932, but since then has increased each year until 1939, the latest for which data are available. Ramie production is concentrated in the Giran area in Taihoku-shu, and in Taiko-gun in Shinchiku-shu. Both crop area and production of ramie declined appreciably between 1936 and 1939. This was probably due in part to the government's encouragement of cotton production, since cotton yields a better fibre than ramie. Production of jute and hemp has been encouraged by the government as a source of airplane cloth and burlap bags. In 1938, when the Taiwan jute crop amounted to 15,000 metric tons, it was necessary to import 22 million burlap bags for sugar and rice exports.

Coffee and tea are also classed as special agricultural products. According to statistics for 1939, Taihoku Province produced no coffee, although 793,407 coffee trees were planted in the rest of Taiwan. Tea, however, constituted one of the most important products of the province. Its production alone amounted to nearly 45 per cent of the island's total. Shinchiku-shu is the only other large tea-growing area. About 99 per cent of the total acreage devoted to tea culture is located in the northern foothills of the two provinces. Bunzan-gun is particularly noted for its tea. Tea leaves are picked from May to December. The following table presents data on the area of tea plantings and the production of tea in Taihoku Province for 1939. The crop area for the whole of Taiwan is given for purposes of comparison.

*Table 51. Tea: Area and production, 1939*

| *Taiwan Crop area (ko)* | *Taihoku Province* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Crop area (ko)* | *Area picked (ko)* | *Rough tea produced (kin)* | *Average production per ko (kin)* | *Value of production (¥)* | *Average price per 100 kin (¥)* |
| 46,187.6 | 19,860.6 | 19,175.3 | 8,176,215 | 426 | 4,838,263 | 59.17 |

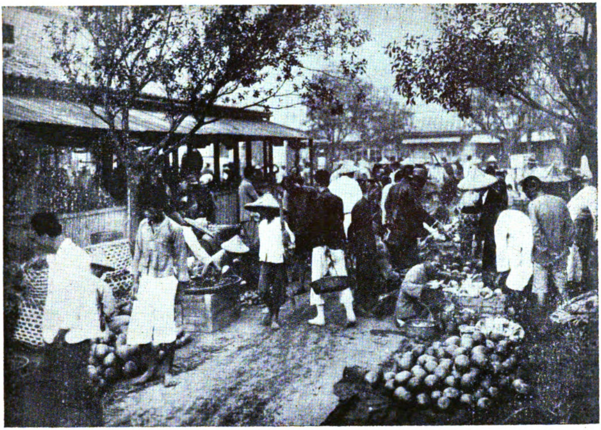
Sisal and derris are other crops which are classified as special agricultural products, but neither is produced in any appreciable quantity in Taihoku-shu, where only 0.1 *ko* of sisal and 0.7 *ko* of derris were under cultivation in 1939 (presumably on an experimental basis). In the same year, the total area devoted to sisal throughout Taiwan was 2,418.1 *ko;* to derris, 290.8 *ko.* Sisal was produced in Takao Province only.

7. **Vegetables.** About 70 different kinds of green vegetables are grown all the year round in Taiwan. Taihoku-shu, which has a great consumption of all foods, has about 20 per cent of the island's total vegetable acreage. This is approximately as much as any of the other provinces has, and the annual value of this produce exceeds four million yen. It is reported that in recent years a large part of the vegetables grown in this area have been exported to Manchuria. Within the province the chief producing regions are in Kaizan-gun and Shinsho-gun. In the order of their value the most important crops raised are Formosan rape, radishes (*daikkon*), cabbage, cucumbers, green onions, ginger, and garlic. The following table contains data on the crop area, production, and average price of vegetables in the province for 1939.

*Table 52. Vegetables, area and production, 1939*

| | *Crop area (ko)* | *Harvest (kin)* | *Average production per ko (kin)* | *Value (¥)* | *Average price per 100 kin (¥)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All varieties | 7,549.3[1] | 131,243,314 | —— | 4,607,844 | — |
| *Daikkon* (radish) | 1,244.0 | 20,338,728 | 16,350 | 551,218 | 2.71 |
| Miscellaneous legumes | 174.5 | 2,355,535 | —— | 133,784 | — |
| Ginger | 212.0 | 4,100,221 | 19,342 | 266,683 | 6.50 |
| Taro | 245.3 | 2,750,952 | 11,214 | 189,011 | 6.87 |
| Potato (Irish) | 76.0 | 1,121,370 | 14,749 | 58,452 | 5.21 |
| Green onion | 392.8 | 6,338,118 | 16,138 | 277,029 | 4.37 |
| Leek | 173.7 | 2,683,311 | 15,449 | 106,397 | 3.97 |
| Garlic | 319.6 | 4,856,296 | 15,195 | 264,679 | 5.45 |
| *Keisai* (vegetables whose stems are edible) | 184.8 | 2,165,155 | —— | 105,410 | — |
| Cabbage | 504.1 | 13,073,823 | 25,933 | 330,455 | 2.53 |
| *Okarashina* (large-size rape) | 776.2 | 16,883,738 | 21,753 | 324,234 | 1.92 |
| *Tsukena* (variety of rape) | 418.7 | 9,375,015 | 22,390 | 292,768 | 3.12 |
| *Yosai* (variety of rape) | 173.1 | 3,511,115 | 20,279 | 71,049 | 2.02 |
| *Kinsai* (variety of rape) | 326.7 | 8,244,522 | 25,234 | 306,294 | 3.72 |
| Muskmelon | 304.6 | 4,865,966 | 15,978 | 143,067 | 2.94 |
| Cucumber | 313.1 | 5,544,894 | 17,711 | 309,116 | 5.57 |
| Watermelon | 62.6 | 576,500 | 9,209 | 26,134 | 4.53 |
| White gourd melon | 212.1 | 4,810,183 | 22,677 | 133,227 | 2.77 |
| Pumpkin | 123.4 | 2,362,996 | 19,155 | 61,984 | 2.62 |
| Egg plant | 227.3 | 3,317,072 | 14,593 | 135,025 | 4.07 |
| Kidney beans | 230.4 | 2,532,350 | 10,993 | 102,789 | 4.06 |
| Garden peas | 219.2 | 952,439 | 4,345 | 70,286 | 7.38 |
| Other vegetables whose seeds or fruits are edible | 237.0 | 2,918,050 | —— | 111,158 | — |
| Miscellaneous vegetables whose leaves are edible | 398.3 | 5,564,965 | —— | 237,595 | — |

[1] 40,441 *ko* in all Taiwan.



14. Formosan-Chinese market at Taihei-cho in Taihoku City.

15. Formosan-Chinese market at Eiraku-cho in Daitotei district of Taihoku.

8. **Fruits.** Taiwan produces a great variety of fruits, practically all of which are grown to at least some extent in Taihoku-shu. The province produces only a small fraction of the island's total output of its most important export fruits, bananas and pineapples, and its share of horticultural products is somewhat below the average for Taiwan as a whole. It is particularly noted for a number of its fruits, both for their excellence and for the quantity produced. Foremost among these are its famous *tankan* and *onshu* oranges, which make up more than 90 per cent of its total citrus fruit crop. Other important fruits are *ponkan* oranges, *zabon* and *buntan* shaddock (similar to grapefruit), lemons (which have only recently emerged from the experimental stage), guavas, peaches, *longans*, persimmons, and black plums (for which the Giran region is especially noted). The main fruit-producing areas are in the *gun* of Shinsho, Bunzan, and Giran. The *tankan* and *ponkan* oranges ripen in March and December, respectively, while the *buntan* citrus variety matures in September or October. The *zabon* (or *zamboo*) variety ripens in March or April.

The Taihoku City area is an important center of the fruit-processing industry where many kinds of fruit are canned or otherwise preserved for shipment in the export trade. The lemon crop, though not yet large, is regarded as being very important. Lemon production is strongly encouraged by the government. One of the American species, *Citrus limon Burn f.*, has been satisfactorily introduced and is now under practical and intensive cultivation throughout the year. Since 1939 this crop has been commandeered by the army and the bottled juice has been shipped to the troops in China.

Even more important in this area is the canning of pineapple, which is done on a large scale. In order to prevent the exportation of inferior grades of canned pineapple and to preserve the foreign market, the government-general has established a grading system and two inspection stations—one at Keelung and the other at Takao. Export inspection began January 1, 1928. Since then all canned pineapple has been required to be graded and to pass inspection before it may be exported.

Associations of fruit planters are active in Taihoku-shu and act as contracting, marketing, and transportation agents of the cultivators. The Taiwan Kudamono K.K. (Taiwan Fruit Co., Ltd.) is entrusted by the growers' associations with all the business relative to the sale of the fruit in Japan.

The following tables present the 1939 data on the crop area, production, and average price of the principal kinds of fruit produced in the province.

*Table 53. Bananas: Area and production, 1939*

| *Number of trees cultivated* | *Area under cultivation (ko)* | *Amount harvested (kin)* | *Average production per tree (kin)* | *Total value (¥)* | *Average price 100 kin (¥)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 245,726[1] | 182.3 | 3,703,283 | 15.1 | 120,896 | 3.26 |

[1] 24,201,083 trees cultivated in Taiwan.

*Table 54. Pineapples: Area and production, 1939*

| *Number of plants cultivated* | *Area under cultivation (ko)* | *Number pineapples harvested* | *Av. no. pineapples produced per plant* | *Total value (¥)* | *Average price per 100 kin (¥)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,384,984[1] | 95.5 | 1,174,392 | 0.85 | 49,611 | 4.22 |

[1] 255,379,244 plants cultivated in Taiwan.

*Table 55. Citrus fruits, area and production, 1939*

| | *Number of trees* | *Area under cultivation (ko)* | *Amount harvested (kin)* | *Average production per tree (kin)* | *Value of products (¥)* | *Average price per 100 kin (¥)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All varieties | 989,722 | 1,523.7[2] | 20,040,721 | — | 1,292,192 | — |
| *Pnokan* (tangerine) | 57,309 | 84.5 | 866,933 | 15.13 | 65,002 | 7.50 |
| *Tankan* orange | 798,540 | 1,193.4 | 16,074,701 | 20.13 | 1,005,968 | 6.26 |
| *Sekkan* orange | 12,907 | 18.8 | 267,330 | 20.72 | 16,868 | 6.31 |
| *Buntan* (a variety of shaddock, a type of grapefruit) | 20,273 | 42.9 | 337,598 | 16.65 | 18,899 | 5.60 |
| *Zabon* (a variety of shaddock) | 24,538 | 61.0 | 716,912 | 29.22 | 32,045 | 4.47 |
| *Hakuyu* (white citron) | 7,137 | 19.5 | 116,441 | 16.32 | 6,639 | 5.70 |
| *Onshu* orange | 44,536 | 64.4 | 1,309,437 | 29.40 | 111,821 | 8.54 |
| ***Valentia*** **orange** | **1,311** | 2.1 | 19,096 | 14.57 | 2,822 | 14.78 |
| Lemon | **5,611** | 7.6 | 53,483 | 9.53 | 20,371 | 38.09 |
| Grapefruit | **282** | 0.5 | 2,280 | 8.09 | 511 | 22.41 |
| Miscellaneous citrus fruits | **17,278** | **28.9** | **276,510** | — | **11,246** | — |

[2] 4,921.2 *ko* in all Taiwan.

*Table 56. Other fruits, area and production, 1939*

| | *Number of plants* | *Area under cultivation (ko)* | *Amount harvested (kin)* | *Average production per tree (kin)* | *Value of products (¥)* | *Average price per 100 kin (¥)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Longan | 17,566 | 73.7 | 394,302 | 22.5 | 26,079 | 6.61 |
| Mango | 427 | 2.8 | 8,691 | 20.4 | 402 | 4.63 |
| Betel-nut | 1,380 | 2.8 | 9,234 | 6.7 | 182 | 1.97 |
| **Guava** | **255,634** | **294.8** | **2,625,432** | **10.3** | **99,197** | **3.78** |
| Plums | 56,923 | 107.4 | 440,494 | 7.7 | 20,514 | 4.66 |
| Peach | 79,033 | 100.4 | 1,308,138 | 16.6 | 86,672 | 6.63 |
| Persimmon | 16,867 | 49.5 | 493,710 | 29.3 | 20,648 | 4.18 |
| Papaya | 10,321 | 13.8 | 125,234 | 12.1 | 4,398 | 3.51 |
| Rembu | 5,582 | 27.1 | 143,110 | 25.6 | 7,293 | 5.10 |
| Grapes | 7,884 | 12.4 | 71,758 | 9.1 | 10,069 | 14.03 |
| **Loquat** | **698** | **1.2** | **8,179** | **11.7** | **960** | **11.74** |

9. **Crop damage.** An ever-present danger to agricultural production, and particularly to the rice crops, is damage by the very heavy rains which are frequently experienced in the province. Often these downpours are accompanied by strong winds and, in many low areas, by floods which cause even more extensive damage. It is a common practice of rice cultivators, when the rice plants have attained sufficient growth, to bend them over by hand so that they lie horizontally on the paddy fields, thus minimizing the possibility of loss from windstorms. In 1939, crop damage in the province was as follows:

*Table 57. Crop damage, 1939*

| *Cause and date* | *Kind of crop* | *Damaged area (ko[1])* | *Estimated decrease in production* | *Estimated damages (¥)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Torrential rain; June 8-14 and 19-19 | Wet-field rice | 21,828 | 38,460 *koku*[2] | 884,580 |
| Torrential rain; July 13-20 and 29-30 | Total | 701 | | 49,377 |
| | Sugarcane | 427 | 1,076,695 *kin*[3] | 3,377 |
| | Ramie | 2 | 594 " | 238 |
| | Jute | 227 | 203,913 " | 40,782 |
| | Bananas | 10 | 84,588 " | 2,383 |
| | Remmu | 9 | 4,213 " | 211 |
| | Vegetables | 5 | 15,000 " | 450 |
| | Others | 21 | | 1,868 |
| Torrential rain; Aug. 12-13 | Total | 4,426 | | 391,706 |
| | Wet-field rice | 2,582 | 8,999 *koku*[2] | 203,344 |
| | Sweetpotatoes | 289 | 1,276,489 *kin*[3] | 17,790 |
| | Sugarcane | 900 | 4,649,120 " | 15,056 |
| | Ramie | 37 | 14,322 " | 5,729 |
| | Jute | 300 | 190,472 " | 47,890 |
| | Bananas | 1 | 1,241 " | 50 |
| | Vegetables | 231 | 1,762,340 " | 80,765 |
| | Tea | 3 | 345 " | 300 |
| | Incense flower | 50 | 40,000 " | 20,000 |
| | Others | 33 | | 782 |

[1] 1 *ko* equals 2.397 acres.
[2] 1 *koku* equals 5.119 bushels or 1.804 hectoliters.
[3] 1 *kin* equals 1.323 pounds or 0.6 kilograms.

10. **Fertilizers.** The principal sources of fertilizers are: (1) animal and human refuse, which is always carefully collected, sometimes processed, and spread on the cultivated fields; (2) commercial imports; and (3) locally manufactured fertilizers. (See Health and Sanitation—Sewage Disposal.)

It has been reported that 90 per cent of Taiwan's fertilizer requirements are imported, and that there was a steady increase in the value of such imports during the years preceding the outbreak of the present war. However, increased industrialization of the island and development of the chemical industry, together with the current shortage of shipping space, make it appear likely that this trend has more recently been reversed. In 1935, more than 43 million yen worth of fertilizers was imported, mainly from Kwantung Province, China, but also from Manchuria and Hongkong. All of this entered Taiwan through the ports of Keelung and Takao, about 60 per cent coming through the latter. Of these imports the most important kinds of fertilizer were crude sulphate of ammonium, sulphate of potash, superphosphate of lime, bean oil cakes, lunaphos, ammophos, and calcium cyanamide. In 1939 fertilizer imports from the empire and foreign countries amounted to 534,250 metric tons.

Commercial fertilizers produced within Taihoku Province are manufactured chiefly at the Keelung plants of the Taiwan Fertilizer Co., the Taiwan Electro-Chemical Co., and the Taiyo Mining Co. Sulphides obtained from the mines in the Zuiho area (particularly the Kinkaseki mine) constitute an important local source of raw materials. Some fertilizers are also probably produced as a by-product of the metallurgical processes carried on by the Taiwan Electro-Chemical Industries Co. at its Rato plant. Ammonium sulphate is the most important commercial fertilizer produced.

11. **Irrigation.** The Formosan-Chinese have long recognized the need for irrigation canals and ditches in order to make the best use of the island's fertile soil and to prevent its rapid erosion by the heavy rains and frequent floods. Canals which are now more than 200 years old irrigate an area exceeding 23,970 acres throughout Taiwan. The Japanese have likewise appreciated the need for such facilities and have devoted considerable energy and very substantial amounts of money from public funds to improvement of old canals and construction of new ones. This work was begun in 1907 with the undertaking of a 16-year government irrigation project, which required for its completion appropriations amounting to some thirty million yen, together with further outlays in the form of subsidies granted to communal irrigation associations. The greater part of these expenditures were made in Taichu and Tainan provinces with the development of the Dakusui River drainage and irrigation facilities, and construction of the Kanan canal. It does not appear that any such projects were undertaken in Taihoku-shu, where the terrain is largely mountainous and the smaller proportion of arable land has, on the whole, good natural drainage. The government-built canals (now known as "public irrigation canals"), which were later turned over for management to local "water utilization *kumiai*" (associations) organized by the provinces and cities, have not affected Taihoku Province except to the extent that some of the upper waters of the Tamsui River have been impounded and diverted for the use of the Toen canal.

There are in Taiwan two other kinds of irrigation canal organizations: (1) private or "unofficial" canal owners or managing groups, and (2) "official" communal water utilization associations (*hishu kumiai*). These, as well as the public irrigation canals, are regarded, like public utilities in the United States, as being impressed with a special public interest. Accordingly, all are subject to a high degree of governmental supervision and control. Detailed regulations in force with respect to them cover a great variety of matters, including their organization, capitalization, management, scope of activities, and legal powers. They provide also for compulsory co-operation and co-ordination between the various canal associations and companies with a view to equalizing water distribution and preventing local shortages. It has been reported that in some cases the Japanese, acting through various governmental and quasi-governmental agencies (including the water utilization and agricultural associations), have limited the availability of the irrigation systems to farmers who would grow crops particularly needed by the empire.

Private or unofficial irrigation canals and facilities are those which are owned and managed by private individuals or groups without the special backing or sanction of the government. That they are not favored by Japanese officialdom is reflected in the fact that in recent years the area serviced by these canals has very rapidly decreased. Presumably, many of these facilities have been transferred to the constantly expanding water utilization *kumiai* which are subject to much more direct government control. In 1939, slightly more than 15 per cent of all irrigation canals in Taiwan were privately owned and managed, but in Taihoku-shu the percentage was less than 13.

The officially recognized water utilization associations (*hishu kumiai*) are the proprietors and managers of the old communal canals and they are also the favored agencies for the operation of all irrigation facilities. Many canals (both those which were privately operated and those which were government-built-and-owned) have recently been transferred to these organizations. The degree of control exercised over these associations by the government is indicated by the following legal provisions and restrictions: (1) an association's articles of organization, its by-laws and regulations, and its basic contracts, entered into with water-users must all be approved by the governor-general; (2) the manager of the *hishu kumiai* may, in the event of necessity, be appointed by the provincial governor, or the latter may, himself, assume the management; (3) a joint enterprise undertaken by two or more associations must be approved by the governor-general; (4) the governor-general in many instances assigns to persons having certain property rights (*shikken*) in the irrigated area their rights to participate in the association; (5) the association and its head are advised by a council which is composed in part by councillors appointed exclusively by the government; (6) fees, assessments, and other debts owing to an association are collected for it by the local tax collector, the same as public debts.

Water utilization associations are required to obtain the governor-general's approval of any of the following: (1) any alteration of the association's articles of organization, (2) any borrowing of money (including the form of security, interest rate, method and rate of repayment, and any change in the method of borrowing) (3) the adoption of any association project or the modification of a project undertaken and approved, and (4) any combination or merger of the association with any other, any dissolution of the association or distribution of its assets, or any alteration of the area served by it. It also appears that prior authorization is required for any of the following acts: (1) the disposal of real estate or other immovable property, (2) the establishment of reserve funds, and the expenditure of such funds (except where they are disbursed for the purpose of forming a reserve) (3) the making of any contribution or payment of any subsidy, (4) except as provided for in the association's budget, the assumption of any new liability or the surrender of any claim, (5) the collection of entrance fees, (6) the determination or alteration of fixed or continuing expenses, and (7) adoption of the annual budget.

The following table presents data on the areas (in both Taiwan as a whole and in Taihoku-shu) served by irrigation, drainage, and flood-prevention canals, arranged according to the type of organization and canal. Statistics on area are given in *ko*. The trend in recent years is shown by the figures for Taiwan.

*Table 58. Irrigation and drainage areas served by canals*

| | | *Total area served by:* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *All facilities (ko)* | *Water utilization assns. (ko)* | *Public canals (ko)* | *Private canals (ko)* |
| Taiwan: | | | | |
| 1937 .......... | 526,712 | 258,786 | 140,546 | 127,380 |
| 1938 .......... | 543,673 | 285,113 | 140,700 | 117,860 |
| 1939 .......... | 540,340 | 321,694 | 139,849 | 78,797 |
| Taihoku: | | | | |
| 1939 .......... | 45,160 | 39,325 | ——— | 5,835 |

12. **Livestock.** Livestock raising is important in Taihoku-shu and constitutes only slightly less than 25 per cent of all agricultural production. The kinds of animals and number of head raised are shown in the following table of livestock production for 1939, which includes figures for the whole of Taiwan as a means of comparison.

*Table 59. Livestock production, 1939*
*Number of head*

| | *Taiwan* | *Taihoku Province* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Total* | *Total* | *Male* | *Female* | *Neuter*[1] |
| Cattle (all breeds)..... | 324,780 | 30,388 | 13,271 | 10,932 | 6,185 |
| Buffalo ............ *(Ogyu)* | 266,136 | 29,012 | 12,520 | 10,667 | 5,825 |
| Yellow cow ......... | 46,633 | 767 | 184 | 224 | 359 |
| Indian cow ......... *(Yogyu)* | 684 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Western cow ........ | 556 | 81 | 67 | 14 | — |
| Miscellaneous breeds.. | 10,771 | 526 | 500 | 26 | — |
| Hogs (all breeds) ...... | 1,653,210 | 151,857 | 27,785 | 12,458 | 111,614 |
| Western breed ...... | 27,760 | 4,082 | 1,495 | 291 | 2,296 |
| Miscellaneous breeds.. | 1,552,611 | 142,524 | 21,474 | 12,012 | 109,038 |
| Goats ................. | 63,543 | 2,033 | 1,049 | 620 | 364 |
| Sheep ................ | 180 | — | — | — | — |

[1] Castrated males or (rarely) spayed females.

The water buffalo or water-ox, as it is frequently called, is the most valuable of the domestic stock above listed, for it is a strong, slow-moving animal which is used for plowing the wet rice fields and many other kinds of heavy farm work. It is also a source of natural fertilizer, and its meat, though not very palatable, is occasionally used as food. The yellow cow is used as food and also as a draft animal. It is not as strong or as well adapted to the paddy fields as the buffalo, but it is more active and the meat is said to be better. Other cows are used mainly for food, and their hides and skins are utilized for clothing and other commercial purposes. There are few milch cows and the dairy industry is insignificant, although it has been more developed in the vicinity of Taihoku City than elsewhere on the island. Techniques and facilities for sanitary handling and proper refrigeration of dairy products are so inadequate that virtually no milk, cream, butter, or cheese can be regarded as safe for consumption.

Hogs are the principal source of meat for the Formosan-Chinese population, consumption per capita being 30 to 35 pounds per year. A 5-year plan for the improvement of hog breeds was undertaken in 1926, and the Berkshire breed was introduced during the program.

The cattle production of the province, though considerable, is still insufficient to meet local requirements. Taihoku City, especially, is largely dependent on imports.

In 1939, there were 125 licensed slaughtering places in Taihoku-shu. In the whole of Taiwan there were 750. The following table contains data for that year on the numbers and kinds of cattle, hogs, and goats slaughtered in Taiwan and in Taihoku-shu, together with information as to the quantity and value of the animals slaughtered in the province.

Poultry is extensively raised in Taihoku Province and includes, in the order of their relative importance, chickens, ducks, turkeys, and geese. Formosan-Chinese prefer duck eggs to chicken eggs. Duck feathers are one of the island's exports. The following table contains data for 1939 on the number of fowl raised (probably also marketed) in Taiwan and in Taihoku-shu as well as the value and average price of those produced in the province.

*Table 60. Slaughter, 1939*

| | *Taiwan* | *Taihoku Province* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *No. of head* | *No. of head* | *Quantity (weight) (kin[1])* | *Value ¥* |
| **Cattle, (all breeds)** ...... | 29,282 | 2,793 | 888,793 | 141,704 |
| **Buffalo** .............. | 17,102 | 2,016 | 581,875 | 88,486 |
| **Yellow cow** .......... | 11,720 | 672 | 285,522 | 47,371 |
| **Miscellaneous breeds**... | 460 | 105 | 21,396 | 5,847 |
| **Hogs (all breeds)** ...... | 1,116,376 | 262,125 | 37,576,440 | 14,172,694 |
| **Goats** ................. | 20,059 | 1,185 | 40,533 | 8,509 |

[1] 1 *kin* equals 1.323 pounds or 0.6 kilograms.

*Table 61. Poultry, 1939*

(Number of birds in Taiwan included for comparison)

| | *Taiwan* | *Taihoku Province* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *No. of birds* | *No. of birds* | *Value in yen* | *Average price per bird* |
| All fowl ...... | 9,043,336 | 1,318,443 | 2,132,587 | — |
| Chicken ...... | 6,680,402 | 925,155 | 1,599,357 | 1.73 |
| Duck ........ | 1,931,365 | 369,595 | 461,782 | 1.25 |
| Geese ........ | 389,838 | 14,299 | 31,708 | 2.22 |
| Turkey ....... | 41,731 | 9,394 | 39,740 | 4.23 |

13. **Sericulture.** Introduced to Taiwan in 1912 as a sideline for farming households, sericulture grew slowly until about 1929, in which year the island's total production of cocoons, silk-worm egg sheets, and raw silk amounted to a little more than ¥84,000. Thereafter, it declined to a low of ¥24,789 in 1931 but rose again in 1934 to ¥76,416. Subsequently, it has once more declined and risen until, in 1939, total production was valued at ¥77,256. During the present war, the shortage of fibres in the empire has caused the government to lend considerable encouragement to the industry. The government-general maintains at Taihoku City a central nursery which distributes egg-sheets and conducts experiments with fertilizers for mulberry trees. The Taiwan Takushoku K. K. (Taiwan Industrial Development Co., Ltd.), with official encouragement, promoted the establishment in 1937 of the Taiwan Yasen K. K. (Taiwan Wild Silk Co., Ltd.) to engage in the collecting of wild cocoons. Despite the fostering of the industry by the Japanese, Formosan farmers have shown only little inclination to engage in silk production, producing in 1938 only slightly more than 5,000 bushels of cocoon. Shinchiku Province produces more than 75 per cent of the island's total output. The share of Taihoku-shu is less than 5 per cent of the total and was valued in 1939 at only ¥3,529. A factory of the Taiwan Sanshi K. K. (Taiwan Silk Thread Co., Ltd.), located at Taihoku City, produces raw silk from the cocoons.

14. **Agricultural associations.** Associations and societies relating to agriculture are so numerous and varied, so important to the Formosan and Japanese economies, and so interrelated with other similar groups that they are discussed in Section X, "Associations." They include ***nokai*** (farmers' associations), ***chikusan-kai*** (livestock associations), ***noji kumiai*** (farm associations), ***nogyo kumiai*** (agricultural associations), ***gyoden-kai*** (tenant associations), ***kono showa-kai*** (landlord and tenant associations), ***hishu kumiai*** (water utilization associations, fruit growers' associations, and a host of other specialized agricultural organizations as well as numerous local, co-operative groups.

# IV. MINING AND METALLURGY

1. **General.** In 1936, the gross value of mineral products was ¥28,727,000 for the whole of Taiwan, which was less than 10 per cent of the value of industrial production and less than 1 per cent of the island's total production. However, in several respects, mining and mineral production are of special importance in Taihoku Province. Taihoku-shu is the center and main producing area of the mining industry, producing by far the greatest proportion of the island's mineral output. The amount of capital invested in mining enterprises is very great by comparison with other fields of activity, amounting, it is reported, to ¥46,635,000 by the end of 1937. It is not clear what this figure includes; whether it refers to authorized, subscribed or paid-up capital or whether it includes reserves or other investments such as those which have been made in gas utilization, chemicals, cotton and other industries. The bulk of this capital is placed in properties and other assets located in the Taihoku area. The Japanese government has in recent years given considerable attention to the industry, exercising numerous controls and providing sizable subsidies, particularly to producers of gold and oil.

The principal minerals produced in the province are coal, gold, sulphur, copper, silver, manganese, ferrosilicates, carbon black, and Fuller's earth.

As in other Japanese industrial fields, the mining business is dominated by three companies: Taiyo Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Taiwan Kabushiki Kaisha, and Kiirum Tanko Kabushiki Kaisha, each of which employs capital amounting to more than ¥5,000,000.

The principal center of mining industry in Taihoku Province is in the vicinity of Keelung City. Others are located in the southwestern part of Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun, in the Daiton mountain region northwest of Taihoku City, in the area between Zuiho and Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun, and in the Suo area on the east coast.

2. **Coal**

a. *Deposits.* Taihoku Province is the island's most productive coal-mining region and accounts for about 90 per cent of all of the coal produced. Annual coal production, most of which comes from the neighborhood of Keelung City, amounts to approximately ¥6,200,000, or slightly less than 50 per cent of the value of all minerals produced in the province. The principal deposits are located in three areas:

(1) *The Keelung area,* where, within a radius of five or six miles from the city, coal deposits are found in the mountains surrounding the bay and facing the sea. The coal here is found in shallow layers of double 2 to 4 foot seams superimposed in alternate beds of sandstone and limestone.

(2) *The Sankyo area,* which lies in the southern part of Kaizan-gun and extends westward into Shinchiku Province. Here the coal seams are similar to those in the Keelung area, though a little thinner and 40-50 feet apart.

(3) *The central Keelung-gun area,* which extends from Shikyakutei southeastward through Heikei-sho. This is the most extensive of the explored Formosan coal beds.

Coal reserves for the whole of Taiwan are estimated at 400,000,000 metric tons, of which 10,000,000 metric tons are considered suitable for coking. The greatest part of these reserves are located in Taihoku Province.

b. *Production and consumption.* In 1939 and thereafter, production of coal from the Taihoku mines was estimated at about 2,250,000 metric tons per year, less than half of which was consumed locally. Prior to that time the peak production of 1,850,000 metric tons in 1937 had not been exceeded or even equalled.

Throughout the area small mines produce most of the coal, only about 20 per cent of the mines having an output in excess of 100,000 metric tons per year. This condition is reflected in the following table which shows the percentage of the total number of Formosan mines in which various size groups of workers are employed:

*Table 62. Labor in Formosan coal mines, May 1940*

| *Number of workers* | *Percentage total of mines* |
|---|---|
| More than 500 men | 4 |
| 200-500 men | 18 |
| 100-200 men | 16 |
| 50-100 men | 21 |
| Less than 50 men | 41 |

The following table shows the consumption of Taiwan coal by various classes of consumers for the period of 1932-34:

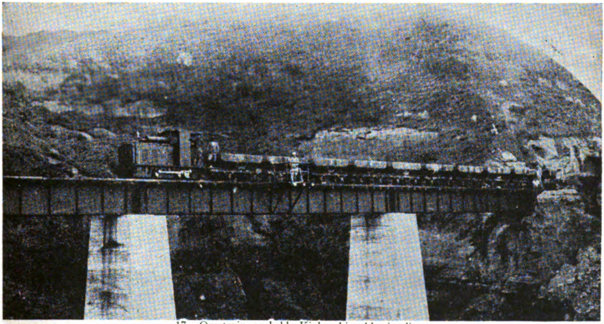
*Table 63. Consumers of Taiwan's coal, 1932-34*

| | *Quantity (1,000 tons)* | *% of total* |
|---|---|---|
| Industry | 399.7 | 27.6 |
| Railways | 150.5 | 10.4 |
| Homes | 48.8 | 3.4 |
| Shipping | 498.8 | 34.4 |
| Exports | 330.0 | 22.8 |
| Other | 21.3 | 1.4 |
| Total | 1,449.1 | 100.0 |

Consumption of coal produced in Taihoku Province may be roughly computed as 90 per cent of the foregoing figures. It will be noted that production has been considerably increased in recent years over that of the 1932-34 period. It is believed that this increased production has been principally consumed in industry.

c. *Exports.* Coal exported from Taihoku Province is sent chiefly to Japan. The Japanese home demand is limited, however, by the fact that its need is for coking—not bituminous—coal. Exports from Taiwan declined during the first six months of 1939 to 262,000 metric tons. This was occasioned by a substantial increase in local consumption through industrialization of the island, and by shipping difficulties. As compared with 1938, 1939 saw a sharp increase of exports to foreign countries, particularly occupied China. This is shown in the following table for Taiwan's coal exports.

16. Girls sorting coal in a colliery, probably Taihoku Province.



17. Ore train, probably Kinkaseki gold mine line.

*Table 64. Exports of coal*

| *Destination of exports* | *1938* | *1939* | *Increase or decrease* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *(in metric tons)* | | |
| To Japan | 259,018 | 158,397 | —100,621 |
| To foreign countries | 40,000 | 98,203 | +58,203 |
| Total | 299,018 | 256,600 | 42,418 |

It should be noted that although coal exports declined in quantity during the first half of 1939 as compared with the similar period of 1938, their value was ¥418,937 greater, indicating higher prices and more extensive use of coal in Taiwan.

d. *Mining labor and wages.* Most mine workers are

Formosan-Chinese, while the executive and supervisory functions are usually performed by Japanese. The Formosan-Chinese work at very small wages, the following table showing the current wages paid at certain mines to Formosan-Chinese and Japanese mine labor respectively in 1935:

*Table 65. Wages of laborers in coal mines*

| *Mines* | *Formosan-Chinese* *Max.* | *Min.* | *Japanese* *Max.* | *Min.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Keelung #1, #2 and attached mine.. | ¥1.90 | ¥0.30 | ¥1.60 | ¥1.08 |
| Keelung #3, #4 and attached mine.. | 1.75 | 0.18 | 2.16 | 1.00 |
| Zuiho #3 and #1, #2, and #3 of Zuiho #3 and attached mine ...... | 1.90 | 0.40 | 1.76 | 1.75 |
| Manri #1, #2, #3 and attached mine | 1.50 | 0.35 | 2.25 | 2.17 |
| Keelung #5 and Zuiho #5 ......... | 2.50 | 0.30 | 2.05 | 1.35 |

Formerly most mining was done by hand labor on a small scale. This is still the case in the more remote districts. However, machinery and mechanical power have now come into quite general use, particularly in the Keelung area. Labor is now more generally employed on a full-time basis, and workers' barracks, tenement houses, and numerous cheap eating places have been established in the vicinity of the larger mines.

e. *Quality and composition.* Although there are small quantities of anthracite coal in a few of the shafts of the Keelung area, much the greater part of the supply is a soft, brown coal known as *saiton*. This is a low grade bituminous coal having a combustion value of from 6,160 to 7,480 calories; sulphur content of from 0.56 per cent to 4.45 per cent; water content, 1.78 per cent to 4.52 per cent; ash content 1.24 per cent to 16.24 per cent; volatile matter, from 32.16 per cent to 64.78 per cent; carbon fixation, from 22.20 per cent to 54.98 per cent. The following table presents an analysis of the coal obtained from several of the best mines in Taihoku Province:

*Table 66. Analysis of Taihoku-shu coal*

| | *Mines* *Gaimokusan* | *Denryoko I* | *Denryoko II* | *Sekitei* | *Shikyakutei* | *Sankashi* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water content (*per cent*) .................. | 2.78 | 3.42 | 4.36 | 3.54 | 1.78 | 3.40 |
| Volatility (*per cent*) .................. | 64.72 | 39.50 | 38.08 | 42.16 | 41.07 | 36.87 |
| Carbon fixation (*per cent*).................. | 22.20 | 54.98 | 54.28 | 49.52 | 57.15 | 57.57 |
| Coke properties .................. | sticky, hard | slightly sticky, hard | slightly sticky, | slightly sticky, hard | slightly sticky, hard | slightly sticky, hard |
| Ash content (*per cent*).................. | 1.24 | 2.12 | 3.28 | 4.78 | 3.77 | 2.16 |
| Ash color .................. | light red | brown | brown | light brown | light brown | grey |
| Calories .................. | 6,930 | 7,425 | 6,875 | 7,371 | 7,480 | 7,150 |
| Specific gravity .................. | —— | 1.27 | 1.14 | 1.28 | —— | —— |
| Thickness of coal strata (in feet).................. | 3 | 3 | —— | 3 | 3.3 | 3 |
| Sulphur content (*per cent*).................. | 1.20 | 4.45 | 4.14 | —— | slight | .85 |

18. General view of urban houses in Shinsho-gai.

19. Mining village, probably in Taihoku Province.

f. *Government policy.* The government-general has faced the necessity of increasing coal production to meet the rising demand for coal in Taiwan as well as in Japan and occupied China. To do so the government has had to solve the problems presented by antiquated mining methods, lack of skilled labor, overall labor shortages, rising wages, and high prices. At least some of these difficulties have been overcome by the adoption of the following government policies:

(1) Liberal subsidies have been granted to producers from a ¥1,100,000 fund created in 1940 for production increases, the sinking of new shafts, and to cover the production costs of non-profit mining companies.

(2) There has been established the Sekitan K.K. (Coal Joint Stock Company) empowered to buy and sell coal, control imports, exports, and the investment of coal industry funds, inspect mines, buy and sell important mining machine tools, and in general, to supervise the management of Taiwan mining enterprise. This company was capitalized at ¥7,000,000 with 140,000 shares of stock at a par value of ¥50 each. Its main office is in Taihoku City and branches are maintained at consumption and distribution centers. (Here and elsewhere in this handbook the initials K.K. stand for *Kabushiki Kaisha,* a joint stock company, ordinarily with limited liability and widely distributed shares.)

g. *Organizations engaged in coal production.* The following is a list of companies and other business organizations engaged in coal mining, transportation, brokerage, selling, distribution, and other phases of production in Taihoku Province, together with other pertinent information:

*Table 67. Organizations engaged in coal production*

- Atomiya Tanko K.K. (Atomiya Mining Co., Ltd.)
  - Mine: Shichisei-gun, Shiodome-gai
  - Head office: Taihoku City, Omote-cho, 2 chome, 14 banchi
  - Established: March 1921
  - Capital: authorized, ¥1,000,000
  - Business: mining
- Choryo Keitanko K.K. (Choryo Mining Co., Ltd.)
  - Head office: Taihoku City, Daian, 12 Ko, 208
  - Established: November 1921
  - Capital: authorized, ¥1,000,000
  - Business: mining.
- Ekiko (or Ekiho) Tanko K.K. (Ekiko Coal Mining Co., Ltd.)
  - Mine: Shichisei-gun, Shiodome-gai
  - Established: March 1934
  - Capital: authorized, ¥600,000
  - Business: mining
- Eiho Coal Mining Co.
  - Head office: Taihoku City, Miyamae-cho, 93 banchi
  - Representative: CHO Somei
- Kano Tanko K.K. (Kano Mining Co., Ltd.)
  - Mine: Kaizan-gun, Oka-sho
  - Established: February 1919
  - Capital: authorized, ¥300,000
  - Business: mining
- Keelung Coal Co.
  - Offices: Keelung City, Kotobuki-cho, 19 banchi
    Taihoku City, Takasago-cho, 2 chome, 82 banchi
  - Established: February 1912
  - Capital: authorized, ¥350,000 (unconfirmed)
  - Directors: Keelung City: GAN Kinken
    Taihoku City: GAN Sogin
- Kiirun Kogyo K.K. (Keelung Mining Co., Ltd.)
  - Main office: Keelung City, Irifune-cho, 197
  - Established: May 1924
  - Capital, authorized, ¥200,000
  - Business: mining

*Table 67 (cont'd). Organizations engaged in coal production*

**Kiirun Tanko K.K.** (Keelung Coal Mining Co., Ltd.)
Head office: Keelung City, Asahi-machi, 3 chome, 12 banchi
Established: March 1918
Capital: authorized, ¥10,000,000; paid in, ¥7,000,000
Position: the largest coal-mining company in Taiwan, engaged also in gold mining and other allied enterprises.
Mines: the company owns more than 50 coal mines with an area of 4,300,000 *tsubo* (1 tsubo equals 3.954 square yards or 3.306 square meters), one gold mine with an area of 210,000 *tsubo*, and several alluvial gold (gold dust) deposits with an area of 1,000,000 *tsubo*. Yearly production of coal is estimated at 600,000 metric tons, which is about one-third of the entire production of Taiwan. The most important mines are the Denryoko mines and the Shikyakutei mine, both of which produce number 1 hard coal as well as soft coal.
Business condition (1940): sales of coal in the last half of 1939 amounted to ¥5,000,000; in the first half of 1940, ¥5,700,000. This was the greater part of the company's income. Mining expenses, which constitute most of the company's expenditures, were ¥4,300,000 and ¥5,000,000 in the same two periods. The semi-annual net profit approaches ¥360,000. In 1940 the dividend rate for both common and preferred stock was 8 per cent. The total amount of dividends paid on both kinds of stock was ¥280,000 annually. Against paid-in capital of ¥7,000,000 and the reserve fund of ¥500,000 there was a loan fund of ¥7,610,000. As against total assets of ¥9,390,000 there were bills payable of ¥200,000 and outstanding accounts amounting to ¥930,000, making a total liability of ¥1,130,000. The total property value was about ¥8,260,000.
Stock ownership (1940): most of the 140,000 shares of outstanding stock are held by the Mitsui and Gan (Yen) Zaibatsu, who among them own 123,545 shares, leaving only 16,455 which are held by scattered minority stockholders. The Mitsui and Gan families jointly control and manage the company. Their respective share holdings were (in 1940) as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mitsui Bussan.... | 41,656 shares | GAN Kinken..... | 12,900 shares |
| Mitsui Kozan..... | 43,473 shares | Taiyo Kogyo K.K.. | 6,700 shares |
| | | GAN Tokushu ... | 5,066 shares |
| | | GAN Tokkatsu ... | 5,000 shares |
| | | GAN Tokka ..... | 7,750 shares |
| Totals ..... | 85,129 | | 37,416 |

The GAN family are reported to be more active and influential in the actual control and management of the company than their proportionate stock interest would indicate.
Management personnel: President, NISHIMURA Kojiro
Adviser, MAKIDA Kan (former president, retired)
Managing directors, GAN Kinken and IMOTO Teishu

**Kinko Tangyo G. K.** (Kinko Coal Co.)[2]
Head office: Taikoku City, Matsuyama 153
Established: September 1938
Capital: ¥199,000[1]
Business: mining

**Kyodo Sekitan K.K.** (Kyodo Coal Co., Ltd.)
Head Office: Keelung City, Fukutoku-cho, 1 chome, 62 banchi
Established: October 1937
Capital: ¥300,000[1]
Business: coal brokerage and shipping

**Kyoei Tanko K.K.** (Kyoei Coal Mining Co., Ltd.)
Mine: Kaizan-gun, Oka-sho, Oka
Established: June 1940
Capital: ¥193,000[1]
Business: Mining

**Mansei Shoko G.K.** (Mansei Commercial Co.)
Head office: Keelung City, Irifune-cho, Sendo
Established: March 1920
Capital: ¥120,000[1]
Business: mining, sale and brokerage of coal

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[1] It is not known whether this represents authorized or paid-in capital.

[2] The initials G.K. in the name of a business organization probably stand for *Goshi Kaisha* and represent a partnership of limited liability in which the shares are usually closely held, though they may mean *Gomei Kaisha*, a general partnership of unlimited liability. Where possible, the true fact is clearly shown. Here the information is not available.

*Table 67 (cont'd). Organizations engaged in coal production*

**Mitsugawa Shoka K.K.**
Head office: Keelung City
Established: July 1938
Capital: ¥300,000[1]
Business: coal mining, brokerage, and distribution

**Niitaka Tanko K.K.** (Niitaka Coal Mining Co., Ltd.)
Head office: Taikhoku City, Onari-cho, 5 chome, 5 banchi
Established: April 1920
Capital: authorized, ¥2,500,000
Business: mining

**Nitto Kogyo K.K.** (Nitto Mining Co., Ltd.)
Head office: Taihoku City, Hommachi, 2 chome, 1 banchi
Established: April 1920
Capital: ¥230,000[1]
Business: mining

**Sanyu Tanko K.K.** (Sanyu Coal Mining Co., Ltd.)
Mine: Kaizan-gun, Oka-sho, Oka
Established: September 1936
Capital: ¥198,000[1]
Business: mining

**Taikei Tanko K.K.** (Taikei Coal Mining Co., Ltd.)
Head office: Taikoku City, Shinei-cho, 1 chome, 5 banchi
Established: November 1920
Capital: ¥300,000[1]
Business: mining

**Taiwan Coke K.K.** (Taiwan Coke Co., Ltd.)
Head office: Taihoku City, Omote-cho, 1 chome, 46 banchi
Established: November 1918
Capital: ¥500,000[1]
Business: purchase of coal and manufacture of coke

**Taiwan Kasei Kogyo K.K.**
Head office: Taihoku City, Nishizono-cho, 1 chome, 3 banchi
Established: March 1939
Capital: authorized, ¥5,000,000
Business: mining and sale of coal; other enterprises

**Taiwan Sangyo Takushoku K.K.**
Head office: Keelung City
Established: June 1925
Capital: ¥100,000[1]

**Taiwan Tangyo K.K.** (Taiwan Coal Mining Co., Ltd.)
Head office: Taihoku City, Sakae-machi, 1 chome, 7 banchi
Mine: Shichisei-gun, Naiko-sho
Established: April 1920
Capital: authorized, ¥1,000,000; paid-in, ¥300,000
Business: mining and sale of coal

**Taiwan Tanso Kogyo K.K.** (Taiwan Carbon Industries, Ltd.)
Head office: Taihoku City, Taisho-cho, 1 chome, 18 banchi
Established: January 1939
Capital: ¥150,000[1]
Business: production and sale of carbon-black, carborundum, and other carbon products

**Taiyo Kogyo K.K.** (Taiyo Mining Co., Ltd.)
Head office: Keelung City, Kotobuki-cho, 2 chome, 19 banchi
Mines: (1) Taihoku-shu, Keelung-gun, Zuiho-sho[2]
(2) Taihoku-shu, Keelung-gun, Heikei-sho
(3) Shinchiku-shu, Taikei-gun, Taikei-gai
(4) Taihoku-shu, Keelung-gun, Kanayama-sho (Kimpori mines)
Established: June 1918
Capital: authorized, ¥10,000,000; paid-in, ¥7,000,000
Business: mining, production and sale of coal, gold, other minerals, and sulphuric acid
Ownership and control: a majority of the stock of this company is owned by the GAN (YEN) family, who also exercise managerial control.
Sales: Mitsui Bussan holds exclusive sales rights with respect to the coal produced by this company as well as that produced by Kiirun Tanko K.K., thus enjoying a virtual monopoly of the sale, brokerage, and distribution of coal produced in Taiwan.

**Tokki Kogyo K.K.** (Tokki Mining Co., Ltd.)
Head office: Taihoku City
Established: June 1939
Capital: ¥100,000[1]
Business: mining

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[1] It is not known whether this represents authorized or paid-in capital.

[2] It appears that Zuiho-sho has recently advanced to the status of a *gai*.

*Table 67 (cont'd). Organizations engaged in coal production*

Tokko K.K. (Tokko Co., Ltd.)
  Head office: Taihoku City
  Established: August 1927
  Capital: ¥100,000[1]
Yoyo Komu K.K. (Yoyo Mining Affairs Co., Ltd.)
  Head office: Taihoku City, Tahei-cho, 3 chome, 162 banchi
  Established: February 1931
  Capital: ¥600,000[1]
  Business: mining
Zenko Tangyo G.K. (Zenko Coal Mining Co.)[2]
  Head office: Taihoku City, Matsuyama 153
  Established: September 1938
  Capital: ¥199,000[1]
  Business: coal mining; purchase and sale of land

[2] The initials G.K. in the name of a business organization probably stand for *Goshi Kaisha* and represent a partnership of limited liability in which the shares are usually closely held, though they may mean *Gomei Kaisha,* a general partnership of unlimited liability. Where possible, the true fact is clearly shown. Here the information is not available.

h. *Means of transportation.* The most important shipping centers for coal in Taihoku Province are Denryoko (now a part of the Keelung harbor area) and Taihoku City. In general, coal which is sent to the former is either exported to other countries or shipped to industrial centers on the west or east coasts of the island. That which is sent to Taihoku-shi is mainly consumed within the island, and, very largely, within the Taihoku City industrial area.

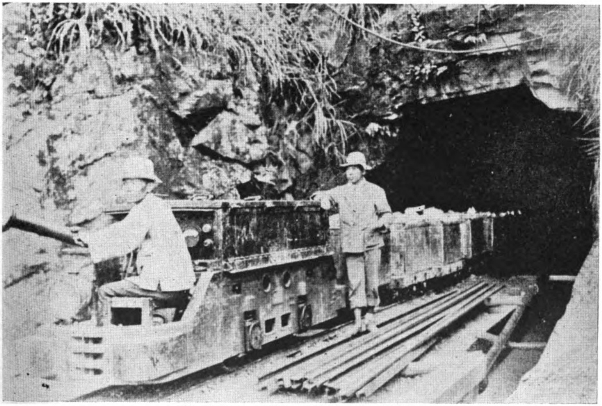
The mines which send their coal to Keelung harbor (mainly to Denryoko) are located within a radius of 8 miles from the port. The most important of these are the mines of Hatto-sho, Shino-ko, Kiirun-ko, Zuiho-ko, Sansoshi, Sekitei-ko, Hokko-ko, and Shikyakutei. Those which ship to Taihoku-shi are located within about the same distance of that city, the principal ones being Reisui-ko, Roryo-ko, Naiko-sho, and Sanchori.

Transportation facilities consist of platform cars operating on narrow gauge tracks and pushed by hand, the regular railway lines, ships, small boats, cableways, and human porters (Formosan-Chinese men and women), who carry coal in baskets slung on the ends of shoulder poles. The pushcar tracks run from the mines to various shipping points, connecting with the railroads and also with the harbor docks. One such pushcar line runs westward from Keelung City a distance of 5.5 miles. Another runs eastward from the harbor 8.5 miles. There is much water carriage of coal from various parts of Keelung harbor to Denryoko, the chief deep-water shipping point. Platform cars are used from Shino-ko to Denryoko, and from Sansoshi to Shikyakutei. Porters are also used for carriage between Shino-ko and Denryoko as well as elsewhere. River boats are also utilized whenever possible to supplement the other means of transportation.

### 3. Gold

a. *Deposits.* After coal, gold-bearing ores constitute the most important minerals found in Taihoku Province. Gold is found in this area in the form of alluvial gold (gold dust) or gold-silver-copper ore, or in gravel or quartz strata. In 1936 gold from all sources, including alluvial gold and all auriferous ores, represented 15 per cent of the value of all minerals produced in Taiwan.

The principal gold deposits in Taihoku-shu are found



20. Entrance of Zuiho gold mine, near Kyufun.

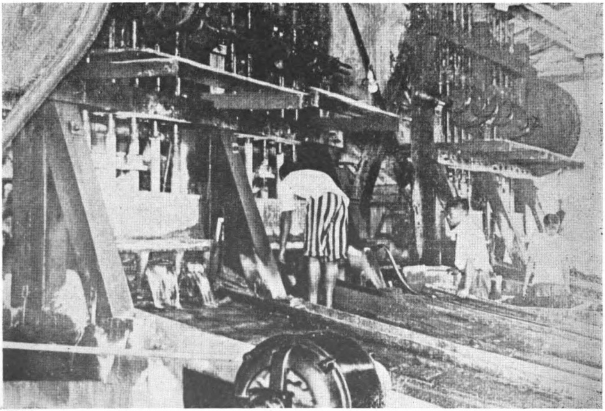
two miles east of Zuiho, near Butanko, and along the bed of the Keelung River, all in Keelung-gun. The Kinkaseki, Zuiho, and Butanko mines are frequently referred to as the "three gold mines of Keelung." The Kinkaseki and Zuiho mines are located close together near the towns of Kinkaseki and Kyufun in Zuiho-sho. The Butanko mine is located in Sokei-sho and is considerably smaller than the other two. The alluvial gold found along the Keelung River is in gravel beds and is found in an area of 7,004,000 *tsubo* consisting of 33 lots, the number of which may have been increased since 1939. (One *tsubo* equals 3.954 square yards.)

Preliminary explorations prior to 1941 indicated the presence of what were thought to be rich alluvial deposits in the terraced hills of the Taiwan mountains at the northern tip of the island. It was estimated that the Doyen hill alone contained sufficient gold dust for 20 years' continuous exploitation. It was planned, therefore, with government aid in the form of subsidies, to conduct further exploration in this region and to establish a gold dust mining workers' training school at the Kinkazan mine.

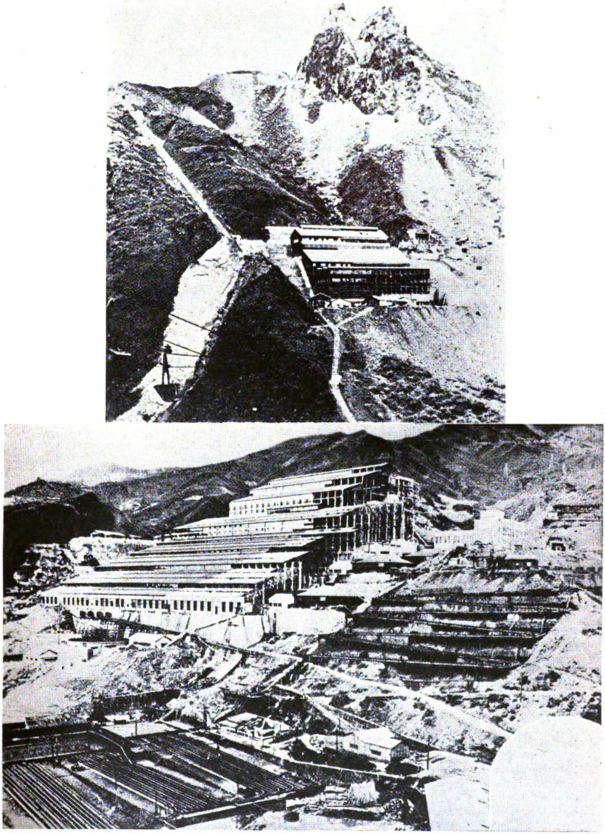
b. *Production.* Prior to 1931, gold production in Taiwan had decreased. In 1931 Japan went off the gold standard and brought about depreciation of the yen or, conversely, an increase in the price of gold. This situation, together with the introduction of modern mining equipment and machinery, has led to higher profits in gold mining, and has tended to stimulate the industry. Further stimulation has been provided by government subsidies to operators of gold mines, granted improve Japan's international trading position. From 1932 to 1936 gold production in all of Taiwan rose from 779 kilograms valued at ¥1,682,000 to 1,240 kilograms valued at ¥4,224,000. The latter figure is approximately 3 per cent of the empire's total production in 1936. Since 1938, government subsidies ranging from a total of ¥3,718,000 to ¥20,979,000 have been granted to gold-mining organizations. It is reported that subsidies in 1942 amounted to ¥10,451,000.

In 1937 the Kinkaseki mine produced gold valued at ¥12,900,000. In the same year the Zuiho mine had a production of ¥4,750,000, including copper found in conjunction with the auriferous ore. In 1936 alluvial gold produced throughout the island amounted to 54 kilograms, with a value of approximately ¥160,000. Although a large proportion of alluvial gold is mined in Karenko-cho and Taichu-shu, a substantial share is produced in the Keelung River area (Shichito-sho, Keelung-gun).

c. *Mining interests.* The largest producer of gold in Taiwan is the Taiwan Kogyo K.K. (Taiwan Mining Company) which is a subsidiary of the Nippon Kogyo K.K. (Nippon Mining Company). This company operates the Kinkaseki mine, richest in the island, whose workings covered an area of 5,513,242 *tsubo* in 1932. This mine is located 1¼ miles from the town of Kyufun on a mountain (Mt. Kinkaseki) and is more than 1,000 feet above sea level. The ore is said to be hard igneous rock of a reddish clay type, yielding approximately 5.75 ounces of gold to the ton. A smelter and refinery are located in the mine district under the same general ownership and management as the mine itself. In addition to utilization of local smelting and refin-



21. Ore processing, Zuiho gold mine.



22. Kinkaseki gold mine, (top and bottom).

ing facilities, much of the ore is transported direct to Japan by steamers. The Taiwan Kogyo K.K. also operates the Butanko mine in Sokei-sho, which has enjoyed intermittent periods of prosperity.

The Taiyo Kogyo K.K. (Taiyo Mining Company, Ltd.) is the owner and operator of the Zuiho mine, which produces copper as well as gold. It also owns mines in Heikei-sho, Keelung-gun, and in Taikei-gai, Taikei-gun, Shinchiku-shu, but gold-production figures for these mines are not available. This company is capitalized at ¥10,000,000. The principal interests represented therein are those of the GAN (YEN) family. The company is also extensively interested in coal mining. (See Coal for further details.) The Zuiho mine is located on Mt. Kyufun near a village of the same name, which is 2.5 miles east of the town of Zuiho. The mine shafts are several hundred feet above sea level. The gold ore is found in veins of soft clay quartz lying in strata of fairly friable sandstone, and is reported to yield from less than 1 oz. to 12.7 oz. of gold to the ton, averaging about 1.3 oz. The gold-bearing strata have a general north and south direction, dipping towards the east, with an inclination reach 40°. Seams of coal underly the gold veins and have been worked simultaneously with the latter, the coal being used in the gold-milling operations.

The third principal gold producing company of Taihoku-shu is the Taiwan Sankin K.K. (Taiwan Gold Production Company, Ltd.), with its head office at Taihoku City, Kabayama-cho. This organization was established in December of 1939 and is said to be capitalized at ¥2,000,000. It is engaged principally in mining alluvial gold in the Keelung River area, but it also is developing gold deposits in Karenko-cho and Taichu-shu.

d. *Ore treatment.* Auriferous ores mined in Taihoku-shu are in general treated in two different ways. The alluvial gold is placer mined and washed by hand to separate the free gold. That in combination is milled, concentrated, and smelted like other ores. It is then usually sent to refineries either in Japan or to the one owned by the Taiwan Kogyo K.K. Other ores, such as the quartz varieties and others of the Kinkaseki and Zuiho mines, which usually occur in combination with copper, silver, and other metals, are treated by modern concentrating machinery, including crushing mills and flotation equipment. After concentration they are smelted near Zuiho and later refined.

4. **Copper**

a. *Ore deposits.* Copper mining was first started in Taiwan in 1905 when cupreous gold sulphide was discovered at the Kinkaseki gold mine. So far as is known, this, together with the Zuiho and Butanko mines, is still the chief source of copper ores in the island. All of them produce gold-silver ore, which in recent years has constituted approximately 28 per cent of the total value of Taiwan's mineral production. It is probable that there are many other workable deposits in northeastern Taihoku-shu, for it was reported in 1938 that there were many closed copper mines in this area. These were abandoned during the late 1920's when the world market for the metal declined severely. Most of them are probably being worked at the present time in order to meet war demands.

b. *Mining interests.* Since copper ore is generally found in association with gold and in the same mining districts, its production is closely related to that of gold, and the same mining concerns are engaged in its exploitation. These organizations are the Taiwan Kogyo K.K. and the Taiyo Kogyo K.K. (See section on gold.)

c. *Production.* It is estimated that Taiwan's copper ore, mined almost entirely in the Zuiho area, constitutes approximately 7.5 per cent of Japan's total sources of copper. The Kinkaseki mine is the largest single Taiwan producer. Its output of copper concentrate amounted to 7,350 tons in 1936 and has probably been increased considerably since that time. Production from the Zuiho mine very likely does not exceed 50 per cent of that of Kinkaseki. An unknown quantity of partially refined copper is obtained by precipitation of the copper content of the mine water in treatment with iron dust, but the amount is small.

d. *Concentration and refining.* Prior to 1923, the Kinkaseki Mining Co. (predecessor of the Taiwan Kogyo K.K.) undertook the refining as well as the concentration of copper ores. However, with the depression of the copper market, refining was discontinued, except for precipitation of the metal from cupreous mine water solutions. In recent years only the first steps in processing have been performed in Taiwan. These steps consist of concentration by means of milling, gravity separation, flotation, and smelting by means of modern techniques, including, possibly, the use of electric furnaces. Concentration processes are carried on near the Kinkaseko and Zuiho mines and at Suinando. It is known that three units for the concentration of gold, copper, and silver ores by gravity and flotation have been installed near the Kinkaseki mine. A dry-process smelter has been in operation at Suinando since 1907, but it is reported that only 205 metric tons of smelted copper were produced there in 1924. This production has been increased in recent years and it is believed that greatly expanded smelting facilities now exist. In September, 1943, the Tokyo radio reported the discovery by experts of the Taiwan Denryoku K.K., of an electric-smelting process for copper, which was to be adopted in connection with the construction of the company's electric furnaces. This was claimed to be the most advanced copper smelting process in the world. Except for such refining as is done by precipitation of the metal from mine water solutions, no refining is known to be done in Taiwan, concentrated and smelted copper being shipped to Japan for final refining. It is probable, however, that at least some refining may recently have been undertaken by the Taiwan Denryoku KK.

5. **Silver.** Taiwan's silver, which appears to be insignificant in quantity, is produced mainly in Taihoku-shu as a by-product of the processing of gold and copper ores. According to available statistics, the production of gold-silver-copper ores in Taiwan (chiefly in Taihoku Province) during the year 1936 amounted to 198,325 metric tons, but the output of silver was only 402 kilograms, valued at ¥17,000. The Kinkaseki and Zuiho mines are the principal producers.

6. **Sulphur**

a. *Deposits.* Sulphur deposits are scattered throughout the province, but the richest ones all lie in the Daiton region directly north of Taihoku City. The chief sulphur beds and pits are those at Hokuto, Kiokeinai, Schichiseizan, Daiyuko, Daikoshizan, Chikushiko, and Kimpori—all located in the Daiton area. Other deposits are found in the island of Kizan (Kizan-to) off the coast of Giran. Workable deposits in the province cover a land area of at least 300 or 400 acres.

b. *Production.* With the exception of current operations associated with the manufacture of munitions, about which little is known, sulphur mining has not made much progress since 1904. There has been some mechanization and modernization of mining and refining methods, but production, up to 1937 at least, remained about the same. In 1904, mines covering 425 acres produced 2,349 tons (probably standard tons of 2,000 pounds) of sulphur, nearly two-thirds of which were exported, chiefly to China. This was the entire sulphur production of the island, but nearly all of it came from the Daiton region of Taihoku-shu. In 1920, 15 companies engaged in working pits covering 300 acres, all in the Daiton area, extracted 1,871 tons of sulphur. In 1932, only 535 metric tons were produced in the same region. In 1936, production rose to 1,226 metric tons. In 1939, there were nine pits covering an area of 453 acres (559,000 *tsubo*) where sulphur was being mined in Taiwan, virtually all of these being located in Taihoku-shu. Production for that year was in the neighborhood of 3,000 metric tons. It has very likely been increased since that date because of the rapid expansion of the chemical and munitions industries. In addition to its use in the manufacture of explosives, sulphur is used as a bleaching agent, in the preparation of medicines, and in other chemical processes.

7. **Petroleum.** Although it has been suggested that there may be untapped oil fields in the vicinity of Tamsui, no petroleum resources have been actually reported from any part of Taihoku Province. The area is, however, a big consumer of petroleum products in its numerous industrial plants, and nearly all of the major Formosan petroleum companies maintain head offices in Taihoku City. The principal petroleum producers and dealers who maintain offices or conduct business in Taihoku Province are listed in the following table:

*Table 68. Petroleum producers and dealers in Taihoku Province*

| *Company* | *Capitalization* (¥) | *Established* | *Taihoku office* | *Business* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asahi Sekiyu K.K. (Rising Sun Petroleum Co., Ltd.) | | | Taihoku-shi, Minato-cho | Petroleum producer and dealer; Royal Dutch Shell subsidiary, with British control |
| Marukichi Shoji K.K. (Marukichi Commercial Co., Ltd.) | 100,000 | June 1937 | Taihoku-shi Hokumon-cho | Purchase and sale of oil—mainly products of Kyuzen Oil Co. |
| Nambo Jidoshi K.K. | 300,000 | July 1936 | Taihoku-shi | Dealer in gasoline |
| Nippon Sekiyu K.K. (Nippon Petroleum Co., Ltd.) | 80,000,000 | 1888 | Taihoku-shi | Petroleum producer and dealer |
| Standard Oil Co. | Taihoku-shi Akashi-cho, 2 chome | | | Petroleum products importer and dealer |
| Taiwan Gasu Hasseiro K.K. | 1,000,000 | May 1934 | Taihoku-shi | Producer and dealer in gas, firewood, and petroleum products |
| Taiwan Gasu K.K. (Taiwan Gas Co., Ltd.) | 1,000,000 (¥675,000 paid in) | May 1934 | Taihoku-shi, Hama-cho | Producer of gas and fuel |
| Taiwan Kokusan Jidosha K.K. | 500,000 | July 1937 | Taihoku-shi | |
| Tamaoki Shoji K.K. (Tamaoki Commercial Co., Ltd.) | 1,500,000 | January 1939 | Taihoku-shi (branch) | Petroleum |
| Toko Kogyo K.K. (Toko Mining Co., Ltd.) | 600,000 | March 1936 | Taihoku-shi | |
| Yamashita Shoten K.K. | 180,000 | December 1939 | Taihoku-shi | |

Known fuel oil storage facilities in Taihoku Province are shown in the following table:

*Table 69. Fuel oil storage facilities*

| *Location* | *Description* |
|---|---|
| Keelung | Ten tanks of 66,200 tons total capacity (unconfirmed); four tanks of unknown capacity (unconfirmed); naval oil tanks, number, location and capacity unknown; also unknown number of underground tanks (unconfirmed) |
| Kyushi-zan | Four tanks of 35,000 tons total capacity |
| Tamsui | Two tanks of 2,500 and 1,200 tons capacity respectively, belonging to Asahi Sekiyu K.K. (Considerable uncertainty is indicated by the fact that practically all reports disagree, one stating that there are ten small tanks here.) |

In addition to the above, it seems clear that many other oil and fuel storage facilities exist, particularly at all airdromes, military and naval bases, the cities, principal towns, and ports.

8. **Aluminum.** Taiwan does not have any of the raw materials, such as bauxite or fluorite, which are essential to aluminum production. However, considerable quantities of bauxite and fluorite are imported from the Netherlands East Indies and Korea, respectively, and substantial amounts of alumina and aluminum are produced by the Nippon Aluminum K.K. at its Takao and Karenko plants. Although in 1943 Taiwan is estimated to have produced ten per cent of Japan's alumina and 15 per cent of her aluminum (approximately 22,700 and 15,750 metric tons, respectively), none of this appears to have been produced in Taihoku-shu. However, it is reported that a new plant is now being erected, and may be in operation, near Keelung City, where an abundance of electric power, ancillary raw materials, and good transportation facilities is a determining factor. According to one source, this new plant is expected to increase Japanese aluminum production by about 30 per cent.

9. **Manganese and ferro-silicon.** Manganese ore deposits are found in the Suo area and also near Karenko in Karenko-cho. Those from the vicinity of Suo are reported to have a yield of from 50 to 80 per cent. Other raw

materials used in the production of manganese and ferro-silicon are manganese ore sent from the Philippine Islands, silicon imported from Dairen, and scrap iron from Japan. Taihoku-shu processes virtually all of Taiwan's output of both these products, production being in the hands of the Taiwan Denka K.K. (Taiwan Electro-Chemical Co., Ltd.) which operates plants at both Keelung and Rato. This company was established in 1935 with a capitalization of ¥2,000,000 and its main office is in Keelung City. The estimated output of manganese from its two plants in 1938 was 30,000 tons. The Keelung plant is reported to have an annual capacity of 10,000 tons of ferro-silicon. Other products are electro-ferro-silicon and carbide. The Rato plant produces mainly manganese from Karenko ores.

10. **Iron and steel.** Six iron and steel producers are reported to be in operation in Taihoku-shu, but very little is known concerning production or the extent to which mining, smelting, and other manufacturing facilities may have been developed in the last few years. In addition to scrap iron imported from Japan, iron ores, usually found in combination with copper, silicon, sulphur, gold, silver, and magnesium, are obtained from the Suo area, the Zuiho region, southern Kaizan-gun, the Daiton region, and Karenko-cho as well as from Korea, Manchuria, the Philippines, and French Indo-China. No very large or substantial sources of iron ore are known either in Taihoku Province or in Taiwan. So far as is known, the amount of production appears to be very small.

Statistics on capacity and production are almost wholly lacking, the only available data being for the Maruyama electric iron experimental factory of the Taiwan Denryoku K.K. (Taiwan Electric Power Co., Ltd.) This is an experimental plant which was established in Maruyama, Taihoku-shi, in June 1939 and has, presumably, been in operation since that time. It is reported to have electric furnaces and an annual production capacity of 1,500 metric tons of pig iron, 1,500 metric tons of ordinary steel, and 500 metric tons of special steel. The ores to be treated at this plant were originally planned to be obtained from French Indo-China. The Taiwan Denka K.K. (Taiwan Electro-Chemical Co., Ltd.), with plants at Keelung and Rato, manufactures iron and steel alloys in connection with its production of manganese, ferro-silicon and carbide (see section on manganese and ferro-silicon, above). The following is an incomplete list of iron and steel producers and distributors doing business in Taihoku-shu, together with such pertinent information with respect to each of them as is available:

*Table 70. Iron and steel producers and distributors*

- Kotake K.K. (Kotake Co., Ltd.)
  - Head office: Taihoku-shi
  - Capital: ¥150,000[1]
  - Established: 1938
- Taihoku Seikoshi K.K.
  - Head office: Taihoku-shi
  - Capital: ¥180,000[1]
  - Established: 1939
- Taihoku Tekkosho K.K.
  - Head office: Taihoku-shi, Miyamae-cho
  - Capital: ¥100,000[1]
  - Established: February, 1932
  - Business: iron manufacture
- Taiwan Chuzo K.K. (Taiwan Casting Co., Ltd.)
  - Head office: Taihoku City, Dairyudo-cho
  - Capital: ¥80,000[1]
  - Established: November, 1911
  - Business: manufacture of cast-iron cooking utensils
- Taiwan Denka K.K. (Taiwan Electro-Chemical Co., Ltd.)
  - Head office: Keelung City
  - Plants: Keelung City and Rato
  - Capital: authorized, ¥2,000,000
  - Established: 1935
  - Business: manufacture of iron and steel alloys, manganese, and ferro-silicon
- Taiwan Denryoku K.K. (Taiwan Electric Power Co., Ltd.)
  - Head office: Taihoku City, Omote-cho, 2 chome, Osaka Shosen Bldg.[2]
  - Plant: Taihoku-shi, Matsuyama
  - Capital: authorized, ¥70,000,000; paid up, ¥42,936,250
  - Established: August, 1918
  - President: MATSUKI, Kanichiro, Taihoku City
  - Business: generation and distribution of electric power; experimental manufacture of iron and steel
- Taiwan Kozai Haikyu K.K. (Taiwan Steel Distribution Co., Ltd.)
  - Head office: Taihoku City, Kyo-machi, 2 chome, 11 banchi
  - Capital: ¥450,000[1]
  - Established: June, 1938
  - Business: distribution and sale of iron and steel materials
- Toyo Kogyo K.K. (Toyo Industries Co., Ltd.)
  - Head office: Taihoku City, Miyamae-cho
  - Capital: ¥220,000[1]
  - Established: August, 1938
  - Business: manufacture of iron and steel, cast-iron goods, pots and pans; refining of pig iron

[1] Whether this represents authorized or paid-up capital is not clear.

[2] Another source gives the location in Taihoku-shi as Shoin-cho.

11. **Mercury.** Some mercury is mined in Bunzan-gun, Heirin-sho, but data as to the extent of deposits and reserves, mining operations, types of ore, and production are not available.

12. **Limestone.** Considerable deposits of limestone are found in the Taihoku area, both northwest and northeast of Taihoku City, and quarrying operations are carried on in these regions. The stone is reported, however, to be rather soft and not of the best quality.

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# V. UTILITIES

## 1. **Electric power.**

a. *Development of the Taiwan Electric Power Co.* The first power plant in Taiwan was constructed by the government-general in 1903 at the junction of the Hokusei and Nansei rivers, near the village of Kizan, in Shinten-sho, Bunzan-gun, Taihoku-shu. It served the city of Taihoku. Power plants were in a short time constructed in other parts of the island, some by the government-general and some by private companies.

The demand for electricity greatly increased during and after World War I. As a consequence, a government ordinance of April 1919 established the Taiwan Denryoku Kabushiki Kaisha (Taiwan Electric Power Company). The company was organized with a capital of ¥30,000,000, of which ¥12,000,000 was contributed by the government-general in the form of electric plants and appurtenances which had been owned and operated by it, and the balance was furnished by the Japan Life Insurance Company, Mitsui, and other private interests. The company became the instrument of official Japanese policies concerning industrial development. The government-general now owns 240,000 shares, appoints the top officials, and exercises close supervision over the company.

The company proceeded to build power plants at strategic locations throughout the island, the largest of which are the Jitsugetsutan plants in Taichu-shu, funds for which were borrowed in the United States. In 1929 the company absorbed the Taiwan Electric Industrial Company and increased its capital to ¥34,495,000. In 1935 the capital of the company was increased to ¥45,750,000.

A second and larger increase in the demand for electric power developed as a corollary of the post-1937 industrial expansion program for the island, and the Taiwan Electric Power Company began the construction of several new plants. Total capitalization was increased to ¥70,000,000 of which ¥51,812,000 was paid-up in 1939. In 1940 the Taiwan Electric Power Company absorbed the Taiwan Electric Company, Ltd., capital ¥2,000,000, and the Taiwan Godo Electric Company, Ltd., capital ¥2,000,000. These last two mergers gave the Taiwan Electric Power Company a virtual monopoly of the production of electric power in all of Taiwan except in the province of Karenko on the east coast and the small private generating plants, which are operated by some of the manufacturing companies to supply their own needs. The headquarters of the company are at No. 1, 1-chome, Shoin-cho, Taihoku-shi.

The main source of electric power on the island is the Jitsugetsutan development in Taichu Province. Power is distributed to all parts of the west coast region by means of 154,000-volt transmission lines. One line leads 116.19 miles to a substation at Taihoku, and a second line leads to Takao. In 1939, the Jitsugetsutan plants produced over 85 percent of all hydroelectric power produced on Taiwan. After the Jitsugetsutan plants began operation in the early 1930's, many of the other plants of the company were closed down but maintained. However, the increased demand for electric power after 1937 brought the small plants back into operation.

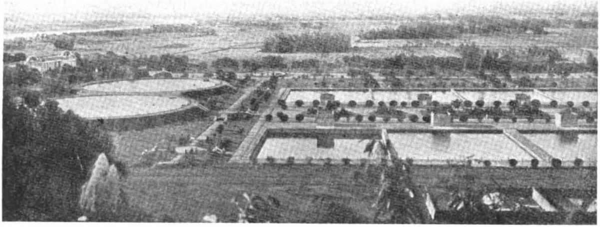
b. *Hydroelectric plants.* Definite information as to the number and location of all of the hydroelectric power plants in Taihoku-shu is not available. However, it is clear that the Taiwan Electric Power Company operates at least six plants in the province. The oldest installation is the Kizan hydro plant located at the junction of the Hokusei and Nansei rivers near Kizan in Shinten-sho, Bunzan-gun. It is reported to have a capacity of 750 kilowatts. A new plant in the same vicinity was completed in 1941, called the Shin Kizan hydro plant (now Kizan hydro plant). This plant is also reported to be at Kizan in Shinten-sho, Bunzan-gun, and is reported to have a capacity of 13,000 kilowatts. It is not certain whether this is an additional plant at Kizan or a replacement of the older Kizan plant. Details of the new plant are: Eff head—54m; turbines—2 @ 7500 kw., Francis type, vertical-shaft, Hitachi-make; generators—2 @ 7500 kva., 3-ph, 300 rpm., 60 cyc., Hitachi-make.

The following descriptive abbreviations are used:

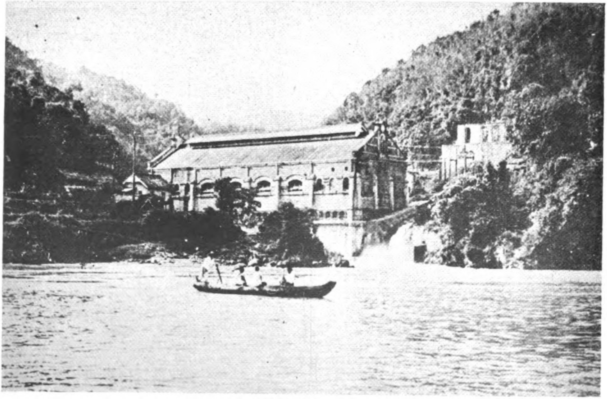
| | |
|---|---|
| cap | capacity |
| cm | centimeter |
| conn | connection |
| cyc | cycle |
| D–Y<br>D–D | types of transformer connections |
| eff | effective |
| hp | horsepower |
| kg | kilogram |
| km | kilometer |
| kv | kilovolt |
| kva | kilovolt ampere |
| kw | kilowatt |
| kwh | kilowatt hour |
| m | motors |
| $m^3$/sec | cubic motors per second |
| max | maximum, maximum output |
| ph | phase |
| reg | regular output |
| res | reserve output |
| rpm | revolutions per minute |
| sec | second |
| spec | special output |
| sup | supplementary output |
| v | volt |
| @ | each |

The following trade name abbreviations are used:

| | |
|---|---|
| AEG | Allgemaine Elektrische Gesellschaft |
| B & W | Babcock and Wilcox |
| EW | Escher Wyss |
| GE | General Electric |
| SS | Siemens Schukert |



23. Settling basins of the Taihoku waterworks.



24. Electric power house, Shosoko.

A third plant in Shinten-sho, Bunzan-gun, is the Shosoho hydro plant located on the Shinten River below the Kizan plants. It is reported to have a capacity of 4,400 kw., and to have been constructed in 1909. Details of the plant are reported as follows: Turbines—1 of unknown capacity, vertical-shaft, Dengyosha-make, and at least one additional unit in operation; generators—1 of 1250 kva., 3-hp., 11,000 v., 450 rpm., 60 cyc., Shibaura-make, and at least 1 additional unit in operation.

There is a hydroelectric plant in the city of Giran in Giran-gun, which obtains its power from the Giran-kawa. No details are available.

The Dakusui hydro plant is on the Dakusui River in Rato-gun, probably at Gyokuran in the western part of the *gun*. It is reported to have a capacity of 1500 kw. and was known to be in operation as early as 1934.

A second plant in Rato-gun, known as the Tensopi hydro plant, is located in western Sansei-sho near the Dakusui River. It is reported to have a capacity of 8,600 kw. and was in operation as early as 1934.

A hydro plant is reported in Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun, and has a capacity of 500 kw. The source of power is the Tamsui-kawa.

In addition to the above 7 hydro plants, 2 others were reported to be under construction in the province and may have been completed. Construction of a plant in Inzan-sho, Giran-gun, was begun in 1939. It should have a capacity of 16,300 kw. Apparently the Dakusui River furnishes the power. A new plant in Bunzan-gun on the Nansei River at Urai Village was rumored to be under construction after September, 1942.

c. *Steam-generating plants.* There are three steam-generating plants in Taihoku-shu. The largest is operated by the Taiwan Electric Power Company, is located at Hattoshi-cho, Keelung-shi, and has a capacity of 38,000 kw. The plant is of reinforced concrete construction, about 100 feet high with two or three tall chimneys, and covers 2,660 square yards. The plant uses coal from the Zuiho coal mine which is delivered by a cable line 3,200 meters (10,496 feet) long. The plant has a coal-storage capacity of 8,000 tons. There are two Babcock & Wilson type boilers, and there are believed to be two turbines, each with a 17,500 kw. capacity and of AEG make; also one AEG house unit. Apparently there are also two AEG 3-phase generators with a 17,500 kw. capacity each, as well as one 3-phase 300 kw. house unit.

The Taiwan Electric Power Company also operates a steam plant at Matsuyama-cho, Taihoku-shi. The plant has a capacity of 5,500 kw. In addition, the city of Taihoku operates a steam plant of 500 kw. capacity in the city. It is reported to have one 3-phase generator of 500 kw.

d. *Taihoku transformer.* There is a large transformer station in Taihoku-shi which is the northern terminus of power transmitted from the Jitsugetsutan power plants. The station had an installed capacity of 127,000 kva. at the end of 1937. Its equipment consists of:

Transformers —6 @ 7,000 kva, 164/11kv, D-D conn. GE make;
9 @ 5,000 kva, 66.33/11kv, D-Y conn, Mitsubishi-make; 1 @ 40,000 kva, 3 ph, 146, 144, 142, 140, 138, 134, 132, 130, 128, 126, 124, 122/69, 65.86, 62.72, 59.62, 56.46, 34.5, 32.93, 31.36, 29.81, 28.23/11kv, 60 cyc., Y-Y-D conn, water-cooled, AEG-make;
Phase advancers—2 @ 10,000, synchronous-type, Shibaura-make.

2. **Gas.** The manufacture of gas was first undertaken in Taiwan in 1900 when the Taiwan Gas Joint-Stock Company began supplying gas in and around Taihoku-shi. The company at that time had a maximum gas manufacturing capacity of 120,000 cubic feet per day. The company was forced to liquidate during World War I because of operating costs, particularly the price of coal. The Taiwan government-general then stepped in and took over the business, which was put under the direct control of the government-general Industrial Works. In 1919, upon the establishment of the Taiwan Electric Power Company, the gas business was transferred to this company where it remained until 1934. In that year the government-general separated the gas business from the electric power business and established the Taiwan Gas Company. This new company apparently has a monopoly on the manufacture and distribution of artificial gas in the island. The three cities of Taihoku, Keelung, and Takao are now supplied with artificial gas.

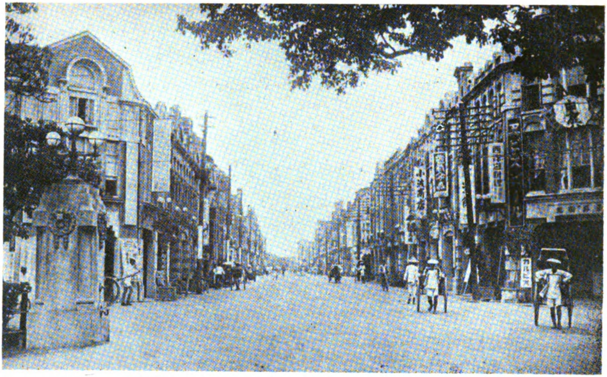
The gas works in Taihoku-shi are the largest and furnished 5000 cubic meters per day in 1936. As of that year, 99 per cent of the gas was used for heating purposes by about 6,000 consumers. Low-pressure service is supplied by carbonizing 3,406 metric tons of coal through the use of an additional 803 metric tons of coal as fuel. As by-products, 2,220 metric tons of coke and 175 metric tons of tar are produced.

Natural gas is obtained in the Byoritsu oil-field region of Shinchiku-shu. Until very recently no natural gas was brought into Taihoku-shu, but it was reported in 1942 that erection of natural gas supply depots was to start at Churon and Shirin in the Taihoku-shi area as well as in Shinchiku-shi, Kagi-shi, Shirei, and Tainan-shi.

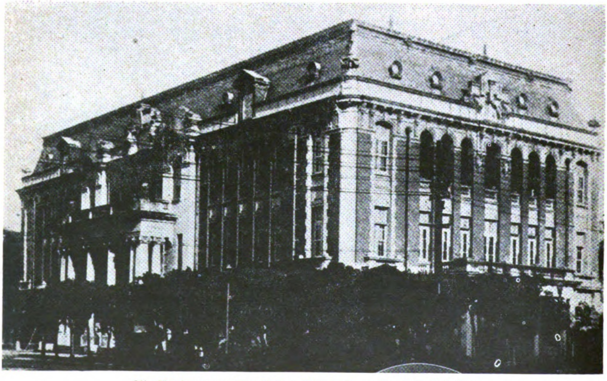
3. **Ice plants and refrigeration.** All of the larger cities and towns in Taiwan have ice-making plants, but cold-storage facilities are not believed adequate for the expanding business life of the island. Over 160,000 metric tons of ice were manufactured in Taiwan in 1938. The distilled water-can system is used largely, although there are some systems using raw water.

There are known to be 18 ice manufacturers operating on the island. The Taiwan Ice Manufacturers' Guild has its headquarters at Akashi-cho, 2 chome, 1 banchi, Taihoku-shi. Ice-manufacturing plants are included in the list at the end of this section.

No recent figures for refrigeration facilities in Taiwan are available but the steady increase in exports to Japan of perishable goods seems to indicate that these facilities have recently been improved. Many industrial firms maintain cold-storage plants in connection with their own business, which fact is indicated by the following table which lists all firms known to be engaged, either principally or incidentally, in the business of ice manufacture, cold storage or refrigeration in the province.



25. Sakae-machi, looking westward from the Taihoku public park.



26. Headquarters of the Taiwan Electric Power Co., Ltd., Taihoku.

*Table 71. Ice manufacturers and cold storage firms, Taihoku Province*

Fukusen Seihyo K.K. (Fukusen Ice Co., Ltd.): Location: Taihoku City. Established: 1927. Capital: ¥200,000[1]. Business: ice manufacture.

Hayashi-Kane Shoten K.K. (Hayashi-Kane Mercantile Co., Ltd.): Location: Keelung City (branch). Business: purchase and sale of food products; operates cold storage plants.

Kiirun Reizo K.K. (Keelung Refrigerating Co., Ltd.): Location: Keelung City. Business: operation of cold storage plants.

Nippon Suisan K.K. (Nippon Marine Products Co., Ltd.): Location: Keelung City (branch). Business: manufacture of ice and dry ice; operation of cold storage plants as adjuncts of main export and import business.

Taihoku Chuo Shijo: Location: Taihoku City, Kotobuki-cho, 5 chome, 5 banchi. Business: manufacture of ice.

Taiwan Denryoku K.K. (Taiwan Electric Power Co., Ltd.): Location: Taihoku City (main office); Keelung City (branch). Manufactures ice as sideline of electric power generation and distribution business.

Taiwan Seihyo Reizo K.K. (Taiwan Ice Manufacturing and Refrigerating Co., Ltd.): Location: Taihoku City. Established: 1929. Capital: ¥100,000[1]. Business: manufacture of ice and operation of cold storage plants.

Tobu Suisan K.K. (Eastern Marine Products Co., Ltd.): Location: Keelung City and Suo, Suo-gun. Business: operates cold storage plants as adjuncts to fishery business.

Yamato Seihyo K.K. (Yamato Ice Co., Ltd.): Location: Taihoku City. Established: 1929. Capital: ¥300,000[1]. Business: manufacture of ice.

[1] It is not clear whether these figures represent authorized or paid-up capital.

### 4. Water supply and distribution systems

a. *Development.* One of the first concerns of the government-general of Taiwan, after the transfer of the island to Japan, was the establishment of adequate sanitary water supply systems. As a temporary expedient a large number of wells—many of which are artesian—were drilled in the major cities. Many of these wells were constructed by the government with large reservoirs, and others were constructed by private individuals or business firms at a cost of not over 40 yen each. The first modern water systems in the island were constructed at Tamsui and Keelung, and construction of a modern system for the city of Taihoku followed shortly. But even after the construction of modern water systems, the wells were continued in use. In 1936 there were 4,171 wells in the city of Taihoku. In due time new water supply systems were constructed for most of the cities and larger towns on the island, and by 1935 there were 90 water supply systems in existence, serving over 1,000,000 people.

b. *Existing systems.* The province of Taihoku is well supplied with modern water systems. In addition to those at Tamsui, Keelung, and Taihoku, such systems are in use at Shirin and the Taiwan Shrine community, at Hokuto in Hokuto-sho, at Kimpori in Kanayama-sho in Keelung-gun, and in the village of Pari-sha in Sansei-sho of Rato-gun.

c. *The Taihoku City system.* The water system for Taihoku-shi is the most elaborate and complete of those in the province. Water originally was obtained from the Shinten River. Construction was begun in 1907, plans having been made to provide water for a population of 150,000. The system was put into operation in 1909, but in a few years it became evident that the system was not adequate to supply the needs of the growing city. Water shortages became frequent. The system was gradually enlarged, a section at a time, but the growth of the city was so rapid that it was not possible merely to add to the original system. An abundant supply of spring water was discovered on Daiton-zan in Shichisei-gun, and water from this new source has been brought into the city. The expanded facilities and increased quantity of water made it possible, by 1933, to supply a population of 320,000. In 1937 there were 339,480 persons living within the area served by the water system. Seventy per cent of the houses in the area are served and 63 per cent of the inhabitants actually have water service. Where water is not piped directly into the houses, it is available at taps along the street. At the outset water meters were not used. However, as the population grew and the water facilities became inadequate to the demand it became necessary to install meters to prevent excessive use of water. In 1924, the revenue from the sale of water averaged ¥21,132 per month, and operating expenses amounted to ¥153,619 for the year.

The Taihoku water system includes a filtration plant to which the water is pumped. The plant is located on the southeast edge of the city and directly across the Shinten railroad right-of-way from the imperial university, and is at an elevation sufficient to provide adequate pressure by gravitation throughout the city. The plant consists of two settling basins, each 170 feet in diameter, 8 filtering basins in two rows, 4 clear water reservoirs, and a pump house. The walls of the settling basins are lined with brick and the beds are concrete. The capacity of the two ponds exceeds 560,000 cubic feet. A day and one half settling time is allowed. By means of a 14-inch "floating-pipe" water is sent to the settling-well always at the depth of one foot from the level of the water.

In 1924 the Taihoku system had only one water reservoir. Information is lacking as to whether the additional reservoirs vary greatly in construction from the one in existence in 1924. Information on the reservoir in use in 1924 follows. The pond was 183.5 feet in length and 98 feet in width, and was divided into two ponds by a partition wall. Each pond was 90 feet in the clear, 86.5 feet in width, average depth 14 feet, and effective depth 12 feet. The ground was soft-rock cut perpendicularly, the outer wall also being perpendicular, while the inside, constructed of concrete, had a 1/12 incline. The tops of the north-south walls were 3 feet wide and those of the east-west walls 4 feet. The beds of the pond were one foot thick and the roof was constructed of reinforced concrete. Five conduit-walls were constructed inside the pond to keep the water in constant flow and to prevent any part of the water from becoming stagnant. There were posts of brick laid in pairs of two every six feet and, in between, the walls were constructed of bricks laid singly, and the beams of the reinforced concrete roofs were placed on the brick posts. The bed-plates between the beams were constructed of reinforced concrete six inches thick. The roof-top was covered with gravel one foot thick which in turn was covered with soil to a depth of two feet, planted with grass. The roof surface had an incline of 1/100 from east to west providing for draining of rain water. It was also provided in 60 places with air-passages made of cast-iron, for ventilation inside the pond.

Two 14-inch iron supply pipes from the pumping well entered the reservoir intake well located at the southwest corner of the reservoir. This intake well was an all-concrete structure, 12 feet in the clear and 10 feet wide, and was covered with a brick shed 13 feet wide and 15 feet long. The purified water in the intake well was diverted to the two ponds by a 20-inch iron pipe. The supply exit, installed at the northeast corner of the two ponds, was joined by a 20-inch pipe, by way of the valve-compartment located nearby, to the service-line leading to the city. In the valve-compartment were installed the control valves of the various lines, control valves of auxiliary pipes joining two main lines, exhaust-valves, and the control valve of the drain-pipe connected to the north side reservoir. The drain-pipe control-valve of the south pond was installed in the pond itself and its "key" protruded from the roof. By means of a "bed-stock" the "key" controlled the opening and closing of the control-valve. The partition-wall had a top width of 4.5 feet and over the center was a path 2.5 feet wide, used for observation. Both ends of the path served as entrance and exit and were therefore provided with foot-boards and doors. A 14-inch pipe passed through the partition wall connecting the two ponds. Control-valves were attached to each end of the pipe. The "keys" protrude from the roof enabling their control from the outside. The water-storage capacity was approximately the equivalent of ten hours' allowance for a population of 150,000 at an estimated need of 3 cubic feet per person per day. The maximum height of the water level was 143.5 feet above cardinal point and 109 feet higher than the ground elevation of the head-water premises, and 117 feet higher than the elevation of the adjacent grounds to the north and south.

d. *The Keelung City system.* Work was begun on a water system for Keelung in 1898. The water of the Seisei River was tapped at a point one-half mile up stream from Dandan in Keelung-gun. The original plans were to provide water service for 30,000 persons at a construction cost of ¥466,000. Work was finished in March 1902. Although the planned water capacity was based on an anticipated population of 10,000 which included the population of 6,000 then, plus the water services for ships at anchor, and took into consideration future developments, the growth of the city was so rapid that very soon the water supply was inadequate. Each year an extension was made one section at a time, and before 1908 it was necessary to tap the Tosei River. Work was begun in 1923 on a dam and reservoir on the Seisei River. It was estimated that the enlarged

*Table 72. Water systems, Taihoku Province; intake, pressure system, and mains, 1924*

| *Name of system* | *Construction of intake* | *Pressure system* | *Water-main sections* | *Length (in ken[1]) of water-main* | *Equipment and construction* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tamsui | Rough ashlar water cistern with top covering | Gravity | Earthen conduit-pipe and 10-inch iron pipe | 1,436 | .................... |
| Keelung | Concrete dam and intake reservoir, each 10′ in height and 100′ and 50′ in length, respectively | Water pumped from intake to filter plant, thence by gravity | 14-in. diameter iron pipe | 2,300.5 | .................... |
| Taihoku | 26′ iron conduit pipe laid at intake, 28.8′ in depth and 10.5′ in the clear, constructed at a distance of 12′ from the bank of a deep gulch | Water pumped from intake to filter plant, thence by gravity | Pipes 3′ diameter | 167.5 | *Reinforced* concrete pipes over soil bed and tunnels dug thru rocky places, walls lined with bricks |
| Taiwan Shrine & Shirin | Wall of intake shed built of hard stones.<br>Size of intake:<br>length—17′<br>breadth—14′<br>height—108′<br>Water conducted by blind ditch to the distribution reservoir | Force-pump to supply shrine premises; to other areas, gravity | Width 2′, Shrine depth 2′, Shirin inside diameter 6″ | 10<br>1720 | Blind ditch extension 10 *ken*, balance is all iron pipe |
| Hokuto | Intake container: length 7.6′, width 5.0′, height 2.3′. 4″ pipe leads to water tank. Volume of water per second 15.24 cubic feet | Gravity | 4″ diameter pipe | 682.5 | Inside measurement of water tank:<br>17′x17′<br>Height 7.8′ |
| Kanayama | Water tank:<br>height 13′<br>width 10′<br>length 10′<br>4″ water pipe | Gravity | 4″ diameter pipe | 209 | Connected to stone water tank |
| Sansei | *Reinforced* concrete dam:<br>width 2′<br>height 3′<br>length 30′<br>4″ pipe leads to intake reservoir | Gravity | 4″ diameter pipe | 1050 | .................... |

[1] One *ken* equals 5.96516 feet.

supply of water would provide service for a population of 80,000. By 1934 even this supply was inadequate and a three-year project increased the capacity of the system so as to serve a population of 100,000. In 1937, 53 per cent of the houses of Keelung City (10,538) had water service which was enjoyed by 60 per cent of the population (52,800).

The Keelung system includes a filtration plant which in 1924 had one settling basin 125 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 15 feet deep. The walls are lined with brick and the bed is concrete. The capacity of the basin was 150,000 cubic *shaku* (147,450 cubic feet). One day is allowed for settling. The water reservoir was 97 feet long, 86 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. It had concrete walls with a path three feet wide on top. The roof was supported by posts two feet square placed at intervals of 12 *ken* (71.6 feet) and grass was planted on the top. It had five conduit walls, bricks laid singly. The water-storage capacity was approximately the equivalent of ten hours' use by the population served. The intake well had an inside length of 12 feet and a width of 10 feet, and used 20-inch pipe.

In 1924, the average monthly income from the sale of water was ¥11,620, and the operating expenses were ¥63,401 for the year.

e. *Other systems.* The town of Tamsui obtains its water from springs, and the water system at the Taiwan shrine and Shirin taps water from a spring on the side of Sokeisho mountain. Spring waters of Horisentaku and Hentoson furnish water for Hokuto, and an artesian well on the west side of the town of Kimpori is the source of water for the Kanayama system.

f. ***Construction, maintenance, and operation data.*** River water from the Kanshika is used in the Sansei system. Recent data on details concerning the water systems in Taihoku-shu are not as yet available. The following tables give details as of 1924. It is probable that the essential information in these tables is still applicable, as most changes since 1924 apparently have been in the nature of extensions to existing systems rather than major alterations.

*Table 73. Water systems, Taihoku Province, pumps, 1924*

| | Name of Water System* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ***Keelung*** | ***Taihoku*** | ***Taiwan Shrine and Shirin*** |
| ***Purpose of pumping*** | For additional water from Toseikei dam. | To send water from intake pumping well to filtering-pond. | From Shirin-gai to Taiwan Shrine. |
| *Method* | Steam pipe 10″<br>Water pipe 6″ | Well opening type. | Well opening type. |
| ***Suction and supply pipes*** | Suction 4″<br>Supply 5″ | 10″ | 3″ |
| ***Pumping capacity per minute (cu. ft.)*** | 23 | 250 | 8 |
| ***Lift (feet)*** | Theoretically 60<br>Actually 44 | 140 | Unknown |
| ***Number and horse-power*** | Two. H.P. unknown. | One. H.P. unknown. | Two. H.P. 8 |
| ***Motive power*** | Steam<br>Cornish type | Electric motor | Electric motor force-pump |

* The remaining systems in Taihoku-shu have no pumping installations.

*Table 74. Water systems, Taihoku Province, distributing pipe, 1924*

(The area of distribution is divided into districts. The pipes are, however, connected with one another and they are so laid as to aid the circulation of water and to equalize distribution in each district and also to divert water to a given point in times of fire, etc.)

| | *Name of water system* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Tamsui* | *Keelung* | *Taihoku* | *Taiwan shrine and Shirin* | *Hokuto* | *Kanayama* | *Sansei* |
| Quality of pipe | Cast-iron | Cast-iron | Cast-iron | Cast-iron | Cast-iron | Cast-iron and earthen pipe | Cast-iron |
| Maximum inside diameter (in inches) | 8 | 10 | 20 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Minimum inside diameter (in inches) | 3.5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Type of inside diameter | 5 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Total Length (in *ken*) | 3,607.2 | 4,410 | 39,624 | 696 | 1,397.6 | 227 | 300 |
| Water cocks or water tanks | 25 Cocks | Cocks | Cocks | Cocks | Cocks | 12 Cocks | Cocks |
| Distribution districts | High 1<br>Low 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Remarks:

Tamsui—Difference in inside diameter of pipe 2″, 1″, and ½″ or 8″, 6″, 5″, 4″, 3.5″. System supplies ships. Fire hydrant used jointly.
Keelung—Difference in diameter 12″; control devices: control valves, fire hydrants, exhaust-valve, water meters.
Taihoku—Difference in diameter 20″ to 14″, 6″ and others 2″. Steel pipes, length 2,028.
Taiwan Shrine and Shirin—Difference in diameter 2″. Control valves, fire hydrants, public and private hydrants, and fountain.
Hokuto—All public hydrants. Exhaust-valves and mud-drain pipe.
Kanayama—Public hydrants 11, private 1.
Sansei—Public hydrants with fire hydrants, private hydrants with control valves.

*Table 75. Water supply systems, Taihoku Province; control of construction, source of financing, maintenance and management (1924)*

| | Name of water system | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Tamsui* | *Keelung* | *Taihoku* | *Taiwan shrine and Shirin* | *Hokuto* | *Kanayama* | *Sansei* |
| Control of construction[1] | Direct gov't. control | Mostly gov't. partly contract | Mostly gov't. partly contract | Unknown | Unknown | Direct gov't. control | Unknown |
| Start of construction | Sept. 1896 | Mar. 1898 | Apr. 1907 | Apr. 1911 | Mar. 1911 | May 1910 | Dec. 1913 |
| Completion of construction | Mar. 1898 | Mar. 1902 | June 1909 | May 1911 (Maruyama park in Sept.) | June 1911 | July 1910 | Mar. 1914 |
| Start of Service | Unknown | Unknown | 1909 | Unknown | June 1911 | Unknown | Unknown |
| Source of financing | National fund | National fund | National fund | Public health fund | Public health fund | Public health fund | Public health fund |
| Location of administrative offices | Taihoku Provincial Gov't. Bldg. | Taihoku Provincial Gov't. Bldg. | Water plant premises | Taihoku Provincial Gov't. Bldg. | Taihoku Provincial Gov't. Bldg. | Taihoku Provincial Gov't. Bldg. | Taihoku Provincial Gov't. Bldg. |
| Maintenance | Local tax | Local tax | Local tax | Public health fund | Public health fund | Public health fund | Public health fund |

[1] The Japanese source material states that in all probability construction work was performed under direct government control in every case. However, where specific records were not found the entry "unknown" has been made in the foregoing table.

# VI. TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND ROADS

1. **General.** Transportation facilities in Taiwan have never been of the first order, even according to Japanese standards. On railway lines, grades, curves, light rails, and short crossing loops have limited the speed and length of trains, while the capacity of freight cars (10-12 tons) is small. No railroad connections exist between the west coast system and the east coast Karenko-Taito line. The railroads may be divided into the following classes: government and private, the latter frequently being sugar-company-owned.

The pushcar (*daisha*) system supplements the railways. Pushcar tracks run through the cane fields and along the roads, and often in the foothill areas pushcars are the only means of transport.

Gravel roads, often full of holes, leave much to be desired for motor transport, and bridges are narrow. Rivers must in many places be crossed by ferries, or be forded. In the extensive mountainous area a network of trails is patrolled by police. No roads for vehicular traffic cross the central mountain barrier, except in the north where a new road, scheduled to be completed in 1942, crosses from Shinten, in Bunzan-gun, to Shokei in Giran-gun.

The coast of Taiwan has few indentations. Hence there are only two important natural harbors, Keelung and Takao.

Air service and facilities have changed rapidly. Prior to the war, daily air service was maintained between Japan and Taiwan, around the island, and fortnightly to the Pescadores. Numerous airfields on the island have been improved, and others have been added to strengthen its defenses.

2. **Railroads**

a. *General.* Railroads constitute the backbone of the transportation system of Taihoku Province. Those railroads, however, are important only because of the economic areas they serve. Many districts adjacent to the railroads have been exploited economically only with the aid of the small special railroads and pushcar (*daisha*) lines which connect interior points with the main railroads. Because of this close interrelationship between the railroads and the lesser agencies of transportation, the latter are generally discussed in connection with the railroad stations which they, like the railroads themselves, serve.

b. *Main line.* The main government (*jukan*) line, a 3-foot 6-inch gauge railroad, stretches 252.2 miles from Keelung to Takao via Taihoku, Shinchiku, Taiko, Kiyomizu, Shoka, Kagi, and Taiwan. It was constructed between 1898 and 1908. More recently some sections of the line have been double-tracked. All of the mileage within Taihoku Province is now double-track. Main-line stations within Taihoku Province are listed in the following table, which also shows their distances from the cities of Taihoku and Keelung.

*Table 76. Main government line (Jukan Sen): stations and distances, Taihoku Province*

| | *Distance to Taihoku (miles)* | *Distance to Keelung (miles)* |
|---|---|---|
| Keelung | 17.8 | 0 |
| Hatto | 15.5 | 2.3 |
| Shichito | 14.3 | 3.5 |
| Goto | 10.4 | 7.4 |
| Shiodome (Shakushi) | 9.7 | 8.1 |
| Nanko (Nankosanjuho) | 6.2 | 11.6 |
| Matsuyama | 4.0 | 13.8 |
| Kita Taihoku | 1.2 | 16.6 |
| Taihoku | 0 | 17.8 |
| Shinkicho | | |
| Manka | 1.6 | 19.4 |
| Itahashi | 4.8 | 22.6 |
| Jurin (Hofuku) | 7.7 | 25.5 |
| Sanshikyaku | 10.0 | 27.8 |
| Oka | 12.8 | 30.6 |
| Toen (Shinchiku Province) | 17.9 | 35.7 |

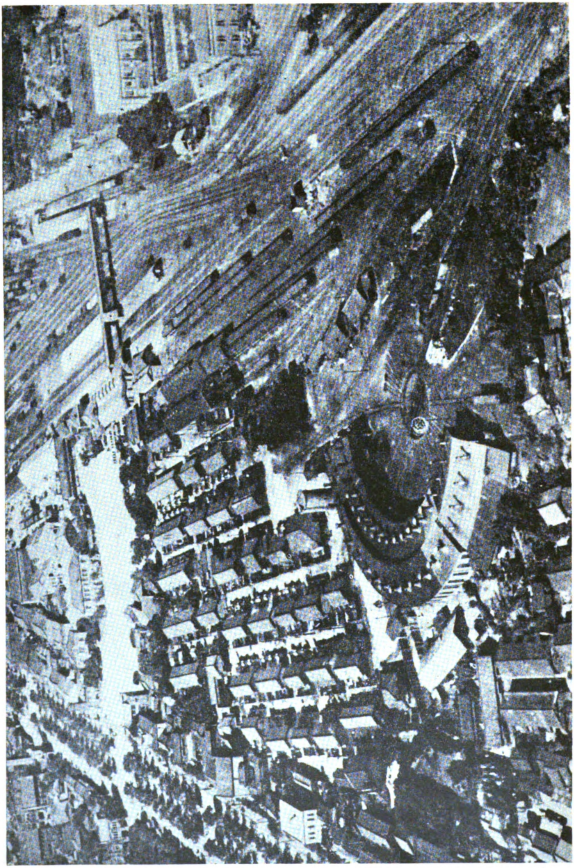
Sendo, on the branch which runs north from Keelung, is 2.5 miles from Keelung.

*Keelung station* is located on Itchome in Akashi-cho. In 1930 it handled 1,882,794 passengers and 1,685,391 tons of freight, and reported income of ¥1,992,519. The leading items or outgoing freight were fertilizer, lumber, cement, and metal. The principal items of incoming freight were coal, rice, sugar, and bananas. About 600 yards of track are at the quay side. A repair shop, a roundhouse with turntable, and a marshalling yard are at Keelung. In addition to serving the local industries of Keelung, this station is very important in the economy of the entire island. Confusion exists concerning the railroad line—possibly pushcar—which stretches eastward from Denryoko-cho, an eastern section of Keelung City, to the neighborhood of Kyukyubashi and Kodo via Zuiho. The entire line is about 13 miles long and the distance to Zuiho is 6 miles. The Keelung Coal Company (Keelung Tanko Kaisha), which operates this line, has a steam, gasoline and electrically powered line for the transport of coal in the vicinity of Kodo. It is not clear whether or not all of the track is in one continuous line.

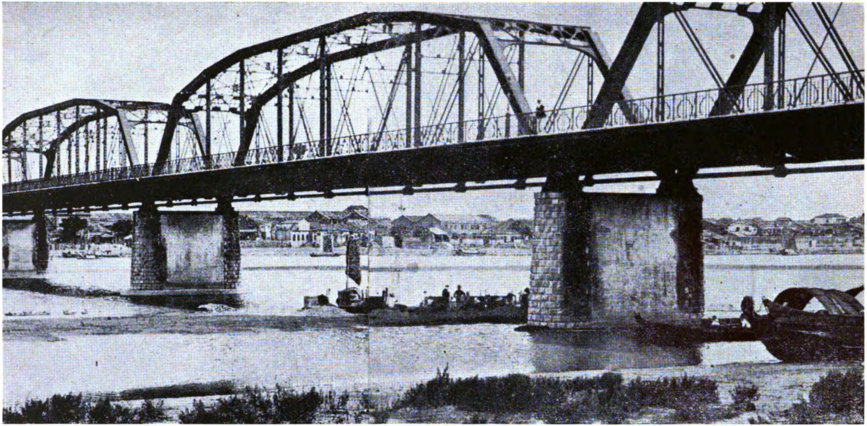
*Hatto,* which is the first station south of Keelung as well as an important center of rail transport, is the point at which the Giran line connects with the main government line. There is a switching yard at the point of connection. At Hatto the railroad parallels the Keelung River, a branch of the Tamsui River. Between Keelung and Hatto are several bridges and tunnels, one of the latter being the Chikushirei tunnel. The parallel bridges span the Keelung River just northeast of Hatto. Each span is about 70 yards long and 40 feet high. They are constructed with iron girders on concrete and stone piers.

*Shichito station,* on the Keelung River, serves a tea and coal producing district.

*Goto station,* also on the bank of the Keelung River, likewise serves a tea and coal producing area.



27. Railway station and shops at Taihoku, looking west.



28. Looking from the west to the east bank of Tamsui River under the highway bridge at Taihoku.

*Shiodome station,* serving Shakushi, is situated on the Keelung River about midway between Keelung and Taihoku in a region principally engaged in the manufacture of low-grade tea.

*Nanko station,* serving Nankosanjuho, is in a coal producing area.

*Matsuyama station,* termed the eastern gateway to Taihoku City, serves an expanding industrial area. A 2-mile *daisha* line links Matsuyama with Sanchori to the south. Another railroad (probably pushcar) links Sanchori with the coal-mining district to the southeast. A similar line also serves the government tuberculosis sanitarium one mile east of Matsuyama. Another line (probably *daisha*) connects Matsuyama with Jotoyu to the north. The Lumber Preservative factory (Mokuzan Bofu Koba), located about one-third mile east of Matsuyama, can treat 1,200 pieces of track sleepers per day.

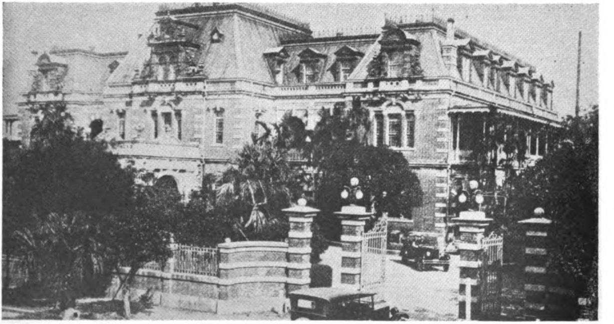
The major repair shops of the main-line railroad, completed in 1936, are at Matsuyama. In 1938 they were reported about to be enlarged to meet the increased demand for rolling stock and repairs. These shops reportedly involved an investment of ¥3,500,000 (¥100,000 for land, ¥2,200,000 for the shops, and ¥1,200,000 for shop equipment). The shops were built by Japanese and all equipment was of Japanese manufacture. The shops covered nearly 350,000 square feet, employed about 1,500 workers, and 6 miles of track were to be laid in and to these yards. Prior to completion of the Matsuyama shops, the chief shops of the railroad were located in Taihoku, near the station. It is not known, however, whether the Taihoku shops continued operations after completion of the new workshops. In 1935 the Taihoku shops employed 1,017 workers. The Matsuyama shops are believed to have a capacity for major repairs of 10 locomotives, 10 passenger cars, and 58 freight cars per month. The shops are on the southwest outskirts of Matsuyama.

*North (Kita) Taihoku station,* situated on the outskirts of Taihoku City, is a station for gasoline engine railway cars.

*Taihoku station,* at which point the Tamsui Line connects with the main government line, is in Hokuman-cho. In 1930, it handled 3,147,469 passengers and 414,442 tons of freight and reported income of ¥1,559,291. Prominent among the outgoing items of freight were camphor and *sake;* among the principal incoming items were cement and lumber. The station has a repair shop, a roundhouse with turntable, and a marshalling yard. Numerous warehouses are in the neighborhood. There are three tracks into the station. Taihoku station serves the largest city of Taiwan, a city which, at the same time, is the economic and governmental center of the island. Here are located the offices of the department of railways of the bureau of transportation and communications. Southwest of Taihoku City two bridges span branches of the Tamsui River. The one which enables the railroad to cross the Shinten River is of steel cantilever construction, about 1,280 feet in length.

A number of pushcar lines radiate from Taihoku City. The Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Company operates two pushcar lines from the Manka district, one southwest to Itchashi and Cheho, and the other southeast to Chuwa-sho. The Saikei Company (Saikei Shokai) also operates a pushcar line into Chuwa-sho, to the vicinity of Chuko. A pushcar line links Taihoku, via Taihoku bridge over the Tamsui River, with Washoshu to the northwest. Another such line over the Taihoku bridge passes westward through Shinsho and Hikaku, after which it crosses into Shinchiku Province and continues on to Toen. The Taihoku bridge, completed in 1925, is about 1,400 feet long. A mine railroad links Taihoku City with coal mines in the vicinity of Hinaiko to the southeast.

*Shinkicho station,* like North (Kita) Taihoku station and also within the city, is a station only for gasoline propelled cars.



29. Taiwan Railway Hotel, Taihoku.

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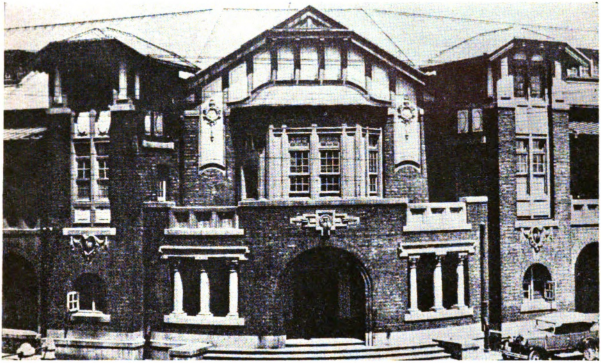
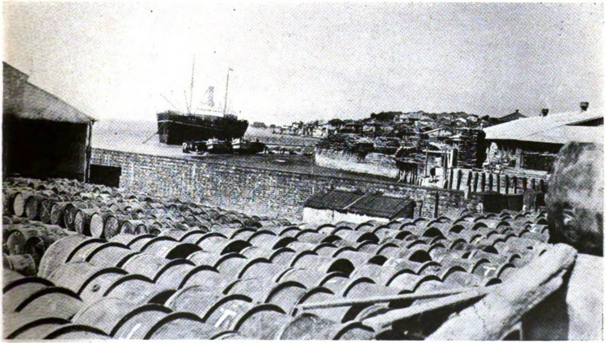
*Manka station* is located in the southwestern part of Taihoku City, in Shintomi-cho. It also serves as the northern terminus of the Taihoku Shinten line which is operated by the Taihoku Railway Company (Taihoku Tetsudo K.K.).

*Itahashi station,* serving the administrative center of Kaizan-gun, is located on a fertile plain along the Taikakan (upper Tamsui) River. Coal mining and agriculture are the chief industries of the neighborhood. About 0.4 mile southeast of the station is the Taiwan wireless bureau's transmitting station. Approximately one-third mile west of Itahashi the railroad crosses a bridge which is about 1,080 feet long. The Taiwan Sugar Company's pushcar line—previously mentioned under Taihoku City—links Itahashi with Manka station (3.5 miles), with Dojo (2.8 miles) to



30. Railway Bureau, Taihoku.



31. Tamsui harbor viewed from the Rising Sun Oil Co. installations.

the south, and with Masoden (5.6 miles), also to the south. Gaimasoden, in the same vicinity, has connections with the area to the south by means of a special railway (probably a *daisha* line). A mine railway links Itahashi with the coal-mining region southward in the neighborhood of Naireisuiko.

***Jurin station*** serves Jurin (Hofuku), which is situated in a farming and coal-mining area. Pushcar links Jurin station with Shinsho 4.5 miles to the north.

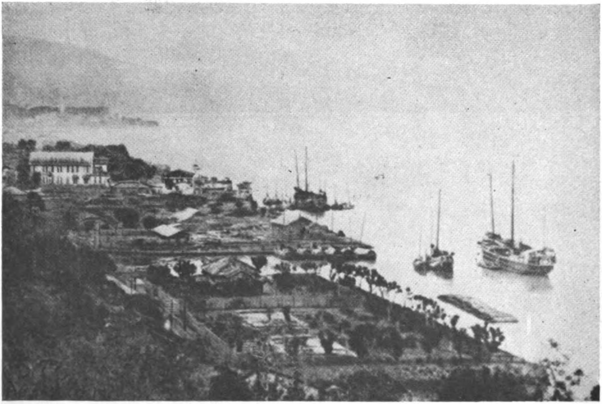
***Sanshikyaku station*** is situated on the north bank of the Taikokan River.

***Oka station,*** also on the Taikokan River, serves a tea and coal producing district. This is the last station on the main line in Taihoku Province. A railroad (apparently a *daisha* line) runs northward from Oka into the coal-mining area between Oka and Shofuko. A pushcar line operated by the Kaizan Railroad Company (Kaizan Keitetsu Kaisha) links Oka with Chusho (3.4 miles) to the west in Shinchiku-gun and with Sankyo (2.2 miles), Seifuku (5.9 miles) and Tairyochi (6.9 miles) to the east. From Sankyo a coal-mine railway stretches southward to Sogo, thence eastward to Taihyo, Sokei, and beyond. A pushcar line parallels the coal-mine line between Sankyo and Sogo. A tea railway operates southwestward from Sogo into Shinchiku-shu via Goryo.

c. ***Giran line.*** This three-foot six-inch gauge government line extends southeastward from the main government railroad (jukon) line at Hatto which is 2.2 miles southwest of Keelung City, to the eastern part of Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun (near Cape Sancho), and from here runs south to Suo. From Keelung to Suo the distance is 61.2 miles. Construction on the line began in 1917 and was pursued from both Hatto and Suo simultaneously. It was finally completed in 1924 after much delay caused by engineering difficulties and by the unfavorable terrain between Zuiho and Tairi. The total cost was reported as ¥12,544,546. The branch line from Sanshorei to Seidoko was purchased from the Taiyo Mining Company by the government in October 1929 and now is known as the Heikei branch line. The entire length of the Giran line is within Taihoku Province. The stations on this line and their distances from Keelung are shown in the following table.

*Table 77. Giran Line (Giran-Sen): Stations and distances*

| | *Distance to Keelung (miles)* |
|---|---|
| Hatto | 2.2 |
| Dandan | 3.1 |
| Shikyakutei | 4.5 |
| Zuiho | 8.1 |
| Kodo | 11.0 |
| Sanshorei | 12.6 |
| Butanko | 14.8 |
| Chosokei | 16.8 |
| Koryosho | 20.1 |
| Otei | 22.5 |
| Tairi | 27.6 |
| Taikei | 30.7 |
| Kizan | 33.6 |
| Gaio | 35.9 |
| Toi | 38.2 |
| Shokei | 42.1 |
| Shiketsu | 45.0 |
| Giran | 47.3 |
| Niketsu | 50.8 |
| Rato | 52.8 |
| Tozan | 55.9 |
| Shinjo | 58.0 |
| Suo | 61.2 |



32. Tamsui harbor: view of west or sea side.

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*Dandan station* serves a tea and coal producing area. The Dandan coal mine, about 0.8 mile east of the station, has an annual production of 30,000 tons.

*Shikyakutei station,* in the mountains of Zuiho-sho, serves an area in which coal is mined extensively. The annual production of the area approximates 240,000 tons.

*Zuiho station* is in a coal, gold, silver, and copper mining district. The railway of the Keelung Coal Company (Keelung Tanko Kaisha) which connects Zuiho with Keelung has been discussed under Keelung.

*Kodo station,* located in a mountainous area, serves many coal mines.

*Sanshorei station* is the point at which the Heikei branch line connects with the Giran line. The Heikei line is discussed separately below.

*Butanko station* is in the center of a vast coal mining district.

*Chosokei station* also serves a coal mining area.

*Koryosho station* is located in a farming district which stretches along the Choso River.

*Otei station* adjoins the scenic Denryoyo district.

*Tairi station* is the northernmost station in Giran-gun. At this point the railroad reaches the sea.

*Taikei station,* with mountains at its back, also fronts on the Pacific. The aquatic products of the district are important.

*Kizan station* also serves an area known for its aquatic products. Here boat connections are made to Kizan-to (Kizan, or Turtle, Island).

*Gaio station* serves the finest bathing beach district in Giran-gun.

*Toi station* is in an agricultural and fishing area.

*Shokei station* serves the best pleasure resort district of Giran-gun, an area known for its hot springs.

*Shikotsu station* is in a low, damp coastal district.

*Giran* station serves the administrative and economic center of Giran-gun. A pushcar line operated by the Giran Production Company (Giran Shokusan Kaisha) links Giran station with Sanki. A railway repair shop and roundhouse with turntable are reported at Giran.

*Niketsu station* serves an area which primarily raises sugarcane and manufactures sugar. A sugar refinery railroad runs from Niketsu, site of the Tainan Sugar Co. refinery, eastward to the vicinity of Chuniketsu; another branch goes northward via Soroku to the neighborhood of Shato.

*Rato,* the administrative and economic center of Rato-gun, is served by Rato station. Traffic to and from the upper region of the Dakusui River centers in Rato. A two-foot six-inch gauge logging railway, operated by the government forestry bureau, runs north from Rato, past Niketsu, and then southwest through Taishu and Sansei to Tensopi. From Tensopi a branch (or, perhaps, a separate line) runs west across the Dakusui River and into the mountainous forest region west of Shora village. The main line continues from Tensopi in a southwesterly direction and follows the valley of the Dakusui-kei up into the mountainous and important forest area of Taiheizan and Sansei-zan. Its terminus is said to be at or near the village of Kashinokidaira. Between this point and Tensopi, the railway passes through a tunnel immediately east of the junction of the Dakusui and Seisui rivers and then crosses the latter stream on a bridge or trestle which is 1,000 feet or more in length. Seisui station is situated on the southern bank.

Farther upstream on the Dakusui-kei, the line passes through the villages of Dakusui, where there is a station, and Banun, at both of which there are police stations. This logging line is primarily concerned with the transportation of lumber, but passengers are also permitted to ride. A special railroad (probably a pushcar line) links Rato with the mountainous district south of Koro-sha. The line, which is operated by the Giran Shokusan Kaisha (Giran Production Co.), follows the Banshako River and passes through Shonano and Kankei village. The same company operates a pushcar line eastward from Rato to Ritakukan and Seisui beach, the distance from Rato to Ritakukan being 4 miles.

*Tozan station* is located in an agricultural district, as also is *Shinjo station.*

*Suo station,* southern terminus of the Giran line, is situated at the southern edge of the Giran plain and serves the administrative and economic center of Suo-gun. A light railroad spur goes to the quay side. A repair shop and roundhouse with turntable are reported at Suo. A narrow-gauge railway (probably a *daisha* line) stretches southward from Suo to Hakubeiyo and beyond. Part of the line parallels the Shuto River.

Tunnels are rather numerous on the Giran line. Two short tunnels are between Hatto and Zuiho. A third short tunnel is between Zuiho and Sanshorei. A long tunnel is located between Sanshorei and Chosokei. A short tunnel is just east of Chosokei. A second long tunnel—also the southernmost tunnel on the line—is between Otei and Tairi, near the coast. This is believed to be the Sorei tunnel, the longest tunnel (7,102 feet) in Taiwan.

d. *Heikei line.* This three-foot six-inch gauge government branch line was owned and operated by the Taiyo Mining Company (Taiyo Kogyo K.K.) prior to October 1, 1929, at which time the government purchased it for ¥1,500,000. It operates between Sanshorei, at which point it connects with the Giran line, and Seidoko, which is 8 miles to the southwest. The northern terminus, Sanshorei, is 12.6 miles from Keelung. The stations are listed in the following table:

*Table 78. Heikei branch line: stations and distances*

| | *Distance from Sanshorei (miles)* |
|---|---|
| Sanshorei | 0 |
| Jubunryo | 4.0 |
| Reikyakuryo | 6.3 |
| Sekitei | 6.9 |
| Seidoko | 8.0 |

About 1.6 miles south of Jubunryo station are the Heikei and Ekiryu coal mines, producing about 25,000 tons annually. Reikyakuryo station is close to the Eisho and Dogen coal mines. The No. 3 mine of the Taiyo Coal Mining Company, producing about 48,000 tons annually, is approximately 0.2 mile north of Sekitei station. Seidoko, the terminal station on the line, serves an extensive coal field operated by the Taiyo Mining Company. As the island's leading coal district, it produces 100,000 tons annually. Thus it is seen that the Heikei line, virtually all of which is within Heikei-sho of Keelung-gun, primarily serves the coal in-

dustry of the area although passengers are also transported.

e. *Tamsui line.* This three-foot six-inch gauge government branch line connects Taihoku City with the coastal town of Tamsui, 13.2 miles distant. Stations along the line are listed in the following table.

*Table 79. Tamsui Branch line: Stations and distances*

| | *Distance from Taihoku Station (miles)* |
|---|---|
| Taihoku station (rear entrance) | 0 |
| Taishogai | 0.4 |
| Soren | 0.9 |
| Maruyama | 1.8 |
| Miyanoshita | 2.3 |
| Shirin | 3.4 |
| Kirigan | 4.8 |
| Hokuto | 6.8 |
| Shinhokuto (branch from Hokuto) | 7.6 |
| Kanto (Koto) | 9.4 |
| Chikui | 10.6 |
| Tamsui | 13.2 |

The railroad roughly parallels the course of the Tamsui River, proceeding along the east bank.

*Taishogai station* is located in Onari-cho of Taihoku City.

*Soren station,* at the northeastern corner of Daitotei, is a convenient entrance to that busiest section of the ciy.

*Maruyama station,* also within Taihoku-shi, is in the *cho* of the same name. The Maruyama district is known as a pleasure resort area. Taiwan shrine, the only first class or national shrine on the island, is three-fourths of a mile north of Maruyama station.

*Miyanoshita station,* in the *cho* of the same name, is the northernmost station within the city.

*Shirin station* is in the *gai* of the same name in Shichisei-gun.

*Kirigan station* is located in Hokuto-sho, Shichisei-gun.

*Hokuto station* serves Hokuto hot springs, the leading year-round health resort and recreational area of the island.

*Shinhokuto station* is 0.8 mile from Hokuto station at the end of a branch line built for the convenience of those going to Hokuto hot spring.

*Kanto and Chikui stations* are near favorite fishing grounds.

*Tamsui,* the northern terminus of the line, is the administrative seat of Tamsui-gun. A rail spur goes to the lumber and oil yard jetties of Tamsui. A pushcar line links Tamsui and Shokiirun to the north. The line passes through Shimo-Keijuzan, Kokaton, Kaiyoshi, Koseki and Kyu-Shokiirun, paralleling the coast rather closely.

The Tamsui branch line has been in operation since 1901. Beginning November 1934, the steam trains were replaced by more comfortable gasoline-powered cars. Within Taihoku City there is the Taihoku-Daitotei freight line which is 0.5 mile long. About 2.2 miles northeast of the center of the Jonoi district of Taihoku the Tamsu line crosses the Meiji Bashi (a railway bridge) which spans the Keelung River.

f. *Taihoku-Shinten line.* This three-foot six-inch gauge private line operates for 6.5 miles between Taihoku City and Shinten, the administrative seat of Bunzan-gun, to the south. The line is operated by the Taihoku Tetsudo K.K. (Taihoku Railroad Company) which was founded in 1919 with a capitalization of ¥1,000,000. The stations on this line and their distances from Taihoku City are shown in the following table.

*Table 80. Taihoku-Shinten Line: Stations and Distances*

| | *Distance from Taihoku City (miles)* |
|---|---|
| Manka (in Taihoku) | 0 |
| Hotarubashi | 1.2 |
| Kotei-machi | 1.6 |
| Suigenchi | 2.4 |
| Kokan | 2.8 |
| Jugofun (Mansei) | 3.8 |
| Keibi | 4.3 |
| Daiheirin | 5.7 |
| Shinten | 6.5 |

*Manka station* is in the southwestern part of Taihoku City.

*Shinten,* the southern terminus of the line, is situated on the right (east) bank of the Shinten River. It is a point of departure into the aborigine territory.

This railroad serves the area of Taihoku City's water shed and the central agricultural experiment station. Some gasoline cars operate on the line.

A railway, probably a *daisha* line, links Jugofun station with the coal mines to the east in the neighborhood of Kofuku. From Keibi a pushcar line stretches eastward to the vicinity of Sekitei, via Mokusaku, Shotoho, Shinko, Toko, and Sokei. South of Shinten a logging railway links Koko with the area south of Urai village. The line parallels the Nansei River.

g. *Condition of the railroads*

(1) *Rolling stock.* At the end of 1941 the rolling stock on the government lines for the entire island was reported to consist of 220 locomotives, 600 passenger and baggage cars, and 8,000 freight cars of all kinds. Passenger cars have a seating capacity of 76 third-class, 48 second-class, and 30 first-class passengers. Sleeping cars carry 39 third-class, 22 second-class, and 6 first-class passengers. The first-class sleeping car passengers are accommodated in special compartments of second-class cars. No air-conditioned equipment is known to be available. Sleeping and dining cars are operated on both the Jukan and Giran lines. Freight cars have a capacity of 10 to 12 metric tons.

(2) *Traffic.* Normal train service between Keelung and Taihoku included 23 passenger trains each way and from 4 to 12 freight trains each way daily. Between Taihoku-shi and Shinchiku-shi (Shinchiku Province) the daily service included 14 passenger trains each way and from 4 to 10 freight trains each way. In 1939 there were 7 passenger trains and 1 freight train operating each way every day between Hatto and Suo.

(3) *Stations.* The distance between stations scarcely ever is as great as 5 miles, usually considerably less than 5 miles on the government branch and private lines.

h. *Organization and personnel.* The government railway bureau, which has recently undergone some organizational changes, formerly had 9 departments: general affairs, finance, traffic, operation, civil engineers, mechanical engineers, new works, private railways, and road transport. Personnel consisted of a general manager, 10 chiefs of departments, 13 technicians, 142 assistant technicians, 276 chief clerks, 3,600 clerical staff, 6,200 freight staff. All persons in responsible positions are Japanese.

i. *Safety measures.* Important crossings are guarded by watchmen. Crossings without watchmen were equipped with a flashing light and a bell. The slowness of the trains helps to keep the accident rate low.

j. *Fares.* The schedule of passenger fares is as follows: first-class: 6.5 *sen* per mile; second-class: 4.5 *sen* per mile; third-class: 2.5 *sen* per mile. Additional charges are made on the express trains as follows: first-class, up to 50 miles 60 *sen;* up to 100 miles, 90 *sen;* up to 200 miles, ¥1.50; over 200 miles, ¥2.10. Second-class, up to 50 miles, 40 *sen;* up to 100 miles, 60 *sen;* up to 200 miles, ¥1.00; over 200 miles, ¥1.40. Third-class, up to 50 miles, 20 *sen;* up to 100 miles, 30 *sen;* up to 200 miles, 50 *sen;* over 200 miles, 70 *sen.* Sleeping-car fares are as follows: first-class, ¥7.00 per night; second-class, upper, ¥3.00, lower, ¥4.50. Reduced rates are given to school teachers, servicemen, preachers and priests, police officers, and certain others.

k. *Pushcars.* The pushcars (*daisha*) of Taiwan are small flat cars which are capable of carrying small amounts of freight or several passengers. They are pushed along 18" or 20" gauge rails by one or two coolies. In 1937 the island had 645 miles of pushcar track. Unfinished logs of small diameter are used as ties. Pushcar railway bridges look like rails on stilts, their underpinning consisting only of poles and crosspieces. Daisha fares average about 7 *sen* per mile, but vary with the locality, terrain, and weather.

3. **Ports and shipping.** Keelung is the only harbor of primary importance in the province of Taihoku. Secondary harbors are to be found at Tamsui and Suo.

*a. Keelung.* Keelung, northern terminal of the main railroad line, is an export port for rice, sugar, ores, camphor, and carbon black, but more important as the import port for canned foods and tobacco, textiles, machinery, and vehicles coming from Japan. By tonnage, the vessels entering and clearing Keelung represented 63 per cent of the island's shipping in 1936. In 1929 trade at Keelung was worth ¥503,836,000. In 1935, imports through Keelung amounted to ¥116,118,504, while exports were valued at ¥151,282,695. This strongly fortified port is sheltered from all but direct north winds. Prevailing winds are east and northeast, with a shift to southeast in the summer. The average rainfall is 83.22 inches. Heavy fogs occur throughout the year, but most frequently from November through March.

The dimensions of the bay have been given as follows: 714 yards from east to west and 1,190 yards from north to south. There is a wide outer harbor running south, an inner harbor running southwest, and an artificial basin running northwest from the inner harbor. At the end of the basin is the Keelung dockyard. Along the northwest side of the inner harbor berths can accommodate 6 vessels up to 20,000 tons. The southeast shore of the inner harbor is used chiefly for junks and small fishing vessels. Oil-storage tanks are located north and northeast of the Keelung dockyard. The drydock there will accommodate a vessel 300 feet long, with a draft of 14 feet. A fishing fleet of more than 500 boats, about 300 of which had motors, centered at Keelung. Before the present war, this fishing industry produced 35 per cent of the fish catch of the entire island, but it appears that military activity in recent years has caused the industry to fall off very greatly.

Warehouses are located along the northwest side of the inner harbor. At berths Number 1 to 4 there are three electric-powered luffing jib-type cranes, one of 30 tons, and two of 10 tons, with tower transporters of 9½ tons capacity. Five godowns at berths Number 14-18 were serviced by 10 cranes of 3 tons capacity; 3 more godowns are known to have been under construction.

Coal is brought by cable car direct from the mine head to the coaling wharves on the west side of the artificial basin, Gyucho-ko (Guteau harbor). Electric power is supplied from Jitsugetsutan, and a steam generating plant (38,000 *kilowatts*) is located at Hattoshi nearby.

The depth of the water varies at the different wharves: 27 feet alongside No. 1; 30 feet alongside Nos. 3, 4, and 5; and Nos. 7-13 have 30 feet of water alongside.

Railroad facilities extend beside and around Gyucho-ko to all warehouses on the northwest side of the inner harbor.

Keelung lighthouse, at the west side of the harbor mouth on Banjintai-bi, is a white, round, brick tower. The light is 41 meters above mean sea level.

Heiho-o (Morope Bay) is a small open bay inside Banjintai-bi. It has two piers, on the north and south shores, and to the south of the south pier is an iron works which repairs machinery and ships up to 1,000 tons.

Sharyo-to (Palm Island) forms the east side of the mouth of Keelung Harbor. It lies SSW of Keelung Island and only junks and similar small craft can use the strait called Hasshaku-mon which lies between the mainland and the island. A breakwater about 210 meters long has been built to the south from near the west end of Sharyo-to. The sea to the east of this has been dredged to form a fishing harbor. The inner northwest corner of the harbor is limited to a depth of 3.1 meters, while the larget outer part has 4.2 meters or more. The Hasshaku-mon lighthouse is a round red concrete structure on the extreme end of Hasshaku-mon breakwater. The light is 7.6 meters above mean sea level.

b. *Tamsui.* This small town at the mouth of the Tamsui River affords the most open and direct approach to Taihoku City from the sea. There is a bar at the river mouth and the harbor is filled with silt. So much has the harbor mouth silted up that there is only 3.7 to 4.3 meters of water and even shallow draft ships must wait for high tide to enter and to depart. Floods, typhoons, and the like cause constant variations in regard to bars, shoals, and other obstacles to shipping. Oil tankers and lumber ships enter, when the tide is suitable, to discharge approximately one mile upstream at the wooden jetty, 200 feet long, which serves the lumber yards, and at the oil installation jetty, also 200 feet long, which connects with two Rising Sun oil tanks of 2,500 tons total capacity. Depth alongside these jetties is nine feet. There are large godowns at Tamsui. The quays of the port accommodate junks only.

c. *Suo.* This is the only natural harbor on the east coast of Taiwan. The north side of the harbor is protected by a long curved arm. Anchorage in the outer part of the bay is at about 12 fathoms. Anchorage within the shorter south arm is for ships drawing not more than nine feet of water. New marine coaling facilities are reported but details are unknown. A T-shaped basin, which is primarily used by fishing boats, is located at Nampo-o (Nanho-o) on the south side of the bay and is reported to cover an area of approximately 11.5 acres. At ebb tide the depth in the Nampo-o basin or harbor is between 6 and 9 feet. There are two breakwaters at Suo harbor. Steamships and barges make daily trips from Suo to Keelung and Karenko. Warehouses and two medium sized oil tanks are reported, dimensions unknown. There is excellent anchorage outside the entrance to the harbor.

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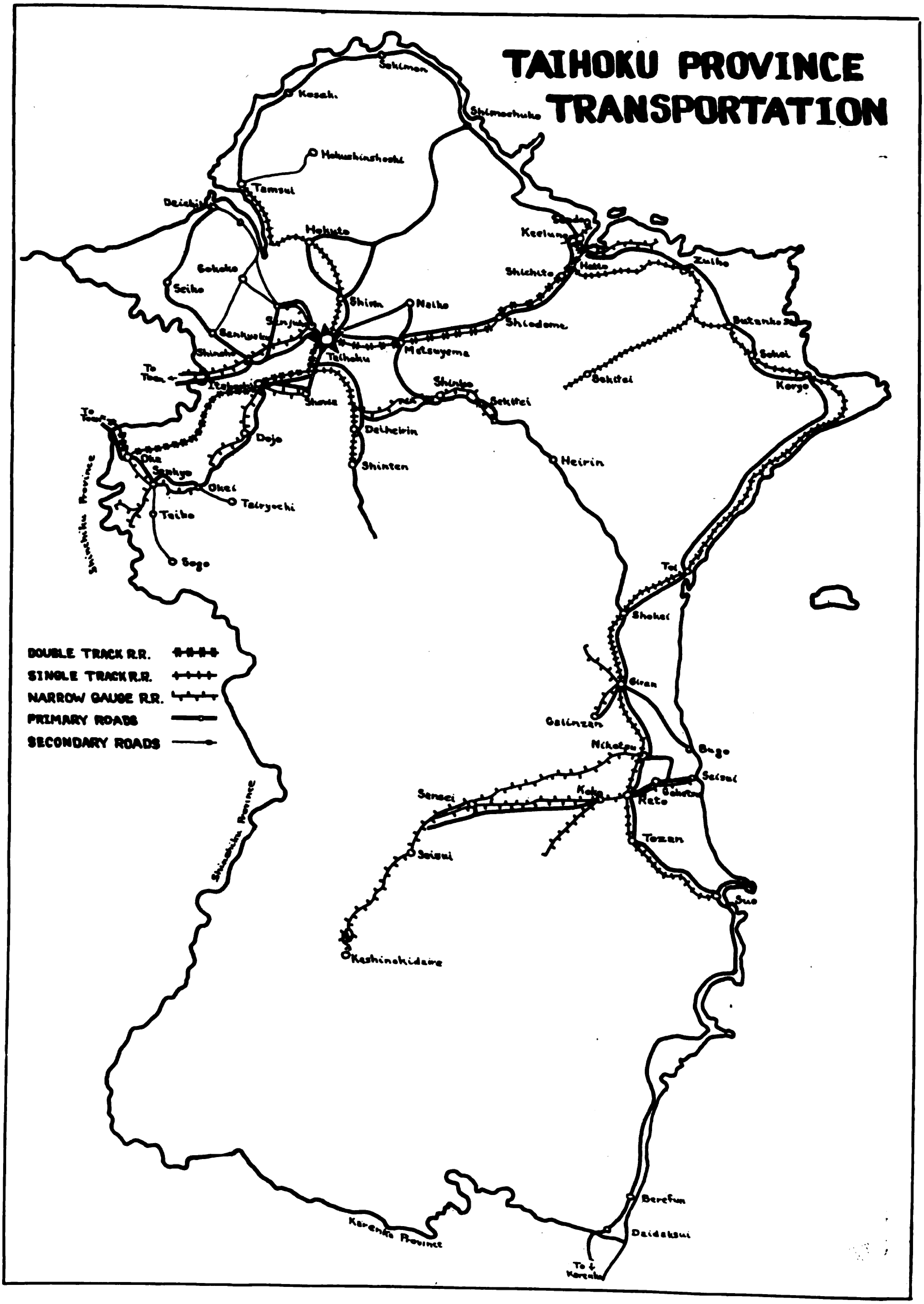

FIGURE 3.—Taihoku Province: transportation.

d. *Maritime services.* The shipping which served Taihoku Province in "normal" or pre-war years is shown in the following table:

*Table 81. Pre-war shipping services, Taihoku Province*

| *Line* | *Ports of Call* | *Ships* | *Tonnage* | *Voyages* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intra-Island | | | | |
| Keelung-Suo | Keelung, Suo | | 800-1,200 | 1 per day |
| West Coast | Keelung, Mako, Takao | 1 | 2,000 | 2-6 per mo. |
| East Coast | Keelung, Karenko, Shinko, Taito, Kotosho, Kashoto, Takao | 2 | | 72 per yr. |
| Philippines | | | | |
| Keelung-Philippines | Keelung, Manila, Davao, etc. | 3 | | 24 per yr. |
| China | | | | |
| Keelung-Amoy | Keelung, Foochow, Amoy, Tamsui | 1 | 1,500 | 3-4 per mo. |
| Keelung-Hongkong | Keelung, Amoy<br>Swatow, Hongkong | 2 | 2,300-2,800 | 48 per yr. |
| Japan and South Seas | | | | |
| Naha-Keelung | Keelung, Miyako<br>Yaeyama, Nishiomote | 2 | | 5 per mo. |
| Kobe-Keelung | Keelung, Moji, Kobe | 6 | 6,000-10,000 | 12-13 per mo. |
| Takao-Yokohama | Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Ujina, Moji, Nagasaki, Keelung, Mako, Ampin, Takao | 6 | | 6 per mo. |
| Japan South Seas | Kobe, Moji, Keelung<br>Manila, Davao, Surabaya, Macassar, Takao | 2 | 6,000 | 1 per mo. |
| Japan-Bangkok | Japan, Keelung, Haiphong, Saigon, Bangkok | 2 | 4,500 | 1 per mo. |
| Keelung-Haiphong | Keelung, South China Ports, Pakhoi, Haiphong | | | 2 per mo. |

e. *Distances.* Distances (in nautical miles) from Keelung to a number of other ports are shown in the following table.

*Table 82. Sea distances from Keelung*

| *To* | *From Keelung (nautical miles)* | *To* | *From Keelung (nautical miles)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amoy | 222 | Moji | 744 |
| Ampin | 204 | Nagasaki | 628 |
| Bangkok | 1,845 | Naha | 378 |
| Batavia | 2,158 | Saigon | 1,312 |
| Canton | 656 | Seattle | 5,315 |
| Foochow | 148 | Shanghai | 436 |
| Guam | 1,475 | Shimonoseki | 737 |
| Haiphong | 930 | Singapore | 1,812 |
| Hongkong | 471 | Suo | 50 |
| Honolulu | 4,376 | Surabaya | 2,138 |
| Karenko | 94 | Swatow | 323 |
| Kobe | 917 | Taito | 170 |
| Macassar | 1,873 | Takao | 224 |
| Mako | 195 | Tamsui | 35 |
| Manila | 725 | Yokohama | 1,134 |

f. *Lighthouses.* Lighthouses have been established at intervals of approximately 35 miles all around the coast of Taiwan. The following are within Taihoku Province:

(1) Two at the mouth of the Tamsui River.

(2) One at Fukikaku (Cape Fuki), the northernmost point in Tamsui-gun.

(3) Two at Keelung.

(4) One at Bitokaku (Cape Bito), directly east of Keelung.

(5) One at Sanchokaku (Cape Sancho) the southeastern tip of Keelung-gun.

(6) One on the cape to the north of the entrance to Suo Harbor.

g. *River traffic.* The Tamsui River is the only river in Taihoku Province that is put to important use as a carrier of traffic, although there is considerable movement of small boats on numerous streams for at least limited distances. The Taihoku City district owes much of its growth to the Tamsui River. Although large boats can no longer reach Taihoku, small steam boats, junks and sampans ply incessantly between Tamsui and the capital city. The prosperity of the Manka section of Taihoku City has been checked in recent years by the silting-up of the Tamsui River.

### 4. Aviation

a. *Services.* Before the war, the Japan Airways Company, subsidized by the government, had established a service between Tokyo and Taihoku with one flight daily each way via Fukuoka, Kyushu, and Naha in the Ryu-kyu (Loochoo) Islands. In the spring of 1943 a new schedule indicated that this service would be reduced to four round-trips per week. Commercial flights around the island were made twice daily, in clockwise and counter-clockwise fashion. Regular calls were at Giran, Karenko, Taito, Takao, Tainan, Taichu, and Taihoku (Matsuyama Field) the main airport. Flights twice weekly were made to Mako in the Pescadores. Taihoku was also a stop on the Tokyo-Bangkok route, and was used for refueling on the Shanghai-Canton air service.

b. *Airports.* The following aviation installations are in Taihoku Province:

(1) *Matsuyama airport* (Taihoku City). This is a civil and military airdrome. According to last confirmed reports, the landing area extends 985 yards from east to west and 765 yards from north to south. The surface is level and there are three hangars. The prevailing wind is from the east. Serving as the terminus of the civil air route from Japan, the field is radio-equipped. It has also been used as a military airdrome since 1936. Equipment includes floodlights and powerful beacons.

A military police airfield (in the southeastern quarter of the city) and at least one other military airdrome are believed to be located in Taihoku-shi.

(2) *Keelung.* No details are known about this restricted area but there are reports of a seaplane anchorage and an army air field in the vicinity. Air distances from Keelung are as follows: Amoy 236 miles, Canton 563 miles, Foochow 165 miles, and Manila 735 miles.

(3) *Tamsui.* It was reported in December 1940 that both a seaplane anchorage and an air base existed here. A new landing field was reported under construction in March 1941.

(4) *Suo.* An army air base was reported here in December 1940. The report of a seaplane anchorage has not been confirmed.

(5) *Giran.* A municipal airport is located two miles southwest of the city, serving the round-the-island commercial flights. There is an east-west landing strip, 875 by 200 yards; and a northeast-southwest strip which is 875 yards long and 165 yards wide. The surface of the landing area is level but the other areas are covered with weeds. The field becomes boggy during the rainy season. It was selected in 1936 as being suitable for a radio beacon. A report of December 1940 listed it as an army air base. There are no buildings other than a rest room.

(6) *Hokuto.* An army air base was reported here in December 1940. There has been no confirmation.

5. **Roads.** Taihoku-shu has a large number of roads, most of which radiate from Taihoku City. The Jukan-do, or main north-south highway of the island, begins at Keelung City and runs in a southwesterly direction through the province, passing through Taihoku-shi and many of the other major communities of the area, and continuing southward along the west coast through Shinchiku, Taichu, and Tainan Province to Takao-shu. On the east coast a major road extends south from Keelung City to the Taihoku-Karenko provincial border. It passes through the Giran plain, throughout which there is a small network of roads centering around Giran and Rato. The northern tip of the island is skirted by a major road from Keelung northwest along the coast to Tamsui.

It is reported that a new road from Shinten, Shinten-sho, Bunzan-gun, running southeast through Kizan (in the same *sho*) to Shokei, Shokei-sho, Giran-gun, has recently been completed, thus affording a new, and presumably shorter, route from Taihoku-shi to Giran. The alternate (and older) route extends from the southeast corner of Taihoku-shi, through Shinkoshi in Shinko-sho, through Heirin, Heirin-sho, and on to Shokei. Although the new Shinten-Shokei road is probably in use, its exact route is not known; therefore it is shown by a broken line on the accompanying road map and is omitted from the table of roads which follows.

One source of information also indicates a road from Shinten, Shinten-sho, Bunzan-gun, northeast through Shinkoshi and on to Sekitei in Heikei-sho and to Sanshorei in Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun. Such a road would pass the Sekitei colliery. It also has been indicated by a broken line on the accompanying map because of the lack of more satisfactory confirmation and detailed information.

The following road tables and accompanying map show the road connections between all cities and *gai* and *sho* administrative centers. Trails have not been included although it is probable that some of the "unimproved" roads are merely trails and hardly fit for vehicles. Precise information on the type, character, and condition of each road is not available. There is no information at hand as to whether the Japanese have instituted a road-numbering system in Taiwan. However, for purposes of convenience in description and identification, each road has been numbered or lettered and is correspondingly indicated on the map, in the tables, and in the alphabetical list of cities, towns, and villages located on these roads. All roads numbered from 1 to 19 inclusive and all connecting roads lettered A to I inclusive are located in the vicinity of Taihoku-shi. All roads numbered 20 to 31 and S1 to S4 inclusive are located on the north and east coasts, number 20 connecting Keelung and Tamsui, number 21 connecting Keelung and Giran, and roads numbered 22 to 31 and S1 to S4 inclusive are in the Giran plain and Suo areas.

In the table which follows the distances stated in the last two columns are distances from the place first named on the line to the point of beginning and point of termination of the road, respectively (e.g., under Road No. *1,* line 5, Shiodome is shown to be 7.5 miles from Taihoku and 9.0 miles from Keelung).

All names in the following table are those of cities, towns, or villages—not administrative areas (*shi, gun, gai,* or *sho*), except where specifically designated. For location of communities within such areas, see Alphabetical List of Places, Appendix I. All distances are expressed in miles to the nearest half mile.

In this table and on the accompanying map the following legend has been used:

Arabic numerals (1, 20, etc.)—road number.

Capital letters (A, B, etc.)—short road connecting two major roads.

| | |
|---|---|
| S1, S2, etc. | —short spur roads in the Giran plain and Suo areas. |
| Primary | —graded, all-weather surfaces; 24 feet or more in width. |
| Improved | —graded, with or without gravel or rock surface; 18 to 24 feet in width. |
| Unimproved | —probably not graded, dirt or sand surface; 6 to 18 feet in width. |

*Table 83 Roads in Taihoku Province*

| | *From* | *Distance* | *To* | *Distance to* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *first point* | *last point* |
| Road No. *1*<br>Taihoku east to Keelung.<br>Kind: primary (concrete) | Taihoku | 2.0 | Matsuyama | 0 | 16.5 |
| | Matsuyama | 1.0 | Toshinshoshi | 2.0 | 14.5 |
| | Toshinshoshi | 1.5 | Nankosanjuho | 3.0 | 13.5 |
| | Nankosanjuho | 3.0 | Shiodome | 4.5 | 12.0 |
| | Shiodome | 1.5 | Hochoko | 7.5 | 9.0 |
| | Hochoko | 3.5 | Shichito | 9.0 | 7.5 |
| | Shichito | 1.5 | Hatto | 12.5 | 4.0 |
| | Hatto | 2.0 | Akakko | 14.0 | 2.5 |
| | Akakko | 0.5 | Keelung | 16.0 | 0.5 |
| | Keelung | — | | 16.5 | — |

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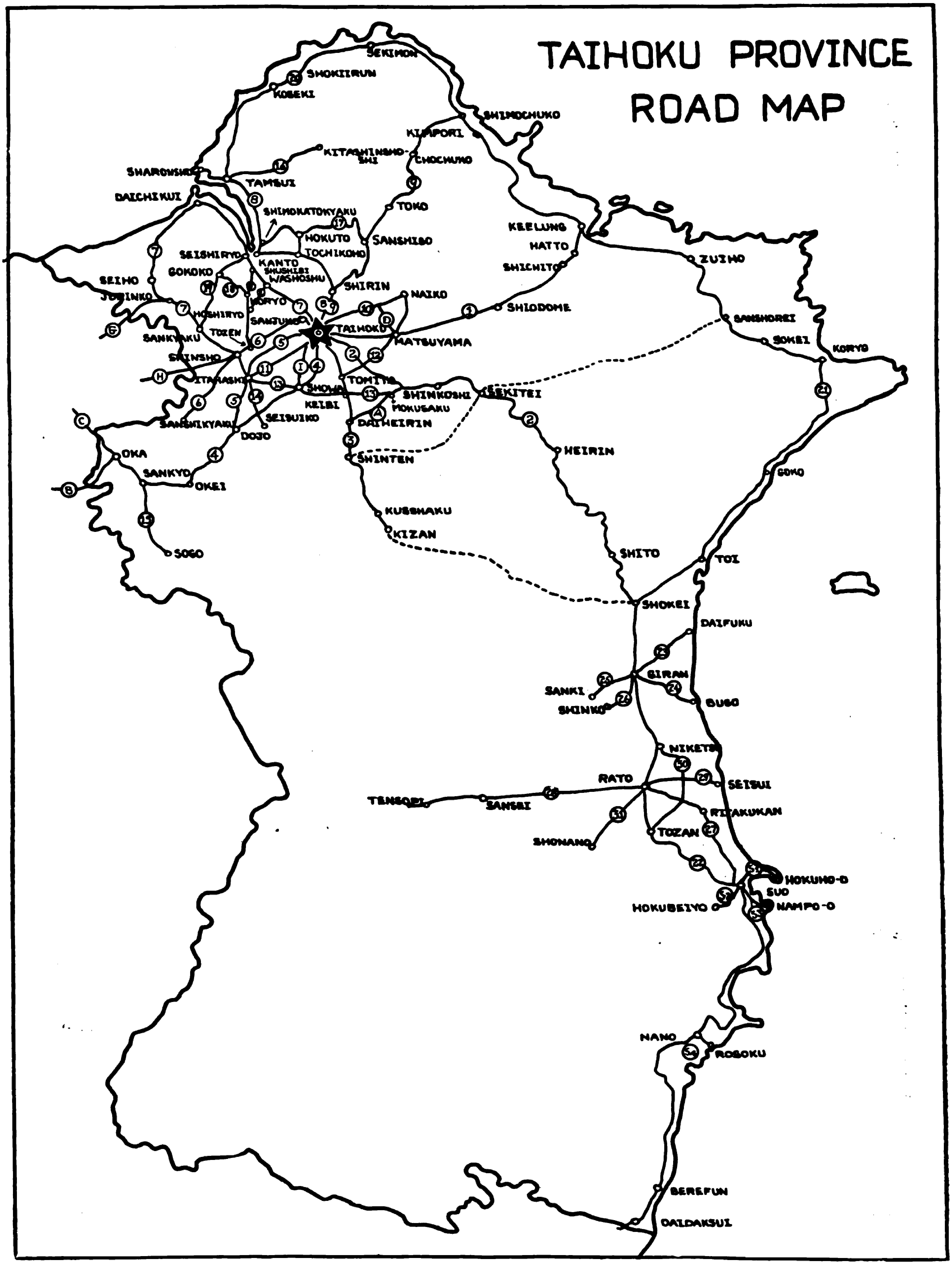

FIGURE 4.—Taihoku Province: road map.

*Table 83 (cont'd). Roads in Taihoku Province*

| | *From* | *Distance* | *To* | *Distance to* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *first point* | *last point* |
| Road No. 2<br>Taihoku southeast to Giran.<br>Kind: improved. | Taihoku | 1.5 | Rokujori | 0 | 34.5 |
| | Rokujori | 1.0 | Hanaiko | 1.5 | 33.0 |
| | Hanaiko | 3.5 | Shinkoshi | 2.5 | 32.0 |
| | Shinkoshi | 2.0 | Fushirin | 6.0 | 28.5 |
| | Fushirin | 1.0 | Sokei | 8.0 | 26.5 |
| | Sokei | 1.5 | Sekitei | 9.0 | 25.5 |
| | Sekitei | 2.5 | Takusekko | 10.5 | 24.0 |
| | Takusekko | 1.5 | Jubairei | 13.0 | 21.5 |
| | Jubairei | 1.0 | Koshiko | 14.5 | 20.0 |
| | Koshiko | 1.5 | Heirin | 15.5 | 19.0 |
| | Heirin | 1.0 | Kyukyurin | 17.0 | 17.5 |
| | Kyukyurin | 2.5 | Sokiso | 18.0 | 16.5 |
| | Sekiso | 2.0 | Tochoshi | 20.5 | 14.0 |
| | Tochoshi | 2.0 | Shito | 22.5 | 12.0 |
| | Shito | 6.0 | Shokei | 24.5 | 10.0 |
| | Shokei | 4.0 | Giran | 30.5 | 4.0 |
| | Giran | — | | 34.5 | — |
| Road No. 3<br>Taihoku south to Kizan.<br>Kind: improved. | Taihoku | 1.0 | Tomita | — | 10.5 |
| | Tomita | 1.5 | Mansei | 1.0 | 9.5 |
| | Mansei | 1.0 | Keibi | 2.5 | 8.0 |
| | Keibi | 1.5 | Daiheirin | 3.5 | 7.0 |
| | Daiheirin | 1.5 | Shinten | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| | Shinten | 0.5 | Seitan | 6.5 | 4.0 |
| | Seitan | 2.0 | Kusshaku | 7.0 | 3.5 |
| | Kusshaku | 1.5 | Kizan | 9.0 | 1.5 |
| | Kizan | — | | 10.5 | — |
| Road No. 4<br>Taihoku southwest (via Kawabatacho) to Oka.<br>Kind: improved. | Taihoku | 3.0 | Showa | — | 15.5 |
| | Showa | 1.5 | Shijitcho | 3.0 | 12.5 |
| | Shijitcho | 1.0 | Teiryoko | 4.5 | 11.0 |
| | Teiryoko | 2.0 | Dojo | 5.5 | 10.0 |
| | Dojo | 1.0 | Daianryo | 7.5 | 8.0 |
| | Daianryo | 1.0 | Choho | 8.5 | 7.0 |
| | Choho | 1.0 | Gaimasoden | 9.5 | 6.0 |
| | Gaimasoden | 0.5 | Koshi | 10.5 | 5.0 |
| | Koshi | 0.5 | Okei | 11.0 | 4.5 |
| | Okei | 2.0 | Sankyo | 11.5 | 4.0 |
| | Sankyo | 2.0 | Oka | 13.5 | 2.0 |
| | Oka | — | | 15.5 | — |
| Road No. 5<br>Taihoku southwest to Dojo via Koshisui and Itahashi.<br>Kind: improved. | Taihoku | 1.0 | Koshisui | — | 5.5 |
| | Koshisui | 1.5 | Shimpo | 1.0 | 4.5 |
| | Shimpo | 0.5 | Itahashi | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| | Itahashi | 2.0 | Inrin | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| | Inrin | 0.5 | Dojo | 5.0 | 0.5 |
| | Dojo | — | | 5.5 | — |
| Road No. 6<br>Taihoku southwest to Sanshikyaku.<br>Kind: improved. | Taihoku | 1.0 | Sanjuho | — | 10.0 |
| | Sanjuho | 2.0 | Tozen | 1.0 | 9.0 |
| | Tozen | 1.0 | Shinsho | 3.0 | 7.0 |
| | Shinsho | 1.5 | Kyushirin | 4.0 | 6.0 |
| | Kyushirin | 1.0 | Saisei | 5.5 | 4.5 |
| | Saisei | 1.5 | Hofuku | 6.5 | 3.5 |
| | Hofuku | 2.0 | Sanshikyaku | 8.0 | 2.0 |
| | Sanshikyaku | — | | 10.0 | — |
| Road No. 7<br>Taihoku northwest to Seishiryo, Daichikui, Jurinko, Shinsho (Loop Highway)<br>Kind: to Washoshu—improved; Washoshu to Daichikui—unimproved; Daichikui to Shinsho—improved. | Taihoku | 2.5 | Washoshu | — | 22.0 |
| | Washoshu | 1.5 | Shushibi | 2.5 | 19.5 |
| | Shushibi | 0.5 | Seishiryo | 4.0 | 18.0 |
| | Seishiryo | 2.0 | Dashikei | 4.5 | 17.5 |
| | Dashikei | 1.0 | Daihachirifun | 6.5 | 15.5 |
| | Daihachirifun | 2.0 | Taikankyaku | 7.5 | 14.5 |
| | Taikankyaku | 0.5 | Daichikui | 9.5 | 12.5 |
| | Daichikui | 1.0 | Kaikenseki | 10.0 | 12.0 |
| | Kaikenseki | 4.0 | Seiho | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| | Seiho | 1.5 | Jurinko | 15.0 | 7.0 |
| | Jurinko | 3.5 | Sankyaku | 16.5 | 5.5 |
| | Sankyaku | 2.0 | Shinsho | 20.0 | 2.0 |
| | Shinsho | — | | 22.0 | — |

*Table 83 (cont'd). Roads in Taihoku Province*

| | From | Distance | To | Distance to first point | Distance to last point |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Road No. *8***<br>**Taihoku north to Tamsui and Sharonshi.**<br>**Kind: to Kanto—macadam; Kanto to Tamsui—improved; Tamsui to Sharonshi—unimproved.** | Taihoku | 1.5 | Shirin | — | 11.0 |
| | Shirin | 0.5 | Kyugai | 1.5 | 9.5 |
| | Kyugai | 1.0 | Sekihai | 2.0 | 9.0 |
| | Sekihai | 1.0 | Tochikoho | 3.0 | 8.0 |
| | Tochikoho | 2.0 | Kanto-Shimokatokyaku | 4.0 | 7.0 |
| | Kanto-Shimokatokyaku | 1.5 | Shohachirifunshi | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| | Shohachirifunshi | 3.5 | Tamsui | 7.5 | 3.5 |
| | Tamusi | 1.0 | Yushako | 11.0 | — |
| | Yushako | 1.0 | Sharonshi | 12.0 | 1.0 |
| | Sharonshi | — | | 13.0 | 2.0 |
| **Road No. *9***<br>**Taihoku northeast to Shimochuko.**<br>**Kind: improved (reported paved from Taihoku to Sanshigo and to Sozan).** | Taihoku | 1.5 | Shirin | — | 16.0 |
| | Shirin | 1.5 | Sekikaku | 1.5 | 14.5 |
| | Sekikaku | 1.0 | Eifuku | 3.0 | 13.0 |
| | Eifuku | 2.5 | Sanshigo | 4.0 | 12.0 |
| | Sanshigo | 1.0 | Toko | 6.5 | 9.5 |
| | Toke | 4.5 | Chochuko | 7.5 | 8.5 |
| | Chochuko | 4.0 | Shimochuko | 12.0 | 4.0 |
| | Shimochuko | — | | 16.0 | — |
| **Road No. *10***<br>**Taihoku east to Naiko via Kokan.**<br>**Kind: improved.** | Taihoku | 2.5 | Kokan | — | 4.0 |
| | Kokan | 1.5 | Naiko | 2.5 | 1.5 |
| | Naiko | — | | 4.0 | — |
| **Road No. *11***<br>**Taihoku west to Itahashi.**<br>**Kind: improved.** | Taihoku (Nishizonocho) | 0.5 | Shinten river bridge | — | 2.5 |
| | Shinten river bridge | 0.5 | Hoken | 0.5 | 2.0 |
| | Hoken | 1.5 | Itahashi | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| | Itahashi | — | | 2.5 | — |
| **Road No. *12***<br>**Naiko southwest to Tomita-cho (Taihoku-shi) via Matsuyama and Sanchori.**<br>**Kind: improved.** | Naiko | 2.5 | Matsuyama | — | 6.0 |
| | Matsuyama | 1.5 | Sanchori | 2.5 | 3.5 |
| | Sanchori | 2.0 | Tomita | 4.0 | 2.0 |
| | Tomita | — | | 6.0 | — |
| **Road No. *13***<br>**Shinkoshi west to Itahashi via Mokusaku, Keibi, Showa, and *Gaiinzan*.**<br>**Kind: improved.** | Shinkoshi | 4.0 | Mokusaku | — | 12.0 |
| | Mokusaku | 2.5 | Keibi | 4.0 | 8.0 |
| | Keibi | 2.5 | Showa | 6.5 | 5.5 |
| | Showa | 1.5 | Gaiinzan | 9.0 | 3.0 |
| | Gaiinzan | 1.5 | Itahashi | 10.5 | 1.5 |
| | Itahashi | — | | 12.0 | — |
| **Road No. *14***<br>**Shinsho south to Seisuiko.**<br>**Kind: improved.** | Shinsho | 1.5 | Shago | — | 4.5 |
| | Shago | 0.5 | Itahashi | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| | Itahashi | 2.0 | Intersection with #4 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| | Intersection with #4 | 0.5 | Seisuiko | 4.0 | 0.5 |
| | Seisuiko | — | | 4.5 | — |
| **Road No. *15***<br>**Sankyo south to Sogo (Kaizangun).**<br>**Kind: unimproved.** | Sankyo | 0.5 | Chuho | — | 4.5 |
| | Chuho | 0.5 | Keikanryo | 0.5 | 4.0 |
| | Keikanryo | 1.0 | Taiho | 1.0 | 3.5 |
| | Taiho | 2.5 | Sogo | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| | Sogo | — | | 4.5 | — |
| **Road No. *16***<br>**Tamsui east to Kitashinshoshi.**<br>**Kind: unimproved.** | Tamsui | 0.5 | Suitaishi | — | 5.0 |
| | Suitaishi | 1.0 | Hokutoshi | 0.5 | 4.5 |
| | Hokutoshi | 1.5 | Suikento | 1.5 | 3.5 |
| | Suikento | 2.0 | Kitashinshoshi | 3.0 | 2.0 |
| | Kitashinshoshi | — | | 5.0 | — |
| **Road No. *17***<br>**Shimokatokyaku east to Sanshigo via Hokuto.**<br>**Kind: unimproved (reported paved from Sozan to Sanshigo).** | Shimokatokyaku | 1.5 | Karobetsu | — | 9.0 |
| | Karobetsu | 1.0 | Hokuto | 1.5 | 7.5 |
| | Hokuto | 0.5 | Shinhokuto | 2.5 | 6.5 |
| | Shinhokuto | 5.5 | Sozan | 3.0 | 6.0 |
| | Sozan | 0.5 | Sanshigo | 8.5 | 0.5 |
| | Sanshigo | — | | 9.0 | — |
| **Road No. *18***<br>**Gokoko south to Tozen.**<br>**Kind: Gokoko to Hoshiryo—unimproved; Hoshiryo to Tozen—improved.** | Gokoko | 1.5 | Koryo | — | 4.0 |
| | Koryo | 0.5 | Hoshiryo | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| | Hoshiryo | 2.0 | Tozen | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| | Tozen | — | | 4.0 | — |
| **Road No. *19***<br>**Seishiryo west to Sankyaku.**<br>**Kind: unimproved.** | Seishiryo | 1.0 | Shushi | — | 3.0 |
| | Shushi | 0.5 | Gokoko | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| | Gokoko | 1.0 | Suitai | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| | Suitai | 0.5 | Sankyaku | 2.5 | 0.5 |
| | Sankyaku | — | | 3.0 | — |

*Table 83 (cont'd). Roads in Taihoku Province*

| | From | Distance | To | Distance to first point | Distance to last point |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Road No. *20*<br>Keelung northwest to Tamsui via Sekimon.<br>Kind: improved; (concrete on steep slopes). | Keelung | 0.5 | Akakko | — | 34.0 |
| | Akakko | 3.0 | Daiburon | 0.5 | 33.5 |
| | Daiburon | 3.5 | Basokkoku | 3.5 | 30.5 |
| | Basokkoku | 2.5 | Shichikobi | 7.0 | 27.0 |
| | Shichikobi | 2.5 | Kimpori | 9.5 | 24.5 |
| | Kimpori | 0.5 | Shimochuko | 12.0 | 22.0 |
| | Shimochuko | 3.0 | Chukaku | 12.5 | 21.5 |
| | Chukaku | 2.5 | Ariro | 15.5 | 18.5 |
| | Ariro | 3.5 | Sekimon | 18.0 | 16.0 |
| | Sekimon | 1.5 | Robai | 21.5 | 12.5 |
| | Robai | 1.5 | Toi | 23.0 | 11.0 |
| | Toi | 1.0 | Shinshoshi | 24.5 | 9.5 |
| | Shinshoshi | 1.0 | Shokiirun | 25.5 | 8.5 |
| | Shokiirun | 1.0 | Kyushokiirun | 26.5 | 7.5 |
| | Kyushokiirun | 1.0 | Koseiki | 27.5 | 6.5 |
| | Koseiki | 1.0 | Kaiyoshi | 28.5 | 5.5 |
| | Kaiyoshi | 1.0 | Kokaten | 29.5 | 4.5 |
| | Kokaten | 1.0 | Shimokeijusan | 30.5 | 3.5 |
| | Shimokeijusan | 2.0 | Suitaishi | 31.5 | 2.5 |
| | Suitaishi | 0.5 | Tamsui | 33.5 | 0.5 |
| | Tamsui | — | | 34.0 | — |
| Road No. *21*<br>Keelung south to Giran-shi.<br>Kind: improved. | Keelung (Denryoko) | 2.0 | Shinoko | — | 43.5 |
| | Shinoko | 2.5 | Ryutanto | 2.0 | 41.5 |
| | Ryutanto | 1.0 | Zuiho | 4.5 | 39.0 |
| | Zuiho | 2.0 | Kyukyukyo | 5.5 | 38.0 |
| | Kyukyukyo | 0.5 | Kodo | 7.5 | 36.0 |
| | Kodo | 2.0 | Sekihekiko | 8.0 | 35.5 |
| | Sekihekiko | 1.0 | Butanko station | 10.0 | 33.5 |
| | Butanko station | 2.5 | Sokei | 11.0 | 32.5 |
| | Sokei | 2.5 | Chotan | 13.5 | 30.0 |
| | Chotan | 1.0 | Koryo | 16.0 | 27.5 |
| | Koryo | 1.0 | Kasokei | 17.0 | 26.5 |
| | Kasokei | 2.0 | Emboko | 18.0 | 25.5 |
| | Emboko | 3.5 | Tairikan | 20.0 | 23.5 |
| | Tairikan | 1.5 | Banshoryo | 23.5 | 20.0 |
| | Banshoryo | 1.5 | Taikei | 25.0 | 18.5 |
| | Taikei | 1.0 | Goko | 26.5 | 17.0 |
| | Goko | 2.5 | Kizan station | 27.5 | 16.0 |
| | Kizan station | 2.5 | Gai-o | 30.0 | 13.5 |
| | Gai-o | 2.5 | Toi | 32.5 | 11.0 |
| | Toi | 2.5 | Nii | 35.0 | 8.5 |
| | Nii | 0.5 | Hakusekikyaku | 37.5 | 6.0 |
| | Hakusekikyaku | 0.5 | Shokei-onsen | 38.0 | 5.5 |
| | Shokei-onsen | 1.0 | Shokei | 38.5 | 5.0 |
| | Shokei | 2.0 | Shiketsu | 39.5 | 4.0 |
| | Shiketsu | 2.0 | Giran | 41.5 | 2.0 |
| | Giran | — | | 43.5 | — |
| Road No. *22*<br>Giran south to Daidakusui (Taihoku-shu—Karenko-cho border).<br>Kind: improved—(southern section is part of the "East Cliff" Suo-Karenko highway). | Giran | 2.0 | Soni | — | 48.0 |
| | Soni | 1.5 | Niketsu | 2.0 | 46.0 |
| | Niketsu | 1.5 | Chikurin | 3.5 | 44.5 |
| | Chikurin | 0.5 | Rato | 5.0 | 43.0 |
| | Rato | 0.5 | Kyubun | 5.5 | 42.5 |
| | Kyubun | 2.0 | Tozan | 6.0 | 42.0 |
| | Tozan | 0.5 | Kointaku | 8.0 | 40.0 |
| | Kointaku | 1.5 | Buroko | 8.5 | 39.5 |
| | Buroko | 1.5 | Shussuiko | 10.0 | 38.0 |
| | Shussuiko | 1.5 | Funkiko | 11.5 | 36.5 |
| | Funkiko | 1.0 | Suo | 13.0 | 35.0 |
| | Suo | 9.0 | Too-sha | 14.0 | 34.0 |
| | Too-sha | 1.0 | Too | 23.0 | 25.0 |
| | Too | 8.5 | Nano | 24.0 | 24.0 |
| | Nano | 2.0 | Nankei Police sub-station | 32.5 | 15.5 |
| | Nankei Police sub-station | 4.0 | Rukiyofu Police sub-station | 34.5 | 13.5 |
| | Rukiyofu Police sub-station | 6.0 | Berefun | 38.5 | 9.5 |
| | Berefun | 3.5 | Daidakusui | 44.5 | 3.5 |
| | Daidakusui | — | | 48.0 | — |
| Road No. *23*<br>Giran northeast to Daifuku.<br>Kind: unimproved. | Giran | 3.0 | Doi | — | 4.5 |
| | Doi | 0.5 | Sharoto | 3.0 | 1.5 |
| | Sharoto | 1.0 | Daifuku | 3.5 | 1.0 |
| | Daifuku | — | | 4.5 | — |

## *Table 83 (cont'd). Roads in Taihoku Province*

| | *From* | *Distance* | *To* | *Distance to first point* | *Distance to last point* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Road No. *24* | | | | | |
| Giran southeast to Bugo. | Giran | 1.5 | Soshi | — | 4.5 |
| Kind: improved. | Soshi | 0.5 | Sogo | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| | Sogo | 1.5 | Shinko | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| | Shinko | 1.0 | Bugo | 3.5 | 1.0 |
| | Bugo | — | | 4.5 | — |
| Road No. *25* | | | | | |
| Giran southwest to Sanki. | Giran | 1.5 | Gaiinzan | — | 3.0 |
| Kind: improved. | Gaiinzan | 1.5 | Sanki | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| | Sanki | — | | 3.0 | — |
| Road No. *26* | | | | | |
| Giran southwest to Shinko. | Giran | 1.5 | Chinshimanriki | — | 3.0 |
| Kind: unimproved. | Chinshimanriki | 1.5 | Shinko | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| | Shinko | — | | 3.0 | — |
| Road No. *27* | | | | | |
| Rato southeast to Suo via Seiko. | Rato | 2.0 | Teikansha | — | 10.0 |
| Kind: Rato to Ritakukan—improved; Ritakukan to Funkiko—unimproved; Funkiko to Suo—improved. | Teikansha | 1.5 | Ritakukan | 2.0 | 8.0 |
| | Ritakukan | 0.5 | Shimofuku | 3.5 | 6.5 |
| | Shimofuku | 0.5 | Seiko | 4.0 | 6.0 |
| | Seiko | 2.0 | Baryo | 4.5 | 5.5 |
| | Baryo | 1.0 | Aitei | 6.5 | 3.5 |
| | Aitei | 1.0 | Goko | 7.5 | 2.5 |
| | Goko | 0.5 | Funkiko | 8.5 | 1.5 |
| | Funkiko | 1.0 | Suo | 9.0 | 1.0 |
| | Suo | — | | 10.0 | — |
| Road No. *28* | | | | | |
| Rato west to Tensopi and Dakusei River. | Rato | 1.5 | Koko | — | 10.5 |
| Kind: improved. | Koko | 3.0 | Arishi | 1.5 | 9.0 |
| | Arishi | 3.0 | Sansei | 4.5 | 6.0 |
| | Sansei | 0.5 | Hafucho | 7.5 | 3.0 |
| | Hafucho | 1.5 | Tensopi | 8.0 | 2.5 |
| | Tensopi | 1.0 | Dakusei River and Rato Logging R.R. | 9.5 | 11.0 |
| | Dakusei River and Rato Logging R.R. | — | | 10.5 | — |
| Road No. *29* | | | | | |
| Rato east to Seisui. | Rato | 1.0 | Chogoketsu | — | 5.0 |
| Kind: improved. | Chogoketsu | 1.0 | Goketsu | 1.0 | 4.0 |
| | Goketsu | 1.0 | Ichihyakko | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| | Ichihyakko | 1.0 | Shihyakumei | 3.0 | 2.0 |
| | Shihyakumei | 1.0 | Seisui | 4.0 | 1.0 |
| | Seisui | — | | 5.0 | — |
| Road No. *30* | | | | | |
| Niketsu south to Tozan via Goketsu. | Niketsu | 1.5 | Chosanketsu | — | 7.0 |
| Kind: Niketsu to Teikansha—improved; Teikansha to Tozan—unimproved. | Chosanketsu | 1.5 | Goketsu | 1.5 | 5.5 |
| | Goketsu | 1.0 | Teikansha | 3.0 | 4.0 |
| | Teikansha | 1.0 | Buen | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| | Buen | 2.0 | Tozan | 5.0 | 2.0 |
| | Tozan | — | | 7.0 | — |
| Road No. *31* | | | | | |
| Rato southwest to Shonano. | Rato | 1.5 | Koko | — | 5.0 |
| Kind: Rato to Koko—improved; Koko to Shonano—unimproved. | Koko | 3.5 | Shonano | 1.5 | 3.5 |
| | Shonano | — | | 5.0 | — |

*Connecting roads*:

| | *From* | *Distance* | *To* | *Kind* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Road No. *A* | Mokusaku (junction with Road No. 13) | 2.0 | Daiheirin (junction with Road No. 3) | unimproved |
| Road No. *B* | Oka (junction with Road No. 4) | 2.0 | Shinchiku-shu border (toward Taikei-gai) | unimproved |
| Road No. *C* | Oka (junction with Road No. 4) | 2.5 | Shinchiku-shu border (toward Toen-gai) | improved |
| Road No. *D* | Matsuyama (junction with Roads No. 1 & 12) | 1.5 | Junction with Road No. 10 | unimproved |
| Road No. *E* | Washoshu (junction with Road No. 18) | 1.0 | Hoshiryo (junction with Road No. 18) | improved |
| Road No. *F* | Shushibi (junction with Road No. 7) | 1.5 | Koryo (junction with Road No. 18) | unimproved |
| Road No. *G* | Jurinko | 1.0 | Shinchiku-shu border (toward Nansei-ho) | unimproved |
| Road No. *H* | Shinsho | 2.5 | | |
| Road No. *I* | Manka (Taihoku-shi) | 2.5 | Shinchiku-shu border, main highway to cities of Toen, Shinchiku, Taichu, and points south | primary |
| Roads in Giran Plain and Suo Areas. | | | Showa | improved |
| Road No. *S1* | Suo (NE & E) | 2.5 | Hokuho-o | improved |
| Road No. *S2* | Suo (SSW) | 2.0 | Hokubeiyo | unimproved |
| Road No. *S3* | Suo (SE) | 1.5 | Nampo-o | improved |
| Road No. *S4* | Nano (SE) | 1.0 | Rosoku | unimproved |

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# VII. COMMUNICATIONS

1. **General.** There is a heavy concentration of communication facilities in Taihoku Province around the principal cities of Taihoku, Tamsui, and Keelung. This follows naturally from the fact that the city of Taihoku is the administrative heart of the island and, in addition, is in the center of one of the heavy industrial areas. Control of telegraph, telephone, radio, and cable facilities is entirely in Japanese hands, and is the immediate responsibility of the government-general. The Japanese are the primary patrons of the communication systems.

2. **Telephones.** Telephone service was inaugurated in Taiwan in March, 1900. Telephone exchanges were established in Taihoku and Keelung, in Taihoku Province, as well as in other cities of the island. Development of the system has not been great. In 1938, there were about 120 telephone exchanges on the island and 20,251 subscribers, of whom only 33% were Formosans. The system is primarily for the convenience of the resident Japanese. The main cities, where the bulk of the Japanese reside, are well served with respect to both local and inter-city calls. A network for police use reaches into the aborigine territory. However, the average Formosan is not a telephone subscriber and must depend on public telephone stands. There are in Japan 40 times as many telephone users per capita as in Taiwan.

Telephones are strictly controlled by the government-general. Unless for official use they are expensive and very difficult to obtain. Conversation on long distance calls is limited to the Japanese and Chinese languages. Service is available at post offices in small cities and some towns. In 1938 there were, in the whole of Taiwan, 136,362,664 local calls exclusive of pay telephone calls. The total number of pay telephone calls made during the same year was 3,596,540, nearly 90% of which were made by subscribers to pay telephone stations and only about 10% over public telephones.

Most telephone lines follow main railroads or highways and the wires are strung on poles, both in the countryside and in most of the towns and cities. However, in the cities of Taihoku and Keelung the wires are laid underground.

In 1934 radio-telephone service was opened between Taiwan and Japan, and in 1944 direct service was established with Shanghai. The sending station is at Churoki and the receiving station at Shinchiku, both in Shinchiku Province. Both stations are owned by the International Telephone Company, Limited (Kokusai Denwa Kabushiki Kaisha). Business and administrative matters are controlled by the government-general.

The actual process of using the telephone is not complicated. One simply asks the operator to connect with *naichi kiroku* (mainland record) and gives the operator the number and address of the party wanted (in Japan or Shanghai). The connection is made in a very short time. The usual charge for each telephone conversation of three minutes is ¥6 and the express rate is ¥12.

The wireless exchange is open daily from 0700 to 2200. *Naichi kiroku* may be called through the telephone exchanges at Taihoku or Keelung in Taihoku Province. Prior to the war it was possible to reach British India, the Philippine Islands, Java, the United States and the countries of Europe via radio-telephone connections in Japan.

The International Telephone Company (Kokusai Denwa Kabushiki Kaisha) has its head office in Tokyo and a branch office in Taihoku City at No. 7, 1-chome, Sakao-cho. It was established December 24, 1932, and is capitalized at ¥10,000,000.

3. **Telegraph.** Taihoku City has telegraphic connections with nearly all administrative centers in the island and with key outposts in the aborigine territory. In 1940 there were 219 telegraph stations throughout Taiwan. The larger cities have separate telegraph offices, but in the smaller communities the telegraph facilities are located in the post offices together with the telephone facilities. The telegraph is used primarily by the Japanese residents. In 1938, over two million telegraph messages were transmitted (in the whole of Taiwan), of which 82 per cent were sent by Japanese.

There were, in 1937, 50 telegraph wires in use throughout the island and the total length reached approximately 775 miles (1,247 kilometers). The wires follow the roads and railways, as do the telephone lines.

There are wireless telegraph facilities for communication with ships at sea and with Hongkong and Manila. A wireless station is located at Keelung for communication with fishing vessels off the northeast coast of Taiwan, with ships traveling between Japan and Taiwan, and with ships passing through the Formosa Strait and the China Sea. Similar facilities are located at Giran on the east coast. A wireless station at Taihoku-shi makes direct contact with Japan. The receiving station is at Itahashi, four miles southwest of Taihoku City, and the transmitting station is at Tamsui. Continuous wireless telegraphic communication is maintained by this station with Tokyo, Osaka, and Kagoshima. A second wireless sending station at Itahashi broadcasts time signals. Wireless communications between Taihoku and Hongkong, and Taihoku and Manila, are also reported.

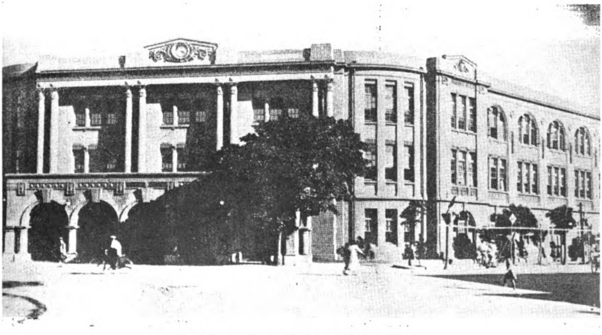
4. **Submarine cables.** Tamsui-gai, in Taihoku Province, is the center of nearly all submarine cable facilities to the outside world. The cables for the two direct Keelung-Nagasaki connections land at Tamsui, as does the cable from Kagoshima to Keelung via Amami O Shima, Okinawa Jima, and Ishigaki Jima in the Ryukyu (Loochoo) Islands. The China cable lands at Tamsui and at Sharp Peak, Foochow, China. The Pescadores cable lands in Hotei-sho, Toseki-gun, Tainan Province.

5. **Radio.** Radio facilities in Taiwan have expanded rapidly during the past few years. Three long-wave broadcasting stations serve home listeners, while short-wave stations relay Japanese and local programs abroad. A ring of coastal stations can contact ships near any coast of the island.

Almost all the receiving facilities and most of the short-wave broadcasting stations are located near Taihoku. Japanese short-wave programs are picked up at Tamsui and rebroadcast by local stations in Taiwan. Most of the short-wave broadcasting stations are located at Itahashi, about four miles southwest of Taihoku-shi, where even as early as 1928, there were four steel towers 100 meters (328 feet) high. This installation is also used for point-to-point transmission. Programs originate from studios in Taihoku City or are relayed from Japan. The best equipped and most important radio studios and offices are at Taihoku. In addition, the city has a government station for official use, and the Matsuyama airfield, in the eastern part of the city, has aviation radio facilities.

The following table lists radio stations in Taihoku Province, together with such other pertinent information in regard to them as is available.

33. Itahashi transmitting station, Taihoku wireless bureau, Kaizan-gun.



34. Central post office, Taihoku-shi, Hakumon-cho.

*Table 84. Radio stations, Taihoku Province*

(Stations listed under one place name are believed to use the same towers)

| *Station and location* | *Call letters* | *Frequency (kilocycles)* | *Wave length (meters)* | *Power (watts)* | *Remarks* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agincourt (Hokasho)<br>25° 38′ N.<br>122° 04′ E. | — | — | — | — | Meteorological and observation station. |
| Giran | JFC | 13120. | 22.87 | 2,000 | Fixed station (station-to-station service). |
| 24° 45′ 12″ N. | JFD | 7600. | 39.47 | 2,000 | |
| 121° 45′ 34″ E. | JFM | 96. | 3125. | 5,000 | |
| Keelung<br>25° 07′ 58″ N.<br>121° 45′ 10″ E. | JFL | 92.5 | 3243. | 1,500 | Fixed station (station-to-station service). |
| | JFK | 127. | 2362. | 1,500 | Coastal station (station-to-ship service). |
| | JFK | 143. | 2100. | 1,000 | |
| | JFK | 405. | 741. | 1,000 | |
| | JFK | 500. | 600. | 750 | |
| Keelung<br>25° 08′ N.<br>121° 45′ E. | — | — | — | — | Meteorological and observation station. |
| Suo | — | — | — | — | Coastal station (station-to-ship service). Also used as meteorological station. |
| Taihoku<br>25° 02′ N.<br>121° 31′ E. | TA (TK) | — | — | — | Fixed station. Govt. station for official use. Meteorological. |
| Taihoku | JIC | 5890. | 50.93 | 10,000 | Fixed station for radio-telephone service to Japan, Shanghai(?), and the South Seas. Receiving station at Kanon, Chureki-gun, has two superheterodyne receivers. |
| (Chureki, Shinchiku Province) | JIC | 6017.5 | 49.85 | 10,000 | |
| | JZF | 10130. | 29.62 | 10,000 | |
| | JIB* | 10535. | 28.48 | 10,000 | |
| 24° 56′ 29″ N. | JIW | 14460. | 20.75 | 10,000 | |
| 121° 14′ 53″ E. | JIA | 15740. | 19.06 | 10,000 | |
| Taihoku | JFZ | 5010. | 59.88 | 1,000 | Fixed station (station-to-station service). |
| (Itahashi) | JFZ | 7660. | 39.16 | 1,000 | |
| 25° 00′ 32″ N. | JFO* | 9630. | 31.15 | 3,000 | |
| 121° 27′ 30″ E. | JFO | 13470. | 22.27 | 3,000 | |
| | JFY | 15320. | 19.58 | 10,000 | |
| | JIE3* | 9696. | 30.94 | 3,000 | Special short-wave broadcasts to China and the South Seas. |
| | JGF4* | 15535. | 19.31 | 3,000 | |
| | JIF | 200. | 1500. | 1,000 | Aeronautical station (station-to-aircraft service). |
| | JIF | 250. | 1200. | 1,000 | |
| | JIF | 333. | 900. | 1,000 | |
| | JFO | 9630. | 31.15 | 3,000 | |
| | JEO | 12240. | 24.51 | 3,000 | |
| | JFV | — | — | — | |
| Taihoku | JFN | 45.5 | 6600. | 20,000 | Fixed station (station-to-station service). |
| (Tamsui) | JFN | 4970. | 60.36 | — | |
| 25° 10′ 52″ N. | JFI | 7360. | 40.76 | 5,000 | |
| 121° 24′ 54″ E. | JFQ | 8605. | 34.86 | 2,000 | |
| | JFH | 9460. | 31.71 | 2,000 | |
| | JIK | 11500. | 26.09 | 1,000 | |
| | JFB | 12240. | 24.51 | 5,000 | |
| | JFA | 12900. | 23.23 | 5,000 | |
| | JFJ | 13360. | 22.46 | 2,000 | |
| | JFR | 13800. | 21.74 | 2,000 | |
| | JFA | 14960. | 20.05 | 5,000 | |
| Taihoku<br>25° 00′ 29″ N.<br>121° 27′ 25″ E. | JFAK | 750. | 400. | 10,000 | Long-wave broadcasting station. |
| Taihoku<br>(Matsuyama) | — | — | — | — | Aeronautical station. |

* Short-wave broadcasts.

There were 52,295 radio receiving sets in Taiwan in 1940, of which 35,494 were owned by Japanese. About 40% of the receiving sets (20,988) were in Taihoku Province. In small communities, receivers are located in readily accessible places, such as postoffices and markets, and loud speakers bring the officially selected programs to passers-by. There are strict regulations against listening to any programs other than those from Japan or from local stations in Taiwan. A tax of one yen per month is laid on all radio sets by the government-general.

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# VIII. THE GOVERNMENT–GENERAL OF TAIWAN

1. **General character.** The government of Taiwan is an autocracy. The totalitarian control which the Japanese exercise over the island is a part of the exploitation of Taiwan and its inhabitants for the advancement of Japanese interests. The people of Taiwan—the Japanese as well as the Formosan-Chinese—have no direct representation in the diet at Tokyo.

2. **The governor-generalship.** The governor-general is the head of the government of Taiwan. He is appointed directly by the emperor of Japan and is subject to the supervision of the minister of the interior. If he is a general or an admiral he is concurrently commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces stationed on the island. Though he is directly responsible to the imperial government in Tokyo, he wields extensive power within Taiwan. A dictator in virtually everything but name, the governor-general appoints and dismisses officials in practically every branch of the government. Only in regard to the appointment, dismissal, and punishment of officials of *chokunin* and *sonin* rank must he consult the central government in Tokyo. On the other hand, *hannin* officials (lowest class) are dealt with on his own authority.

There are, however, other checks on his power. The governor-general has the right to request the use of the military from the commanders of both the army and navy who are attached to the area under his control only when it is necessary for the purpose of maintaining peace and order. He also has the power to issue orders which have the full force and effect of law within Taiwan, but all such orders must receive imperial sanction through the minister of the interior. In case such an order does not receive imperial sanction, the governor-general must make a public announcement to the effect that the order will henceforth not possess the full force and effect of law. Beyond these limitations, however, he wields great authority.

Besides nominating provincial and district governors for imperial appointment, the governor-general can cancel or suspend the enforcement of any order issued, or any measure taken by a provincial governor which is inconsistent with the laws and regulations of Taiwan, harmful to the public interest, or infringes upon his own prerogatives. He can also proclaim government-general ordinances by virtue of his authority or by special commission, involving penal servitude or imprisonment up to one year, or detention, or a fine up to ¥200. A person on whom such penalties are imposed has no recourse to any courts of law whatsoever. The governor-general also appoints city, town, and village heads throughout the island in addition to one-half the membership of the provincial assemblies. He is also empowered to veto acts of provincial, city, and town assemblies and to dissolve assemblies at will. The governor-general assigns the duties of practically all officials within Taiwan, and he prescribes regulations which cover the whole sphere of governmental activity. He even designates the name, location and area of jurisdiction of counties, cities, and villages. In short, his dictatorial powers extend to every level of the civil administration. Under wartime emergency acts his authority has been increased even more.

3. **The governor-general's policy.** The present governor-general (1944) is Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa. Upon assuming office on November 27, 1940, the admiral made a formal statement emphasizing Taiwan's importance as a base for the southward advance of Japanese interests. He emphasized, too, the political and strategic necessity of furthering the assimilation of the people of Taiwan, promising to make them a "second Kagoshima or a second Okinawa," i.e., to convert a once hostile and alien group to loyalty and willingness to support the central government. The official news organs of the government-general likewise stressed the Japanization of the Formosans, the industrialization of the island, and the implementation of the southward advance policy as guiding principles.

4. **The director-general or civil administrator.** The director-general or civil administrator is a civilian of *chokunin* rank appointed by the emperor. As the aide of the governor-general, his duties include supervision of the former's secretariat and the several bureaus not within the secretariat. The director-general also acts as vice-chairman of the advisory council.

5. **The council.** An advisory council is said to reflect popular opinion for the governor-general. In fact, it is a bureaucratic appendage of little actual importance. There are 40 members, appointed by the governor-general from among other government-general officials, both civil and military, and from among private persons whom the governor-general chooses to honor, or thinks it politic to associate with his administration. Since all high officials are Japanese and in office because of the governor-general's appointment, they can hardly be said to represent popular opinion. The council is supposed to be able to make proposals to the governor-general concerning the most important matters of Taiwan political policy. In practice, however, they generally give their opinion only when asked to do so. Private persons within the council include eminent Japanese scholars, such as the president of the Taihoku Imperial University, and prominent directors of Japanese business interests, together with certain eligible wealthy Formosan-Chinese. These Chinese are of two kinds: the majority are men who found it to their economic interest to work with the Japanese early in the course of occupation. Some rose from extreme poverty and obscurity because of services rendered to the invaders. The minority actually represent Formosan families long prominent in pre-Japanese administration, usually large property-holders whose economic position cannot be ignored. Some few have, in addition, such social prestige among their own people that the Japanese find it useful to have them associated with the government. The position is purely honorary. Each appointment is for a two-year period, although the governor-general can release appointees after a shorter period if he sees fit.

The governor-general acts as chairman and the director-general acts as vice-chairman. The chairman controls the general affairs of the council and the vice-chairman takes over the duties of the former in case he is incapacitated. If both the chairman and vice-chairman are unable to be present, the governor-general can appoint one person from among the members to take over the duties of the chairman.

The council also has a secretary, a clerk, and a translator. The secretary is appointed by the governor-general from the higher officials in the office of the government-general. The clerk and the translator are appointed from the officials who work in the government-general.

6. **Official ranks.** Officialdom in the Japanese empire is classified by three types of appointment. The highest classification is that of *chokunin,* including the men theoretically or actually appointed directly by the emperor. Men in the second class, the *sonin,* are appointed with imperial approval. The third class of officials, known as *hannin,* includes men for whose appointment the emperor's approval is not necessary. A great deal of social prestige and political power is inherent in these ranks and the importance of an office in Japanese eyes may be determined by the rank of the man appointed to it. In the government-general of Taiwan in 1938 there were 7 men of *chokunin* rank, 119 of *sonin* rank, and 648 *of hannin* rank. In the provinces and districts there were 5 men holding *chokunin* rank (presumably governors of the 5 provinces), 94 of *sonin* rank, and 1,523 of *hannin* rank. In 1940 and 1942, however, a number of general organizational changes were effected in the government-general which necessitated a substantial increase in the *sonin* and *hannin* officials.

7. **Formosan-Chinese in the government.** Few Formosan-Chinese occupy administrative positions of any sort, and the few who do are in positions which can have no direct influence upon policy or public safety. The majority of Formosan-Chinese in the government are employed as clerical translators or interpreters.

8. **Government-general organization.** According to the official *Taiwan Jijo* (*Conditions in Taiwan*), 1939 edition, the organization of the government-general as of 1938 was as follows:

- The Governor-General's Secretariat
  - Office of confidential secretary
  - Personnel section
  - Archives and documents section
  - Office of board of review
  - Foreign affairs department
  - Planning department
  - Legal affairs section
  - Accounts section
  - Buildings and repairs section
  - Special information department
- Home affairs bureau
  - Person in charge of general affairs
  - Local section
  - Air defense section
  - Geography section
  - Public works section
- Bureau of education
  - Person in charge of general affairs
  - Board of school inspectors
  - Educational affairs section
  - Editorial section
  - Social section
  - Bureau for special construction of Taiwan shrines
  - National spirit training school
  - Museum
  - Industrial technique training
- Financial affairs bureau
  - Person in charge of general affairs
  - Accounting section
  - Taxation section
  - Banking section
- Industrial development bureau
  - Person in charge of general affairs
  - Special production section
  - Agricultural affairs section
  - Commerce and industry section
  - Forestry section (mountain forests)
  - Mining affairs section
  - Aquatic section
  - Forestry management office
  - General affairs section
  - Operations section
  - Afforestation
  - Branch offices
  - Rinderpest serum production station
  - Weights and measures station
    - Branch office
  - Plant inspection station
    - Branch office
    - Dispatch station
  - Sugarcane nurseries
  - Pineapple nurseries
    - Nursery fields
  - Tea inspection station
  - Tea industrial training station
  - Sericulture station
    - Dispatch stations
  - Fertilizer inspection stations
    - Dispatch stations
  - Commercial products exhibition hall
  - Taiwan products commercial station (for introducing Taiwan products)
  - Marine products experimental station
  - Natural gas research station
  - Marine products training station
  - Cotton production guidance station
  - Stud farm
  - Hat inspection office
    - Dispatch station
  - Inspection station of canning agricultural products
  - Caster bean production station
- Rice and other cereals bureau
  - General affairs section
  - Rice administration section
  - Business section
  - Rice and other cereals office
    - Dispatch stations
  - Rice and other cereals inspection station
    - Branch offices and dispatch stations

- Police affairs bureau
  - Person in charge of general affairs
  - Police affairs section
  - Preservation of peace section
  - Aborigines section
  - Sanitation section
  - Opium smokers reform institute (Taihoku Kosei-in)

- Offices attached to the government-general
  - Higher courts
    - Retrial division
    - Appellate division
  - Local courts
    - Single judge division
    - Collegiate division
  - Branch courts
    - Single judge division
    - Collegiate division
  - Sub-branch courts

- Higher court public prosecutor's office
  - Lower court public prosecutor's office
  - Branch local court public prosecutor's office

- Deposit bureau
  - Deposit bureau divisions

- Traffic bureau
  - General affairs section
  - Roads and harbors section
  - Railroad department
    - General affairs section
    - Management section
    - Traffic section
    - Operations section
    - Maintenance section
    - Construction section
    - Improvement section
    - Motor transport section
    - Superintendance section

- Department of communication
  - General affairs section
  - Management section
  - Money order and savings section
  - Insurance section
  - Maintenance section
  - Maritime affairs section
  - Electricity section
  - Aeronautics section
  - Superintendence section
  - Person in charge of water power investigation
  - Harbor construction branch offices
  - Railway branch offices
  - Maritime affairs branch offices
  - Railway shops
  - Post office
    - 1st-class post offices
      - Branch offices
    - 2nd-class post offices
      - Branch offices
    - 3rd-class post offices
      - Branch offices
  - Taihoku telegraph bureau
    - Itahashi wireless transmitting station
    - Tamsui wireless receiving station
  - Taihoku telephone bureau
  - Wireless telegraph bureau
  - Airport
  - Lighthouses

- Monopoly bureau
  - General affairs section
  - Salt and camphor section
  - Tobacco section
  - Liquor section
  - Branch bureaus
  - Sub-branches
  - Factories

- Customs office
  - Supervision department
  - General affairs section
  - Inspection section
  - Branch offices
    - Outposts
  - Sub-branches
  - Supervision department

- Meteorological observatory
  - Business affairs section
  - General affairs section
  - Branches
  - Meteorological station
    - Branches
  - Meteorological technicians training center

- Taihoku Imperial University
  - General affairs section
  - Finance section
  - Students' affairs section
  - Department of literature and politics
  - Department of agricultural science
    - Affiliated botanical garden
    - Affiliated agricultural station
  - Department of medical science
    - Affiliated university hospital
  - Affiliated agriculture and forestry specialization department
  - Affiliated medical science specialization department
  - Affiliated libraries
  - Research institute for tropical medicine
    - Tropical diseases section
    - Tropical hygiene section
    - Bacteriological serum section
    - Chemistry section
    - General affairs section
  - Branches

- Taihoku higher commercial school

- Tainan higher industrial school

- Taihoku higher school

- Normal schools
  - Affiliated primary school for Japanese (at Taihoku first normal school only)
  - Affiliated primary school for Formosans

- Libraries

- Children's reform school (*Seitoku Gakuin*)

- Hospitals

- Tuberculosis sanitorium (*Matsuyama Ryoyosho*)

- Leprosarium (*Rakusei-in*)

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- Hospital for mental diseases (*Yoshin-in*)
- Prisons (including juvenile prisons)
  - Warden
  - Person in charge of education
  - Work supervisers
  - Health aides
  - Person in charge of general affairs
  - Person in charge of accounts
  - Person in charge of supplies
  - Person in charge of prisoners' welfare (*Ryochi*)
  - Branch office
- Agricultural experimental stations
  - Agricultural seed receiving section
  - Agricultural chemistry section
  - Pathological entomology section
  - Cattle-raising section
  - Gardening section
  - General affairs section
  - Gardening experimental branch office
  - Tea industry experimental branch office
  - Black tea experimental branch office
  - Agricultural experimental branch office
  - Cattle-raising experimental branch office
  - Tropical gardening experimental branch office
  - Tropical agriculture experimental branch office
- Forestry experimental station
  - Reafforestation section
  - Operation of forests section
  - Utilization of forests section
  - General affairs section
  - Branch offices
- Industrial research stations
  - Organic chemical industries department
  - Inorganic chemical industries department
  - Brewing industries department
  - Chemical analysis department
  - General affairs section
- Sugar industry experimental station
  - Seed-raising section
  - Cultivation section
  - Sugar manufacturing chemistry section
  - Agricultural chemistry section
  - Pathology section
  - Insectology section
  - Anhydrous alcohol section
  - Fibre chemistry section
  - Farms section
  - General affairs section
- First-class government shrine (*Taiwan Jinja*)
  - Religious rites section
  - General affairs section
- Second-class government shrine (*Taiwan Jinja*)
  - Religious rites section
  - General affairs section

It goes without saying that not all of the government-general offices are located in Taihoku City. They are to be found throughout the entire island. The industrial development bureau, for example, has offices in every province. (For information concerning the location of government-general offices consult Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Japanese Administrative Organization in Taiwan*, OPNAV 50E14.)

9. **Recent administrative changes.** Since 1938 there have been numerous and continuous changes within the government-general. Most of them were made under the urgency of wartime conditions. Some not only reflect Japan's exploitation of Taiwan for the total war effort, but even in retrospect, give a clue to what was Japan's ultimate policy in the Pacific long before December, 1941. The reorganization that came in 1940 affected, among others, the agricultural experimental stations, the forestry section, the taxation section, the mining affairs section, and the industrial development bureau. Of special significance were the additions of personnel in the engineering research laboratories, which were henceforth to engage in more intensive research in the acid and alkaline industries, high-grade fuels, and the manufacture of pure alcohol.

The enlargement of the staff and the new emphasis in the research institute for tropical medicine of Taihoku Imperial University was also in line with war planning. In the future the institute was to do more research in the prevention and cure of malaria, amoebic dysentery, and other protozoan tropical diseases. On the basis of an order promulgated on January 8, 1941, the planning department was to supervise the combined work of establishing and carrying out the program of total national mobilization. Additions to the staff for carrying out this work included a military official from both the army and the navy.

The most significant changes in the government-general came with the general administrative reforms of November, 1942, which were carried out both in Taiwan and Japan. Under the pressure of war with the United States and southward expansion, the question of governmental reorganization in Taiwan came to the fore in January, 1942, when general reform plans for the island were adopted by the Japanese government. These plans were slightly modified in May, finally approved in August, and put into effect in November. In regard to this reform the governor-general made the following statement at the provincial governors' meeting on December 18, 1942:

"In accordance with the general policy of the national government, we, in Taiwan, have also effected some reforms in our administrative system. The aim of this so-called simplification policy, however, does not lie in simply reducing the size of our government personnel to provide additional personnel needed in the newly acquired lands in the south. It aims at the complete overhauling of our traditional administrative methods and procedures with a view to establishing a wartime administrative system that will function, though reduced in personnel, with speed and efficiency. I therefore exhort you to work toward the establishment of a system that will achieve the greatest efficiency—an embodiment of speed, planning, and integration, which must be the essence of wartime administration." (*Taiwan Nichi Nichi Shimpo*, December 19, 1942.)

In conformity with the reforms of November, 1942, the government-general was divided into 7 bureaus and 2 departments. The 7 bureaus are:

1. General affairs (*Somu*)
2. Education (*Bunkyo*)
3. Finance (*Zaimu*)
4. National land (*Kokudo*)
5. Industrial Development (*Shokusan*)
6. Food (*Shokuryo*)
7. Police (*Keimu*)

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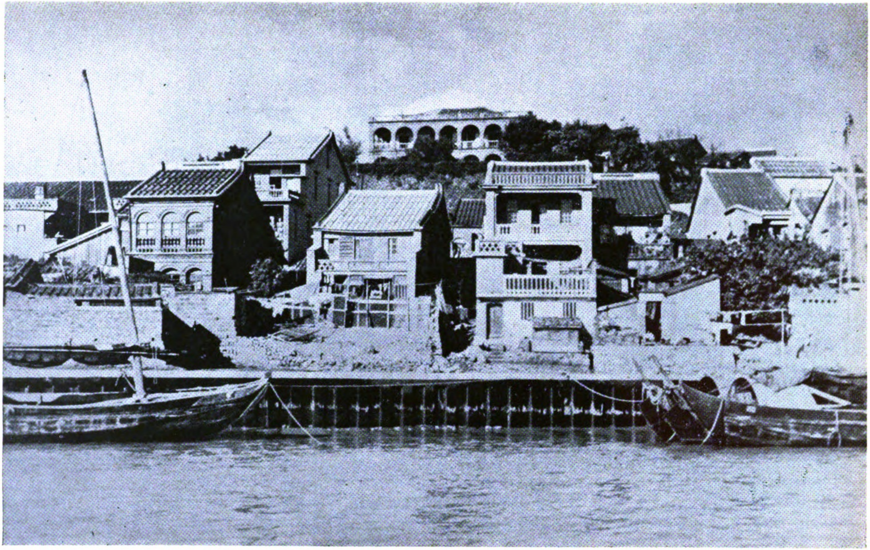


35. Waterfront at Tamsui.

The two departments are:

1. Foreign (*Gaiji*)
2. Legal (*Homu*)

To each bureau or department was added the office of *shokikan* (secretary), placed above the *jimukan* (administrative official) and the *rijikan* (commissioner).

The subdivisions of the bureaus are as follows:

- General affairs bureau (*Somu-Kyoku*)
- General affairs section (*Somu-ka*)
- Council (*Shingi-shitsu*)
  - Local government section (*Chiho-ka*)
  - Material mobilization section (*Busshi-Doin-ka*)
  - Labor policy section (*Rosei-ka*)
  - Statistical section (*Tokei-ka*)
- Education bureau (*Bunkyo-Kyoku*)
  - Division in charge of general affairs (*Shomu-gakari*)
  - Office of school inspector (*Tokugaku-shitsu*)
  - Educational affairs section (*Gakumu-ka*)
  - Editorial section (*Honshu-ka*)
  - Social affairs section (*Shakai-ka*)
- Finance Bureau (*Zaimu-Kyoku*)
  - Division in charge of general affairs (*Shomu-gokai*)
  - Accounting section (*Shukei-ka*)
  - Taxation section (*Zeimu-ka*)
  - Finance section (*Kinyu-ka*)
  - Treasury section (*Kaiku-ka*)
  - Building and repairs section (*Eizon-ka*)
- National land bureau (*Kokudo-Kyoku*)
  - General affairs section (*Somu-ka*)
  - Electric power section (*Denryoku-ka*)
  - Roads and highways section (*Doro-ka*)
  - Public works section (*Doboku-ka*)
- Industrial development bureau (*Shokusan-Kyoku*)
  - General affairs section (*Somu-ka*)
  - Commercial affairs section (*Shosei-ka*)
  - Mining affairs section (*Komu-ka*)
  - Agricultural affairs section (*Nomu-ka*)
  - Forestry section (*Sanrin-ka*)
  - Marine industry section (*Suisan-ka*)
- Food bureau (*Shokuryo-Kyoku*)
  - General affairs section (*Somu-ka*)
  - Rice section (*Beikoku-ka*)
  - Food section (*Shokuryo-ka*)
- Police affairs bureau (*Keimu-Kyoku*)
  - Division in charge of general affairs (*Shomu-gakari*)
  - Police affairs section (*Keimu-ka*)
  - Economic police section (*Keizai Keisatsu-ka*)
  - Military and air defense section (*Heiji Boku-ka*)
  - Peace preservation section (*Hoan-ka*)
  - Aborigines administration section (*Riban-ka*)
  - Public health section (*Eisei-ka*)

The subdivisions of the two departments are as follows:

- Foreign department (*Gaiji-bu*)
  - Division in charge of general affairs (*Shomu-gakari*)
  - Control section (*Kanri-ka*)
  - Investigation section (*Chosa-ka*)
- Legal department (*Homu-bu*)
  - Division in charge of general affairs (*Shomu-gakari*)
  - Civil and criminal section (*Minkei-ka*)
  - Administrative and criminal section (*Gyokei-ka*)

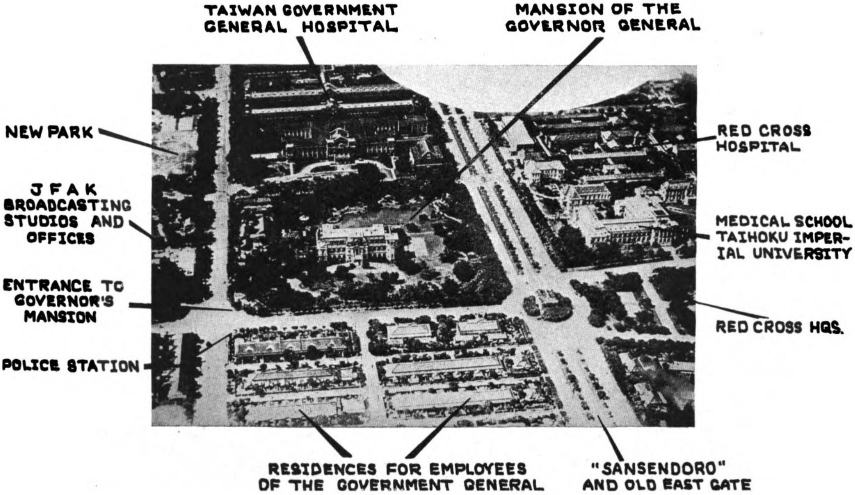
Indicating even more recent changes, broadcasts of October 19, 1943, announced that the Taiwan government-general would henceforth consist of the bureaus of police affairs, home affairs, transportation and communications, army, agriculture and commerce, and the two departments of judicial affairs and financial affairs. A new bureau of maritime affairs was also to be established. The monopoly bureau appears to continue as a semi-independent agency. The bureau of education was not mentioned.

There is evidence that the control which had been briefly assigned to the ministries in Tokyo was returned to Taiwan, to be vested in the governor-general's secretariat, thus strengthening the totalitarian and dictatorial control exercised on the island.

The secretariat of the governor-general now appears to control police affairs, financial affairs, judicial affairs, the new commerce and industry bureau, the new communications bureau and the new maritime affairs bureau, agricultural affairs, and education. Other functions of government may have been centered in the secretariat. The change probably is one of over-all direction rather than of individual office reorganization on the lower functional levels.

In announcing these changes in jurisdiction of the secretariat (19 October 1943) it was further announced that the administrative affairs of the government-general would be transferred to the local administrative offices. While this announcement has not been elaborated upon, it is consistent with the decentralization being carried out in Japan, presumably in anticipation of direct attack upon administrative centers. An organization is being worked out whereby local (provincial) governments may continue to function effectively even if the capital city (Taihoku) is destroyed. For use in emergencies, certain authority is delegated to local governments and prearrangements made to assume the functions usually exercised by the central agency of government.

**10. Control legislation.** The war has also brought on a veritable siege of control legislation within Taiwan. This has been of a dual character. Some of the measures have been passed in the island itself, while many have emanated from the central government in Tokyo. This has not only resulted in a great deal of confusion in the laws and decrees affecting Taiwan, but the increased application of Japanese measures has made it more difficult for Taiwan to exercise its own power of independent legislation. This has greatly strengthened the general supervisory power of the home government over the affairs of the island, for much of the control legislation deals with total economic mobilization and its enforcement. It seems, however, that this has not affected the centralized power vested in the government-general in relation to the internal administration of Taiwan.


TAIWAN GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL
MANSION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
NEW PARK
J F A K BROADCASTING STUDIOS AND OFFICES
ENTRANCE TO GOVERNOR'S MANSION
POLICE STATION
RED CROSS HOSPITAL
MEDICAL SCHOOL TAIHOKU IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY
RED CROSS HQS.
RESIDENCES FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL
"SANSENDORO" AND OLD EAST GATE

36. Government center.

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# IX. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

1. **The governor.** The provincial government of Taihoku Province is presided over by a governor of *chokunin* rank. He is nominated by the governor-general, but appointed by the Tokyo government, with the approval of the emperor. The governor is under the direct supervision of the governor-general and assists him in the execution of Japanese policy on the provincial level. The Japanese dictatorship passes in turn from the governor to the local *gun* administration and eventually to the lowest official in the administrative hierarchy.

Within the sphere of his own province, the governor's authority is extensive. He may, in accordance with his official position, issue provincial ordinances and append thereto penalties of imprisonment, confinement, or detention for a period amounting to not more than two months and a fine under ¥70. He can also annul or arrest the execution of orders of the *gun* and *gai* heads and the police stations which are at variance with provincial regulations, damage the public welfare, or interfere with established authority. In the event military force is needed for the maintenance of public peace within his jurisdiction, he must send a written request to the governor-general. In times of emergency, however, he may immediately request troops from army and navy commanders within his province.

The governor supervises provincial officials and reports to the governor-general the merits and demerits of those appointed with imperial approval; that is, those of *chokunin* and *sonin* rank. As regards the promotions and demotions of junior officials (those of *hannin* rank) the governor may act on his own authority.

Since the outbreak of the war the powers of economic control vested in the governor have widened in scope to include such problems as commodity, price, and labor control and labor conscription. There has been a tendency on the part of the central government in Tokyo to delegate part of its power of economic control to the local authorities in Taiwan. Moreover, many matters which in Japan Proper are handled by specially created agencies have been thrust upon the local governments on the island.

When the governor is incapacitated, an administrative official will, in the order of official rank, act in his behalf. In the event there is no one to take over his duties, the governor-general will direct a senior official to assume the duties of the governor. The latter, however, can appoint one of the officials of his department to exercise part of his authority during the temporary period of his absence. All appointments, of course, must meet with the approval of the governor-general.

2. **Government organization.** The main divisions in the provincial government of Taihoku Province are the Governor's Secretariat, and the departments of Internal affairs, Police affairs and Harbor affairs. The apportionment of their respective duties is determined by the governor-general. According to the *Taiwan Jijo* the organization of the Taihoku provincial government as of 1938 was as follows:

- The governor's secretariat
  - Archives and documents section
  - Accounts section
  - Tax section
  - Mediation section
- Department of internal affairs
  - Regional section
  - Educational section
  - Industrial promotion section
  - Engineering section
- Department of police affairs
  - Higher police affairs section
  - Police affairs section
  - Peace preservation section
  - Criminal affairs section
  - Sanitation section
  - Foreign affairs section
- Department of harbor affairs
  - Marine affairs section
  - Quarantine section
  - Branch offices
- Police stations
- Branch tax offices
- Agricultural experimental stations
- Marine products experimental stations
- Livestock breeding farms
- City halls
  - General affairs section
  - Archives and documents section (in Taihoku and Keelung)
  - Educational affairs section
  - Social education section
  - Social section
  - Encouragement of industry section
  - Engineering section (in Taihoku and Keelung)
  - Water-Works section (in Taihoku and Keelung)
  - Automobile section (in Taihoku and Keelung)
  - Sanitation section
  - Tax section
  - Accounts section
  - Building and repairs section (in Taihoku only)
  - Military affairs section (in Taihoku and Keelung)
  - Public primary school for Japanese branch class rooms
  - Public primary school for Formosan-Chinese branch class rooms

(Note: The above schools are under dual authority of the city and *gun* offices)

3. **Recent changes.** The war has effected some changes in provincial government, but it has not appreciably altered its general structure. The most important changes came with the administrative reforms of November, 1942, which were carried out both in Taiwan and Japan. The reforms in Taiwan were not so inclusive as those in Japan, being largely changes in the number of personnel and in the division of duties

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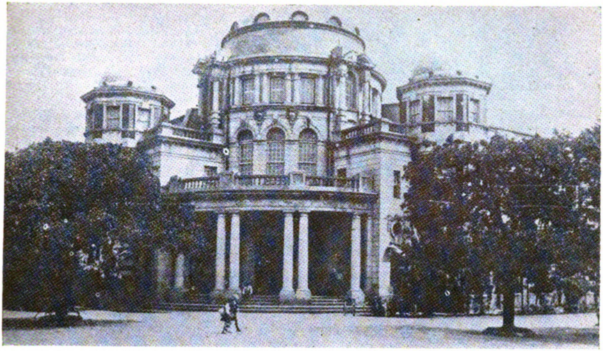
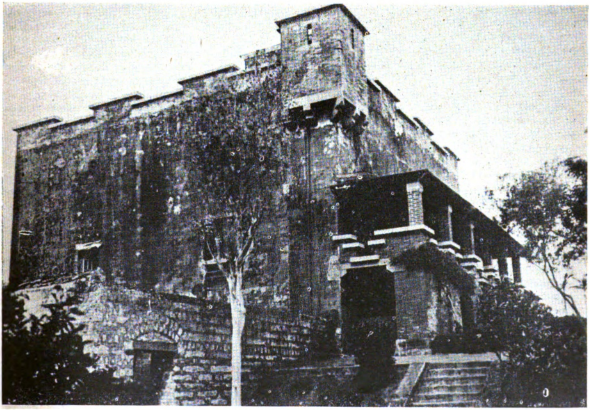


37. Taihoku provincial offices.



38. Ancient Dutch fort at Tamsui, used in recent years as the office of the British consulate.

and jurisdiction within the various sectional units. Most of the reforms affected the central organization in the provincial capital but did not change the basic organization of government on the more local levels.

4. **Administrative organization in 1943.** According to the *Taiwan Economic Annals* (*Taiwan Keizai Nempo*) the upper brackets of the provincial administration, as of 1943, are organized as follows:

- Governor's office (*Chiji Kambo*)
- General affairs department (*Somu-bu*)
  - This department has very likely taken over the duties of the internal affairs department as listed by the Taiwan Jijo of 1938. The duties of the new department of general affairs, however, are more extensive.
- Industrial affairs department (*Sangyo-bu*)
- Police affairs department (*Keisatsu-bu*)
- Harbor affairs department (*Komu-bu*)

The foregoing departments are further sub-divided as follows:

- General affairs department
  - General affairs section (*Somu-ka*)
  - Education section (*Kyoiku-ka*)
  - Public works section (*Doboku-ka*)
  - Fiscal section (*Kaikei-ka*)
  - Taxation section (*Zeimu-ka*)
  - Arbitration and mediation section (*Chotei-ka*)
- Industrial affairs department
  - Commerce, manufacture, and marine industry section (*Shoko-Suisan-ka*)
  - Agriculture and forestry section (*Norin-ka*)
  - Land improvement section (*Tochi Kairyo-ka*)
  - Police affairs department
  - Police affairs section (*Keimu-ka*)
  - Peace maintenance section (*Hoan-Ka*)
  - Economic police section (*Keizai Keisatsu-ka*)
  - Military air defense section (*Heiji Boku-ka*)
  - Aborigines administration section (*Riban-ka*)

Of the above, the commerce, manufacture and marine industry section and the economic police section are the two units that have the closest connection with the problem of economic control. The main task of the industrial affairs department is to gear Taiwan's economy into Japan's total war effort. It is believed, although not confirmed, that arrangements have been made for provincial offices to assume full responsibility for functions usually performed by the government-general, a scheme by which the Japanese hope to avoid demoralization or destruction of control if the capital city is demolished by attack.

5. **The provincial assembly** (*shukai*). The provincial assembly is supposedly the legislative organ of the province. In practice, however, it is far from conforming to the democratic pattern. The membership, which is decided by the governor-general, is usually more than 20 and less than 40. Of this number, one-half, according to the Japanese, are elected by the people. This, however, is misleading, since the members constituting this half are elected by city, town, and village assemblies, whose membership in turn is one-half appointed by the governor of the province and one-half elected upon the basis of a restricted franchise.

The other members of the provincial assembly are appointed by the governor-general. He selects the assemblymen from persons with education and good reputation who live within the province. It is taken for granted that no one is appointed who is not politically reliable and convincingly sympathetic towards Japan. The provincial governor is chairman of the assembly. The assembly determines the yearly budget of the province and the provincial taxes. It also considers the problem of labor service, property assessment, loans, and other important matters.

The roster of provincial assemblies shows the preponderant position in government held by the Japanese. The number of members of the Taihoku provincial assembly in 1939 was 34. Of this number 23 were Japanese and 11 were Formosan-Chinese.

6. **The provincial council.** In addition to the provincial assembly there is a provincial council, which acts when the assembly is not in session. The Japanese refer to it as the secondary legislative organ of the province. The council consists of the governor, who presides as chairman, the vice-governor, the head of the department of internal affairs, and six councillors elected by and from the provincial assembly.

7. **Gun administration.** Taihoku Province is subdivided into nine *gun:* Bunzan, Giran, Kaizan, Keelung, Rato, Shichisei, Shinsho, Suo, and Tamsui. Each *gun* head (*gunshu*) is appointed by the governor-general. The position of the *gunshu* is unique in Taiwan in that he stands between the provincial governor on the one hand and the heads of the *gai* and *sho* on the other. On the whole it is the responsibility of the *gun* head to carry out the administrative policy of the provincial government within the area of his jurisdiction. He enforces laws, apportions the administrative affairs of his department, and superintends government employees. He also directs police affairs. All police personnel stationed within the *gun* are under his supervision, as are the leaders of the *hoko*. The *gun* head reports to the governor regarding the promotion and demotion of junior officials under his direction. He may also cancel or suspend any action taken by the head of either a *gai* or a *sho* if it is deemed to be contrary to regulations, harmful to public interest, or prejudicial to established authority. If the *gunshu* is incapacitated, the governor appoints another official to discharge the duties of his office. The *gun* head is accountable to the governor of the province.

The functions of the *gun* administration are divided between police affairs and general affairs. The chief administrative agencies in the *gun* office are the general affairs section, the police section, the industrial development section, and the tax section. As the *gun* offices were constituted in 1941 they existed merely to carry out the national and provincial policies at the local level.

From the evidence available, it appears that the *gun* administration needs more adequate financial support. All of the *gun* officials are of low rank and their salaries are as little as ¥40 per month. Only the exceptional *gunshu* may receive a salary of as much as ¥100 per month. Such salaries are not commensurate with the weight of the duties to be performed. Nor do they attract Japanese of the highest quality as administrators. In some few instances Formosan-Chinese have been given honorary appointments bearing no income. All of the *gun* officials have been burdened with changing laws due to economic changes, and numerous notices and instructions from the higher governmental officers.

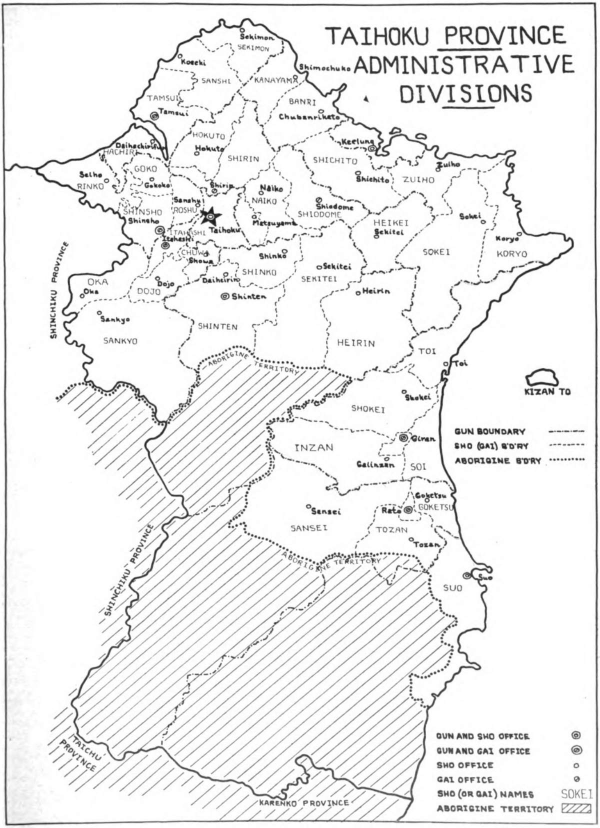


FIGURE 5.—Taihoku Province: administrative divisions.

Even though the burden of duties has steadily increased, little has been done (as late as 1941 at least) to improve the lot of the official on the *gun* level and below. Mutual-aid measures, family, and emergency allowances have been established for officials in the higher brackets, but not for the men below the sixth grade or rank. Insofar as the government-general is concerned, the *gun* officers are looked upon merely as instruments to carry out the will of the higher authorities and policy makers. Little initiative is expected of them and little is done to reward them for individual service. In more extreme cases, the chief of the *gun* sometimes abuses the police power which he possesses in order to achieve the things he has been ordered to do and which he believes must be done.

A local council, selected from among the prominent members of the community, assists the head of the *gun*. The *gun* has no elective assembly.

8. **City government.** The city governments are responsible directly to the government of the province. There are three cities (*shi*) in Taihoku Province: Taihoku, Keelung, and Giran. The mayor is the head of the city administration. Although he is appointed by the governor-general, he is directly under the supervision of the provincial governor. Like the *gunshu*, he enforces law, apportions administrative affairs within his jurisdiction, and, in general, superintends government employees. In addition he has the power to veto acts of the city assembly. If the mayor is incapacitated the governor designates an official to act in his place. The mayor himself can delegate duties temporarily to a subordinate official. He is assisted by a deputy.

Each city has an assembly. Its membership ranges from 20 to 40, according to the population represented. One-half of the members are appointed by the governor of the province and one-half are elected by the qualified electorate. The city assembly acts on the city budget, tax collection, and general financial matters.

The mayor is assisted by a council of 8 of which he is ex-officio a member. The other members are the assistant mayor and 6 councillors elected from and by the city assembly. The council functions when the city assembly is not in session.

9. **Town and village government.** Each *gun* in Taihoku Province is subdivided into *gai* and *sho*. There is no uniformity in the physical dimensions of the *gun*, *sho*, and *gai*. *Gai* and *sho* government is organized as follows. Each *gai* is responsible to the provincial government through the *gun* administration. *Gai* and *sho* heads are appointed by the governor-general. The *gai* chief (*gaicho*) presides over the *gai* assembly (*gaikyogikai*) of 8 to 20 members. Half of this membership is appointed by the governor of the province and half is elected by the local people eligible to vote. The term of membership is four years. The *gai* assembly submits opinions on various problems when asked to do so by higher authority.

Each *sho* is likewise responsible to the provincial government through the *gun* administration. Village heads are appointed by the governor-general. Membership, organization, and duties in the village assembly (*shokyogikai*) parallel those of the town assembly. These assemblies are in no sense of the word legislative bodies. They exist only to give advice, when requested, on local matters. There is no obligation on the part of the town or village head to ask advice of the assembly or to follow such advice when given. Furthermore, the governor-general may dissolve the town or village assemblies at will.

With the advent of the war the powers of the *shi*, *gai*, and *sho* heads have been substantially increased. This is especially true of the mayor. As in the case of the provincial governor these powers lie mainly in the field of economic supervision, and include such functions as commodity and labor-service control, occupational reports, labor conscription, and the like. The heads of the *shi*, *gai*, and *sho* are not only government officials but they also act as heads of local public organizations. These organizations are charged with the duty of performing functions pertaining to national mobilization on the same basis as government organizations. Whatever extra expense is involved in such functions is defrayed by the respective *shi*, *gai*, or *sho*.

10. **Administrative personnel.** The following table shows the provincial organization and the administrative personnel of Taihoku Province, and constituent cities, *gun*, *gai*, and *sho* as of 1939. It does not necessarily include all such personnel in the province but only that which the Japanese registered in their official publication, *Shokuin-roku* (*Register of Government Officials*), 1939.

*Table 85. Administrative personnel, Taihoku Province and Constituent Cities, Gun, Gai and Sho, 1939*

| | *Personnel* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Provincial administration | | | 469 |
| Office of governor (*Chiji Kambo*) | | 97 | |
| Governor (*Chiji*) | 1 | | |
| Provincial commissioners (*Chiho Riji-kan*) | | | |
| Head of arbitration section | 1 | | |
| Head of revenue section | 1 | | |
| Head of construction section (a construction technician) | 1 | | |
| Assistants | 78 | | |
| Technical aides | 4 | | |
| Interpreters | 2 | | |
| Revenue officers | 7 | | |
| Secretaries (one acts also as industrial production secretary the other acts also as public works secretary) | 2 | | |
| Department of internal affairs (*Naimbu-bu*) | | 167 | |
| Department head | 1 | | |
| Commissioners | | | |
| Commissioner of local affairs section | 1 | | |
| Commissioner of industrial affairs section | 1 | | |
| Commissioner of educational affairs section | 1 | | |
| Provincial chief of school inspection | 1 | | |
| Provincial technicians (one acts also as head of the public works section) | 6 | | |
| Industrial production councillor | 1 | | |
| Industrial production technicians | 4 | | |
| Public works technician | 1 | | |
| Social education councillor | 1 | | |
| Construction technician | 1 | | |
| School inspectors | 2 | | |

*Table 85 (cont'd). Administrative personnel, Taihoku Province and Constituent Cities, Gun, Gai, and Sho, 1939*

| | Personnel | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Assistants | 70 | | |
| Quarantine veterinarians | 2 | | |
| Forestry directors | 15 | | |
| River superintendents | 5 | | |
| Industrial production secretaries | 5 | | |
| Industrial production technical aides | 22 | | |
| Public works technical aides | 9 | | |
| Produce inspectors | 7 | | |
| Construction technical aides | 10 | | |
| Department of police affairs (*Keimu-bu*) | | 85 | |
| Department head (also acts as head of harbor department) | 1 | | |
| Provincial police supervisors | | | |
| Supervisor of higher police affairs section | 1 | | |
| Supervisor of criminal affairs section | 1 | | |
| Supervisor of police affairs section | 1 | | |
| Supervisor of peace preservation section | 1 | | |
| Supervisor of external affairs section | 1 | | |
| Provincial technician (also acts as head of sanitation section) | 1 | | |
| Police physician | 1 | | |
| Sanitation technician | 1 | | |
| School inspector | 1 | | |
| Police inspectors | 32 | | |
| Technical aides | 9 | | |
| Interpreters | 3 | | |
| Assistant police inspectors | 15 | | |
| Sanitation secretary | 1 | | |
| Sanitation technical aides | 9 | | |
| Construction technical aides | 6 | | |
| Harbor department (*Kemu-bu*) | | 19 | |
| Department head (also acts as head of department of police affairs | 1 | | |
| Harbor affairs officer (also acts as head of marine affairs section) | 1 | | |
| Harbor affairs medical officer (also acts as head of quarantine section) | 1 | | |
| Harbor clerks | 2 | | |
| Petty harbor officers | 6 | | |
| Assistant harbor affairs medical officer | 1 | | |
| Harbor affairs veterinarian | 1 | | |
| Petty quarantine officer | 1 | | |
| Quarantine medical petty officers | 2 | | |
| Tamsui branch: petty harbor officers | 2 | | |
| Harbor affairs technical aide | 1 | | |
| Giran branch tax office | | 26 | |
| Location: Giran-gun, Giran-gai, Giran[1] | | | |
| Director (also acts as a provincial commissioner) | 1 | | |
| Attached personnel | 18 | | |
| Technical aides | 2 | | |
| Tax collectors | 4 | | |
| Construction technical aide | 1 | | |
| Marine experimental station (*Seisan Shiken-jo*) | | 6 | |
| Location: Keelung City, Hama-machi | | | |
| Head of station (also acts as a provincial technician) | 1 | | |
| Technical aides | 3 | | |
| Industrial production secretary | 1 | | |
| Industrial production technical aide | 1 | | |
| Agricultural experimental station (*Noji Shiken-jo*) | | 7 | |
| Location: Taihoku City, Taian | | | |
| Industrial production technician | 1 | | |
| Technical aide | 1 | | |
| Industrial production secretary | 1 | | |
| Industrial production technical aides | 4 | | |
| Livestock breeding farm (*Shuchiku-jo*) | | 2 | |
| Location: Taihoku City, Taian | | | |
| Head of station (an industrial production technician) | 1 | | |
| Quarantine veterinarian | 1 | | |
| Training center for horses (*Yakuba Riyo Koshu-sho*) | | 1 | |
| Location: Taihoku City, Taian | | | |
| Head of training center (an industrial production technician) | 1 | | |
| Stud-horse breeding farm (*Taneuma Ikusei-sho*) | | 1 | |
| Location: Rato-gun, Sansei-sho | | | |
| Head of farm (an industrial production technician) | 1 | | |
| South Taihoku police station (*Taihoku Minami Keisatsu-sho*) | | 17 | |
| Location: Taihoku City, Yamato-cho | | | |
| Head of station (acts also as a provincial police supervisor) | 1 | | |
| Police inspectors | 6 | | |
| Assistant police inspectors | 9 | | |
| Sanitation technical aide | 1 | | |
| North Taihoku police station (*Taihoku Kita Keisatsu-sho*) | | 16 | |
| Location: Taihoku City, Horai-cho | | | |
| Head of station (acts also as a provincial police supervisor) | 1 | | |
| Police inspectors | 5 | | |
| Assistant police inspectors | 9 | | |
| Sanitation technical aide | 1 | | |
| Keelung police station (*Kiirun Keisatsu-sho*) | | 12 | |
| Location: Keelung City, Yoshishige-machi | | | |
| Head of station (acts also as a provincial police supervisor) | 1 | | |
| Police inspectors | 3 | | |
| Assistant police inspectors | 7 | | |
| Police physician | 1 | | |
| Keelung water police station (*Kiirun Suijo Keisatsu-sho*) | | 11 | |
| Location: Keelung City, Meiji-machi | | | |
| Head of station (also acts as a provincial police supervisor) | 1 | | |
| Police inspectors | 2 | | |
| Technical aide | 1 | | |
| Interpreters | 2 | | |
| Assistant police inspectors | 4 | | |
| Police physician | 1 | | |
| City administrations[1] | | | 67 |
| Keelung city office (*Kiirun Shiaku-sho*) | | 24 | |
| Location: Keelung City, Nishin-cho | | | |
| Mayor (*Shi-cho;* also acts as a provincial commissioner) | 1 | | |
| Assistant to the mayor (also acts as a provincial commissioner) | 1 | | |
| Industrial production director (also acts as head of the industrial section) | 1 | | |
| Public works technician (also acts as head of the public works and water works sections) | 1 | | |
| School inspector | 1 | | |
| Attached personnel | 9 | | |
| Technical aides | 3 | | |
| Industrial production secretary | 1 | | |
| Public works secretary | 1 | | |
| Public works technical aide | 1 | | |
| Sanitation secretary | 1 | | |
| Sanitation technical aide | 1 | | |
| Social affairs secretary | 1 | | |
| Social education secretary | 1 | | |
| Taihoku city office (*Taihoku Shiyaku-sho*) | | 43 | |
| Location: Taihoku City, Kabayama-cho | | | |
| Mayor (*Shi-cho;* also acts as a provincial commissioner) | 1 | | |
| Assistants to the mayor (also act as provincial commissioners) | 2 | | |
| Provincial technician (also acts as head of the public works section) | 1 | | |
| Industrial production director (also acts as head of the industrial section) | 1 | | |
| Sanitation technician (also acts as head of the sanitation section) | 1 | | |
| Social affairs director (also acts as head of the social education section) | 1 | | |
| School inspector | 1 | | |

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[1] Giran-gai and its constituent communities (*aza*) acquired city (*shi*) status in 1940.

[1] Data on the administrative personnel of Giran-shi are not given. Presumably its personnel is similar to, though less numerous than, that of Keelung-shi.

*Table 85 (cont'd). Administrative personnel, Taihoku Province and Constituent Cities, Gun, Gai, and Sho, 1939*

| | Personnel | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Attached personnel | | 15 | | |
| Technical aides | | 10 | | |
| Public works technicians | | 5 | | |
| Sanitation secretary | | 1 | | |
| Sanitation technical aide | | 1 | | |
| Social affairs secretary | | 1 | | |
| Social education secretary | | 1 | | |
| ***Gun*** **administrations** | | | | |
| All *gun* offices (*gunyaku-sho*) | | | | 177 |
| Bunzan-gun office | | | 18 | |
| Location: Bunzan-gun, Shinten-sho, Shinten | | | | |
| Chief commissioner (*Gun-shu*) | | 1 | | |
| School inspector | | 1 | | |
| Attached personnel | | 5 | | |
| Police inspectors | | 2 | | |
| Technical aide | | 1 | | |
| Assistant police inspectors | | 4 | | |
| *Sho* chiefs | | 4 | | |
| Heirin-sho | 1 | | | |
| Sekitei-sho | 1 | | | |
| Shinko-sho | 1 | | | |
| Shinten-sho | 1 | | | |
| Giran-gun office | | | 21 | |
| Location: Giran-gun, Giran-gai, Giran | | | | |
| Chief commissioner (*Gun-shu*) | | 1 | | |
| School inspector | | — | | |
| Attached personnel | | 7 | | |
| Police inspectors | | 4 | | |
| Technical aides | | 2 | | |
| Assistant police inspectors | | 2 | | |
| *Gai* and *sho* chiefs | | 5 | | |
| Giran-gai[1] | 1 | | | |
| Inzan-sho | 1 | | | |
| Shokei-sho | 1 | | | |
| Soi-sho | 1 | | | |
| Toi-sho | 1 | | | |
| Kaizan-gun office | | | 21 | |
| Location: Kaizan-gun, Itahashi-gai, Itahashi | | | | |
| Chief commissioner (*Gun-shu*) | | 1 | | |
| School inspector | | 1 | | |
| Attached personnel | | 6 | | |
| Police inspectors | | 3 | | |
| Technical aides | | 3 | | |
| Assistant police inspectors | | 2 | | |
| *Gai* and *sho* chiefs | | 5 | | |
| Chuwa-sho | 1 | | | |
| Dojo-sho | 1 | | | |
| Itahashi-gai | 1 | | | |
| Oka-sho | 1 | | | |
| Sankyo-sho | 1 | | | |
| Keelung-gun office | | | 26 | |
| Location: Keelung City, Yoshishige-machi | | | | |
| Chief commissioner (*Gun-shu*) | | 1 | | |
| School inspector | | 1 | | |
| Attached personnel | | 7 | | |
| Police inspectors | | 4 | | |
| Technical aides | | 3 | | |
| Assistant police inspectors | | 3 | | |
| *Gai* and *sho* chiefs | | 7 | | |
| Banri-sho | 1 | | | |
| Heikoi-sho | 1 | | | |
| Kanayama-sho | 1 | | | |
| Koryo-sho | 1 | | | |
| Shichito-sho | 1 | | | |
| Sokei-sho | 1 | | | |
| Zuiho-gai | 1 | | | |
| Rato-gun office | | | 24 | |
| Location: Rato-gun, Rato-gai, Rato | | | | |
| Chief commissioner (*Gun-shu*) | | 1 | | |
| School inspector | | 1 | | |
| Attached personnel | | 6 | | |
| Police inspectors | | 4 | | |
| Technical aides | | 4 | | |
| Assistant police inspectors | | 4 | | |
| *Gai* and *sho* chiefs | | 4 | | |
| Goketsu-sho | 1 | | | |
| Rato-gai | 1 | | | |
| Sansei-sho | 1 | | | |
| Tozan-sho | 1 | | | |
| Shichisei-gun office | | | 21 | |
| Location: Taihoku City, Saiwai-cho | | | | |
| Chief commissioner (*Gun-shu*) | | 1 | | |
| School inspector | | 1 | | |
| Attached personnel | | 7 | | |
| Police inspectors | | 4 | | |
| Technical aides | | 3 | | |
| Assistant police inspector | | 1 | | |
| *Gai* and *sho* chiefs | | 4 | | |
| Hokuto-sho | 1 | | | |
| Naiko-sho | 1 | | | |
| Shiodome-gai | 1 | | | |
| Shirin-gai | 1 | | | |
| Shinsho-gun office | | | 16 | |
| Location: Shinsho-gun, Shinsho-gai Shinsho | | | | |
| Chief commissioner (*Gun-shu*) | | 1 | | |
| School inspector | | 1 | | |
| Attached personnel | | 5 | | |
| Police inspectors | | 2 | | |
| Technical aide | | 1 | | |
| Assistant police inspectors | | 2 | | |
| *Gai* and *sho* chiefs | | 4 | | |
| Goko-sho | 1 | | | |
| Rinko-sho | 1 | | | |
| Roshu-sho | 1 | | | |
| Shinsho-gai | 1 | | | |
| Suo-gun office | | | 14 | |
| Location: Suo-gun, Suo-sho, Suo | | | | |
| Chief commissioner (*Gun-shu*) | | 1 | | |
| School inspector | | 1 | | |
| Attached personnel | | 3 | | |
| Police inspectors | | 3 | | |
| Technical aide | | 1 | | |
| Assistant police inspectors | | 4 | | |
| *Sho* chief | | 1 | | |
| Suo-sho | 1 | | | |
| Tamsui-gun office | | | 16 | |
| Location: Tamsui-gun, Tamsui-gai, Tamsui | | | | |
| Chief commissioner (*Gun-shu*) | | 1 | | |
| School inspector | | 1 | | |
| Attached personnel | | 5 | | |
| Police inspectors | | 2 | | |
| Technical aides | | 2 | | |
| Assistant police inspector | | 1 | | |
| *Gai* and *sho* chiefs | | 4 | | |
| Hachiri-sho | 1 | | | |
| Sanshi-sho | 1 | | | |
| Sekimon-sho | 1 | | | |
| Tamsui-gai | 1 | | | |

[1] Giran-gai did not acquire *shi* status until 1940.

### 11. Local "self-government"

a. *Local elections.* The lack of participation of the Formosan-Chinese in their own government has been one of the most irritating Japanese-Formosan issues. To alleviate this situation, the Japanese introduced the present system of local self-government on April 1, 1935. Elections for village, town, and city assemblies were held that year. The term of local elected officials is four years. The second election in the history of Taiwan was held November 22, 1939. Of the third election, presumably held in late 1943, nothing is known.

The elections of 1935 and 1939 were accompanied by a great flurry of publicity, many posters regarding each candidate being prominently displayed, with much emphasis in the press and in "spontaneous" rallies upon the duty, right, and privilege to vote. Actually, the issues brought before the electorate were wholly artificial, having nothing to do with the rivalries of local candidates and the attitudes they would adopt in the assemblies. There are no real issues, for all matters allowed to come up for discussion were selected carefully and approved by Japanese officialdom.

b. *The franchise.* The franchise in Taiwan is granted to Japanese male subjects 25 years of age or over, with independent means, resident in the city, town, or village for a specified period, who have paid a city, town, or village tax of at least ¥5. Incompetents, bankrupts, and persons with prison records are ineligible to vote. The term "Japanese male subject" does not exclude Formosan-Chinese; it means all subjects of the emperor of Japan. Since the city, town, or village tax is less than ¥5 per year for most Formosan-Chinese landholders, the number of eligible voters is greatly limited.

c. *The election of November 22, 1939.* The second election since the founding of Japanese administration in Taiwan was held November 22, 1939. Government appointees to the city, town and village assemblies were announced November 10, and from that date until the election, vigorous campaigns were carried on by the candidates for people's representatives. Meetings were held in all parts of the island and much publicity matter was distributed. It is estimated that a campaign for membership in a city assembly, such as that of Taihoku, cost each candidate approximately ¥3,000.

The results of the 1939 election and the relative numbers of Japanese and Formosan-Chinese assembly members are indicated in the following tables (for the whole of Taiwan):

*Table 86. Membership of assemblies of principal cities, Election of November 22, 1939*

| | *Government appointees* | | *Elected* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Cities* | *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* |
| Taihoku | 14 | 6 | 11 | 9 |
| Keelung | 10 | 4 | 9 | 5 |
| Shinchiku | 10 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| Taichu | 10 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Shoka | 11 | 3 | 2 | 12 |
| Tainan | 11 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| Kagi | 12 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Takao | 10 | 3 | 9 | 7 |
| Heito | 10 | 3 | 5 | 9 |
| Total | 98 | 34 | 60 | 73 |

*Table 87. Total Membership of City Assemblies, Election of November 22, 1939*

| *Cities* | *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* |
|---|---|---|
| Taihoku | 25 | 15 |
| Keelung | 19 | 9 |
| Shinchiku | 14 | 14 |
| Shoka | 13 | 15 |
| Taichu | 17 | 11 |
| Tainan | 18 | 8 |
| Kagi | 18 | 12 |
| Takao | 19 | 10 |
| Heito | 15 | 13 |
| Total | 158 | 107 |

It is noted that in the city assemblies, Japanese outnumber Formosan-Chinese by 51, as compared to 42 at the time of the previous election. In town and village assemblies, the percentage of Japanese members is small.

*Table 88. Membership of town and village Assemblies, Election of November 22, 1939; Taiwan*

| | *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* |
|---|---|---|
| *Appointed* | | |
| Towns | 249 | 173 |
| Villages | 415 | 984 |
| *Elected* | | |
| Towns | 69 | 353 |
| Villages | 62 | 1339 |
| *Total membership* | | |
| Towns | 318 | 526 |
| Villages | 477 | 2323 |

d. *The electorate.* The large increase in qualified voters over the previous election of 1935 is shown by the following figures (for the whole of Taiwan):

*Table 89. Number of qualified voters, 1935 and 1939; Taiwan*

| | *1935* | *1939* |
|---|---|---|
| Japanese | 40,297 | 44,676 |
| Formosan | 187,155 | 286,740 |
| Total | 227,452 | 331,416 |

Voters were urged to exercise their right of suffrage. The percentage of those qualified who actually voted was 96.73. The best record was attained by Shinchiku Province, 99 per cent of whose qualified voters turned out at the election. It may be a significant coincidence that the Hakka people form a high percentage of the population there. The lowest local percentage was in Keelung city (89 per cent).

The number of spoiled ballots showed an increase over the record of four years previous. This is ascribed to the requirement that the voters write personally the name of the candidate for whom they cast their vote. Special instruction in writing *kana* (Japanese syllabary) was offered in many towns and villages before the election. The fact that the instructors thereby had foreknowledge of a voter's choice was not discussed publicly.

It is natural that because of the distribution of population, the number of Formosan-Chinese representatives-elect should be greater in towns and villages and small in cities. It is also interesting to note the comparatively small number of Formosan-Chinese among the government appointees of city assemblies. Appointees to the 9 city assemblies showed an increase from 88 to 99 Japanese and a decrease from 42 to 34 Formosans in office.

The fact that 96.73 per cent of all qualified voters took advantage of the franchise contradicts the claim made by many Japanese (and foreign) writers, that the Formosan-Chinese is politically indifferent or lethargic.

e. *Dissatisfaction with the system.* The election of 1939 has been the occasion for some discussion in the press of the merits and demerits of the local government system in effect in Taiwan, especially the provision of the law that one-half the members of city, town, and village assemblies must be appointed by the government. This system was criticised on the grounds that it restricted the rights of the people to participate in government, and that since so large a percentage of government appointees was usually Japanese, it caused friction between Japanese and Formosan-Chinese. The Taiwan Nichi Nichi Shimpo defended the system editorially, pointing out defects in the working of local government in Japan, where all members of local assemblies were elected. It was maintained that Taiwan's progress and experience in local self-government were yet insufficient to remove the control which the government now exercises through power of appointment.

Though the elections in Taiwan are far removed from strict democratic procedure, with most of the candidates hand picked by the Japanese, they are nevertheless important. Inadequate as they are, these elections have at least given the people of Taiwan rudimentary experience in the techniques of politics. This experience may well prove to be of value in the political development of the island in the future.

### 12. The *hoko* system

a. *Introduction.* At the bottom of the administrative pyramid in Taiwan is the *hoko* system. It is based upon an old Chinese community organization (*pao-chia*) of household groups. Exactly when the system was first established in Taiwan is unknown, but before the Japanese regime this traditional Chinese association of households was the principal community organization on the island. It was initiated as a form of local defense. The eldest in every household (or a deputy appointed by him or selected by the family) met with the oldest representatives of neighboring houses, usually in groups of about ten. Problems of mutual interest were discussed and cooperative action taken on many aspects of community life, including the selection of spokesmen responsible to the local Chinese government representatives, communal work in irrigation, road maintenance, tax-collection, and many other functions not undertaken directly by the provincial government. During the invasion and military campaign of occupation these same groups often supported guerrilla activities, and made possible the prolonged resistance of the untrained, ill-equipped, and disorganized Formosan army.

During the long period of unrest which followed the cession of Taiwan to Japan, the most urgent need for the island was the assurance of peace and order. It was this vital requirement which induced the Japanese to give the *pao-chia* system legal status in 1898. The name given to it thereafter, however, was *hoko*. Since the primary purpose of the Japanese in adopting this system was to secure peace and order, the *hoko* became in essence an auxiliary agency to the police, cooperating closely with the police force in combating crimes, preventing infectious diseases, and helping the people in natural calamities. The Japanese claim, of course, that one of the most important reasons for their adoption of the *pao-chia* system was to show the newly acquired people of Taiwan proper respect for their established organizations, customs, and traditions. In 1909 the scope of the *hoko* system was widened to include assistance to the local civil administration.

b. *The ho.* A *ho* consists of about 100 households. The unique feature of the *hoko* system in Taiwan is that it does not strictly prescribe a number of households as a basis of its organization. Thus the system is elastic and varies according to locality. At the head of each *ho* is a leader (*hosei*) who is elected by the householders within the ho. The election of the *hosei* is subject to the approval of the *gun* head, the respective heads of the *gun* and local police stations, and the provincial governor. The *hosei* must be 20 years of age or above; he must be the head of a household within the *hoko* district, and he must not have a criminal record. The duties of the *hosei* are in general as follows: to supervise the *ko* leaders in their work, to prevent the inhabitants within the *ho* from violating the law, to aid the police officials in the search for and capture of criminals, to deal with violators of the *hoko* regulations, to take part in the granting of prizes and subsidies as prescribed by regulations, to help with the collection and disposal of fines, and to aid in other matters pertaining to the income and expenses of the organization. The term of office of the *hosei* is two years, and he may be reelected. In 1938 there were 1,058 *ho* in Taihoku Province and 1,057 *hosei*.

c. *The ko.* The *ko* is made up of about 10 households. At the head of the *ko* is a leader (*kocho*) who is elected by the householders within the *ko*. The election of the *kocho* is subject to the approval of the *gun* head, and the respective heads of the *gun* and local police stations. The qualifications of the *kocho* are the same as those of the *hosei*. In general the duties of the former are as follows: to aid the *ho* leader in his work, to investigate the households within the *ko*, and to keep a check on persons coming to and from the *ko* area, to aid the police officials and the *ho* leader in the capture of criminals, to prevent the inhabitants of the *ko* from violating the law, to enforce obedience to the *hoko* regulations, and to report all changes within the *ko*. Like the *hosei*, the *kocho's* term of office is two years. If he fulfills his duties satisfactorily he can qualify for reelection. In 1938 there were 9,812 *ko* in Taihoku Province.

d. *The household.* The lowest unit in the *hoko* system is the individual household. At its head is the *koshu*. He is generally the father of the family, but he may be the eldest son in case the father dies or retires. Should the eldest son die the next son in line would become the *koshu*. In the event that there were no more male heirs, the mother would act as the *koshu*. If she should remarry and bring her husband to live within her household he would adopt her family's name and henceforth assume the duties of the *koshu*. It is rare for a Formosan-Chinese woman to marry a second time, but if she does and in case she goes to live with her second husband, she loses her rights within her original household. On the other hand, if the mother does not remarry, but her daughter takes a husband and brings him to her household to live with her, he would adopt her family's name and would henceforth act as the *koshu* in place of his mother-in-law.

The *koshu* represents the family in the *hoko* system. He pays the assessments and fees of the household, and makes periodic reports to the *ko* leader. In particular, the *koshu* is called upon to keep the members of his house from committing any misdeeds which would embarrass the community. Besides, he is required to furnish information regarding criminals, suspicious characters, or persons suspected of having infectious diseases. He reports births, deaths, and other changes in his household. The *koshu* gives notice concerning people in transit or in sojourn. He also collects fines and expenses for the *hoko*.

e. *Organizing the hoko.* Before a *hoko* can be organized permission must be secured by presenting a petition to the provincial governor. The petition should contain the joint signatures of the heads of the households in the proposed *ko* together with a set of *hoko* regulations. It must also include the following: the name of the *hoko*, the boundary of the *hoko*, the *gai-sho* within the boundary, the number of households, and a map of the *hoko* district.

(*Gai* means town and *sho* means village. The two used together frequently refer to "small communities" and their administration.) It must be organized after the established custom of the territory and within the area under the jurisdiction of the *gun* head. The *ko* are organized so as to consist of houses adjacent to each other which are counted from a certain direction in the *ho*. Ordinarily both the *ho* and the *ko* are within the boundaries of a single *gai* or *sho*. A number of *gai* or *sho* can form a single *ho*, but one *gai* or *sho* cannot belong to more than one *hoko*. When a number of *ho* wish to cooperate on matters that cut across their boundaries, they may, with the permission of the provincial governor, organize a league of *ho* to confer on the subjects. The *ho* in a *gun* do not appear to be organized into a single unit, and neither are the *ho* in a province. Since all the actions of the *hoko* are subject to approval by the Japanese authorities, it seems as if the Japanese have kept the *hoko* broken into separate units in order to facilitate their control. This control includes fining all the members of a *ko* for a crime committed by one.

f. *Office and expenditures.* Each *ho* has its own office with a secretary in charge. The office is located in the local police station. It is here that the accounts, rosters, and other documents of the *hoko* are housed for safe keeping. The expenditures and fines are kept by the *ho* leader in postal savings or by some other appropriate method. All matters concerning the *hoko* are under strict police supervision. The policemen-in-charge, police sergeant, or supervisor of the surveillance district constantly inspects all accounts to make certain there are no mistakes. The supervisor of the surveillance district inspects the *hoko* office one or more times every three months, and the policeman-in-charge one or more times each month. Both must inspect the expenditures, fines, documents, and rosters of the *hoko*.

Generally, *hoko* expenditures amount to about 60 sen per month for each household, funds for which are collected as an obligatory fee. *Hoko* officers work without pay; in special cases, however, if it is deemed necessary to compensate them, permission is obtained from the provincial governor. By not giving regular pay to the officers of the *hoko* the Japanese government in Taiwan thus frees itself of a large administrative expense. The system also facilitates contributions and levies for special purposes. Such requisitions often take the form of requests but no Formosan-Chinese dares resist a system which in fact represents the police.

g. *The hoko conference.* A significant aspect of the *hoko* system is the *hoko* conference. At least once every year the head of the *gun* and the police authorities muster the heads of the *ho* within their jurisdiction. Though the sources of information on some of these points are meager, it is believed that the heads of the *ko* are also called to the conference. The size of the conference doubtless varies from place to place, in some cases including a few *ho* and *ko*, while in others bringing together all the *ho* and *ko* in a given *gai* or *sho*.

The conference is the only deliberative organ in the *hoko* system. During its sessions the heads of the *ho* report on the work and progress of the organization, while the *gun* head and the police officials make known to the *hoko* leaders any new laws and give them instructions in all matters which coordinate the work of the *hoko*. The conference is designed not only to issue government orders, but also to receive requests and appeals from the *hoko* leaders. In short, it is the machinery whereby the will and ideas of those who govern may be made known to those who are governed for the guidance of the latter, and the will and ideas of those who are governed are communicated to those who govern. This does not mean that the leaders of the *hoko* have any voice in deciding which, if any, of their recommendations or suggestions will be accepted or denied. Final authority in all these matters rests with Japanese officialdom.

h. *Agency of the police.* The most important single function of the *hoko* system under the Japanese is to serve as an auxiliary organ of the police. Officers of the *hoko* are instructed and supervised by the *gunshu* and the police. Their immediate supervisor is the policeman in charge of the *ho*. He must enforce the *hoko* rules and see that the duties of the *hoko* are carried out. When a *ho* or *ko* leader fails in his duty he is punished by the police. Punishment usually takes one of three forms: a fine not exceeding ¥100, dismissal, or reprimand. Close police supervision of the *hoko* system means that the thought and activities of every household can be easily controlled. In recent years, meetings in towns and villages for anti-foreign exhortation have been quickly and efficiently created by means of the *hoko* system. As a subsidiary agency of the police and the local administration it is an effective weapon for strengthening the home front.

In practice, the *hoko* system has been utilized as a means to Japanize the Formosan population. In the past the chief of the *ho* was by tradition the patriarch of the village, and these offices were held almost without exception by old men. At present, knowledge of the Japanese language is a requisite for the position of chief. This has resulted in a complete change in personnel, with leadership almost invariably resting in the hands of young men whose education has been under Japanese teachers.

i. *Membership.* The question of membership in the *hoko* system cannot be answered completely. It seems, however, that it is open only to native Formosan-Chinese, and that Japanese from Japan, aborigines, and foreigners are not eligible to membership. It is probable that foreign Chinese are considered in the category of foreigners.

Although the Japanese give the impression that they bestow a privilege upon the Formosans by permitting the old *pao-chia* system to exist in its present modified form, it is probably correct to assume that pressure, both direct and indirect, is applied to force the population to belong to the organization, since it operates so distinctly to the advantage of the Japanese.

13. **The soteidan.** An organization within the *hoko* system which plays a role of no little importance in local affairs is the young men's association (*soteidan*). The *soteidan* is made up of men betwen the ages of 17 and 40 who are "morally irreproachable, brave, reliable and of strong physique." Fundamentally, this youth corps is an organization which assists in the execution of police affairs under the direction of police officers. In this capacity its members are supposed to guard against bandits, help suppress insurgents, and assist in time of natural disaster such as flood, fire, and typhoons. They may also engage in anti-spy work. Since the *soteidan* is an organization ready to act in all sorts of emergencies, its members must undergo strict training and discipline. They are mustered from time to time by the police and given the supervision and instruction which is

deemed necessary for the execution of their tasks. When a member of the *soteidan* is on duty he is supposed to wear a specially designed uniform. He is unarmed and serves without pay, but he is sometimes given board money when on special duty.

It is believed that the *soteidan* is established within the individual *ko,* and that these in turn group together to form the youth corps of the *ho.* In some cases, when local circumstances warrant, several *ho* unite to form a *soteidan.* When a youth corps is organized from a union of two or more *ho,* separate rules and regulations must be drawn up for the assessment, collection, and disbursement of funds. In requesting permission to establish a *soteidan* the *ho* leaders must supply the Japanese authorities with the following information: the name of the *gun* and the *gai-sho* in which the *soteidan* is to be organized, the number of its leaders, officers and members, the methods to be used in performing duties, in addition to the methods for handling income and disbursement. As in the case of the *hoko,* membership in the *soteidan,* though supposedly voluntary, is in many cases virtually compulsory because of strong pressure brought to bear by the Japanese police and other officials.

In each *soteidan* a leader and a number of assistant leaders are elected by the members of the organization. Their election, however, must receive the sanction of the Japanese authorities. The leaders of each youth corps are supervised and instructed by the *gun* head and the local police officials. The *soteidan* leader directs those under him and in turn is aided by the assistant leaders in the execution of his tasks.

As in the *hoko* system, the expenditures of the *soteidan* are paid by the people living within the particular *ho* in which it is organized. In addition, all accounts of whatever nature are subject to the inspection of the Japanese officials. Here again, the Japanese relieve themselves of extra administrative expenses by forcing the people of any given *ho* to finance their own youth organization. They also free themselves of many minor administrative chores by placing the responsibility for them on the members of the *soteidan.*

Though the *soteidan* is organized on a national basis in Taiwan, the Japanese have not permitted it to develop into a strongly centralized organization with independent powers and responsibilities. To indicate the rigid control which the Japanese exercise over the *soteidan,* it should be pointed out that all regulations concerning the organization, i.e. instruction, training, discipline, expenditures, supervision, election of leaders, and what little authority is delegated to them, are all decided by government-general order. If the civil administrator of the government-general decides that the *soteidan* as a national organization, or any particular group thereof, is detrimental to the public welfare he can order its immediate dissolution.

At the end of the year 1938 there were 1,035 *soteidan* in Taiwan, with 1,035 leaders, and 5,070 assistant leaders. The total membership was 42,601. In Taihoku Province there were 201 *soteidan,* 199 leaders, and 795 assistant leaders. Total membership was 6,201.

14. **The *seinendan.*** The *soteidan* is not to be confused with the *seinendan,* another youth organization found throughout the empire. While the former is a purely Formosan institution, the latter originated in Japan and has as its purpose the inculcation of a national Japanese spirit. Both Japanese and Formosans belong to the *seinendan.* As of March 1938, the total membership in Taiwan was 114,465. The organization is especially active on occasions of festivals and air-raid drills. The young men's training associations (*seinenkurendan*) meet for the purpose of military drill. It was reported in 1939 that they were preparing the way for eventual military service by Formosans.

15. **Informal government through associations.** Administration on the local community level is also carried on to a very considerable extent by numerous associations of many different kinds. These organizations spring in part from the life of the people and in part are superimposed by the Japanese authorities, who use them, both effectively and at great saving of public expense, to perform many of the administrative tasks usually assigned to official government branches. In general they have been established with *gun* officials taking leadership but acting unofficially (for further details, see Associations).

16. **Village associations.** The *buraku-kai,* or village associations, are patterned after Japanese homeland rural assemblies. In Taiwan they have been promoted by the Japanese and in fact transact public business though they are legally private or non-official organizations, without official funds. No appropriations accompany the official orders which emanate from higher authority with mandatory effect.

It is at this point in Japanese administrative organization that the cost of government in such a large measure is shifted directly to the people and does not appear in official budgets or accounting. To its own advantage Japanese officialdom maintains that those organizations are merely "voluntary" meetings of the residents of a locality, and that they have no public character, and that therefore there is no obligation on the part of the central government to arrange for or to provide their finance. If there are any expenses to be met—and there usually are—it is up to the residents to meet them. Specific instances include such activities as the maintenance of local roads, the building of shrines, the repair of bridges, and the clearing of airfields. Sometimes partial subsidies or grants-in-aid are made where the undertaking is of such magnitude as to make local effort wholly insufficient.

17. **The official "go-between" or agent.** The *sewa-yaku* or "go-between" is one of the most important figures in local administration in Taiwan. When the Japanese first invaded the island they were faced with an acute language problem, having few officials who could speak both Japanese and Formosan-Chinese dialects. To meet this difficulty (as well as the difficulty of dealing with many unfamiliar customs and standards) there developed the practice of having one or more prominent or responsible men in the community to act as "go-betweens" in receiving Japanese orders and conveying them, with explanations, to the general public. At present this official "go-between" or agent is often at the same time the head of the local *ho* or *ko* organization, a Formosan-Chinese prominent among his own people.

18. **Japanese officialdom and the local population.** Relations between Japanese officialdom on the lowest levels and the local population is neither uniformly good nor bad throughout the island. Some communities are fortunate in having Japanese administrators who are earnest in their

effort to improve and develop local social and economic conditions and who are honest in their belief that the Formosan-Chinese can be assimilated to the Japanese Empire in spirit as well as in political and economic regulation. The character and community spirit of the local Formosan-Chinese leaders also can affect official relations with the public. In some districts the Japanese rely on police power or the threat of it, and Formosan-Chinese of real integrity do not offer their services. In such a situation the heads of the *ho* and the *ko* and of other officially sponsored organizations are either local people performing their duties under threat of economic or corporal reprisal, or persons whose willingness to colaborate with the Japanese makes them objectionable to their own people.

It should be emphasized that whereas the official *gun* offices, the associations, and the village associations (*buraku-kai*) are sponsored or staffed by the Japanese, the *hoko* organization is an indigeneous cooperative Chinese community arrangement.

The *hoko* organizations and the *buraku* (village) organizations exist in the same communities, but the areas which they cover are not necessarily coincident. That is to say, by virtue of their geographic distribution, members of a given *hako* organization may be at the same time members of different village associations, or vice versa.

In an attempt to accelerate the assimilation of Formosan-Chinese to the Japanese way of thinking and doing things, there has been an increased effort to use the *hoko* organization. They are now called "Imperial people's *hoko* association" (*komin-hoko-kai*). The Japanese authorities have increased their efforts to bind the people to the Japanese war machine and in doing so have created for themselves a much more complicated local organization.

The low pay and hard work of Taiwan's civil administrators have apparently resulted in a very high turnover of local Japanese officialdom in the recent past, or at least in many applications for reassignments, for there has been comment upon the lessening of these requests as the benefits of emergency allowances, pensions, and other supplementary aids began to be felt in the lower brackets of administration.

In communities which are adjacent to cities or have been for the longest time under complete dominance of the Japanese authorities the role of the *sewa-yaku* or "go-between" is accepted as a routine matter of course and the position is taken in rotating succession by prominent local men. In the more remote and less tightly organized rural area, however, the authorities appear to have greater difficulty in securing the services of local Formosan-Chinese leaders. There is indirect evidence that resistance has been met in the effort to shift as much administrative work as possible to the members and officers of the village association, other occupational associations, and leaders of the *ho* and *ko*. A demand has risen that clerks (*shoki*) paid by the government be appointed to each village administration to assist in the details. It is not known whether any such appointments have been made.

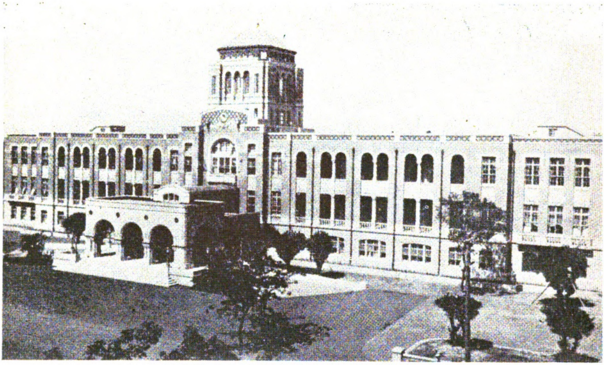
19. **The *chokai* system.** In addition to the *hoko* system it is reliably reported that a municipal *chokai* system is also in existence in Taiwan. The *chokai* system, which is similar to that in existence in the municipalities of Japan, provides a convenient network of unofficial control extending from the mayor's office to the individual homes of city inhabitants. A city is divided into a number of sections, and a head of each section is appointed by the mayor. This office is honorary and carries no compensation. However, a certain sum of money is appropriated by the municipality for expenses of maintaining an office. Sub-committee members are appointed in each section by the section head and carry out his instructions.

Each section consists of a number of streets or blocks (*cho*) in which are found the *chokai* or neighborhood councils. These are voluntary organizations, whose chairmen are elected by the inhabitants of the neighborhood. The purposes of the *chokai* are to increase the welfare and prosperity of the local inhabitants, to promote friendship among them, and to assist the municipal administration. One rather surprising activity of the *chokai*, at least in Taihoku-shi, is its responsibility for street lighting within its district, a function not undertaken by the city. Expenses of the *chokai* are met through contributions from the inhabitants. These range from ¥2.40 to ¥60 per year per family, according to financial ability.

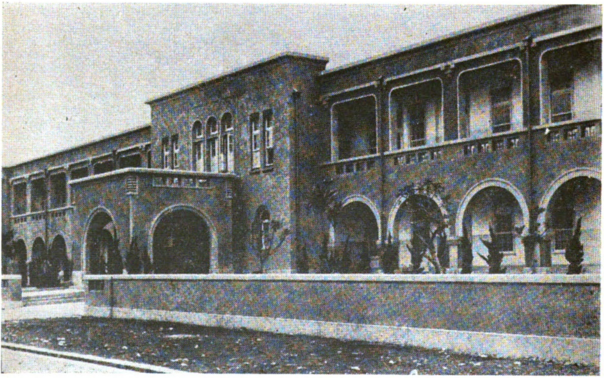
Very often the head of a section and the chairman of a *chokai* are one and the same person. In such instances, combined offices are maintained. The councillors (*hyogiin*) of the *chokai* are appointed by the chairman and assist him in administering neighborhood activities.

This system provides a quick and convenient method for dissemination of instructions, information, and public notices. Each committee member under a section head represents approximately 20 houses. When he receives a notice from his chief, it is his duty to circularize it among the houses in his jurisdiction. The notice is usually taken from house to house and the seal of the head of the family obtained as acknowledgment of his having read the instruction. This method is used to draft attendance at public celebrations, patriotic meetings, farewells, and welcomes for soldiers, to collect special subscriptions, announce air-raid drills, and request labor contributions.

While the neighborhood organizations are unofficial, there is still an element of indirect compulsion which is effective. The contribution to the support of the *chokai* is not called a tax. Still, an amount appropriate to its station in life is expected of each household and refusals are probably very infrequent if they occur at all. The police undoubtedly exert an important, though indirect, influence over the *chokai*.



39. Higher law courts, Taihoku.



40. Law courts, Taihoku.

# X. ASSOCIATIONS

1. **The role of associations.** An outstanding characteristic of the Japanese people which was, perhaps, originally derived from the Chinese and is shared in large measure by the Formosan-Chinese, is their remarkably strong tendency to align themselves with others for the accomplishment of certain specific purposes. On the part of the Chinese, who constitute the great majority of the population of Taiwan, this characteristic is illustrated by the long-continued existence of such indigenous institutions as the *hoko,* the credit co-operatives, the agricultural societies, the merchant guilds, and the communal water utilization associations. All of these and many others have long had their counterparts in Japanese life.

The desire and need to act and to exercise responsibility, not individually and independently, but jointly and collectively in organized groups, has resulted in the creation of a vast number of organizations which function in practically every field of activity from the exchange of social amenities to the promotion and regulation of trade, the advancement of education, the relief of suffering, and the encouragement of particular industries. Wherever possible throughout the empire, Japanese authorities have fully utilized these groups as tools in the carrying out of governmental policies. Thus, such long-standing organizations as the *hoko,* the trades and crafts guilds, the credit associations, the fire-fighters and mutual aid societies, and the old co-operatives, have been systematically used to provide additional police and intelligence facilities, to lighten the costs of government, to regulate and control trade, commerce, and industry, and to promote local self-sufficiency.

Others, such as the young peoples' associations, the reservists' societies, the Japan Red Cross society, the health associations, and numerous learned and cultural organizations, have been introduced by the Japanese "to increase the national spirit," to spread Japanese ideas and propaganda, to improve standards of health and education, and to serve other similar nationalistic ends. All of these organizations, which may be broadly classified as "officially sponsored," have in recent years greatly increased in strength and prominence with the ever-greater regimentation of all groups and all phases of life within the empire.

Other groups, which may be regarded as "spontaneous" organizations, are those which have been formed voluntarily by the members themselves and are not as yet dominated or "guided" by the government. These include some cultural and commemorative societies, probably a few trade and industrial associations, certain educational and benevolent organizations, and clubs formed for purposes of conviviality alone. Membership in these is ordinarily a matter of individual choice, although it sometimes becomes an economic necessity for a man to join the monopolistic guild or association of his particular craft or trade. It should be noted that many organizations which were "spontaneous" in their beginnings have in later years come to be officially sponsored or completely controlled by the Japanese authorities. Likewise, many groups of this kind, such as the agricultural and fishing associations, have been formed at the direct request or "suggestion" of the government.

All associations are subject to official approval and police surveillance. Some are required to be licensed and registered and to submit periodic business reports to the appropriate authorities, while others are only obliged to secure police permits before conducting meetings or transacting other business. The criterion used to determine whether an association must be licensed or registered is not clear, but it is known that all industrial associations (*sangyo kumiai*), which include practically all economic organizations, are obliged to meet this requirement. The same probably also applies to patriotic societies and other similar groups. The following paragraphs present such detailed information as is available with respect to the most important types of associations which are active in Taihoku Province.

2. **The *hoko* and *soteidan*.** The *hoko* system of organization according to households is an old Chinese institution which has been so modified by the Japanese that it has become an important instrument of police control. The *soteidan,* or young men's association, is an organization within the *hoko* system. Its role in local affairs is of considerable importance. For a discussion of the *hoko* and the *soteidan,* see Provincial Government.

3. **The *seinendan*.** In recent years the Japanese government has strongly encouraged the formation of young men's associations (*seinendan*) in villages and towns throughout the empire. The purpose of these associations is to foster further physical, mental, and moral training among young people who have finished elementary school and to enlist their cooperation on projects of benefit to the nation and the local community. The basic principles of the national federation of *seinendan* are defined as follows:

"Purity and genuineness are our motto . . . We strive for the advancement of our mental faculties; we enjoy hard work and expect to be men of self-reliance and originality . . . We love the state; we abide by the fundamental principles of loyalty and filial piety, and are ever ready to devote ourselves to the service of the state and to make self-sacrificing efforts for the development of national fortunes."

The leaders of these associations are usually public-school teachers, who are assisted by local police and administrative officials and by interested citizens, most of whom are past members of such organizations. Membership is restricted to unmarried primary school graduates between the ages of 15 and 30. The members, who generally adopt distinctive uniforms and emblems, are conspicuous in local affairs and, at monthly or special interim meetings, participate in such varied and widespread activities as lectures, research, reading, debating, study tours, cooperative farming, fire-fighting, flood and earthquake relief, assistance to officials on public occasions, air-raid precautionary measures, road-repair,

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cleaning of roads, temples, and shrines, and athletic sports and other amusements. The war-time uses to which these bodies have been put are undoubtedly many.

### 4. Economic associations

a. *General.* Mutual benefit associations of an economic nature, almost all of which extend credit to their members, are numerous in Taiwan. Most of these associations are organized by the members themselves to serve their own needs: to provide credit; fix wage and price levels; establish standards of workmanship; control competition, purchase collectively and in large lots; provide storage and handling facilities; utilize fully and economically tools, equipment and machinery; market and sell their product collectively and to their greatest mutual benefit; or accomplish other appropriate purposes. However, they are also used very extensively by the authorities as unofficial agencies of government to secure the better development and control of certain trades and industries, to enforce government decrees and regulations, to spread and propagate ideas of Japanese culture and patriotism, to prevent unfair practices, and to aid in the effective regimentation of particular occupational, industrial, and commercial groups.

In recent years many such associations have been formed at the direct request of the government in order to promote the attainment of these purposes. Government control is facilitated by reason of the fact that all of these associations operate under government permit, and some of them also under government supervision. In the case of marketing and purchasing associations, for example, the government commonly fixes grades, standards, and prices and offers expert advice and other non-financial assistance.

b. *Functional classification.* For purposes of licensing and registration economic associations are usually classified according to the functions which they are authorized to perform. These main functions or authorized activities consist of (1) credit extension, (2) marketing or selling, (3) purchasing, (4) cooperative utilization, and (5) retail selling through consumers' cooperatives. Usually the credit extension function is combined with one or more of the other functions, such as cooperative buying, selling, or utilization. The following paragraphs set forth the chief characteristics and activities of the organizations mentioned.

(1) *Credit associations:* These organizations are generally known as *shinyo kumiai.* They are authorized to engage only in direct credit activities, for which reason they have become less numerous and important than other associations which have broader powers and can therefore engage in a wider field of activity. With capital accumulated from membership dues, periodical levies, and profits, these associations make loans and extend credit to participating members, who commonly belong to a variety of occupations.

(2) *Marketing associations:* Usually known as *hambai kumiai,* these associations generally restrict their membership to a particular occupation and engage primarily in selling a particular product or line of products. Like producers' cooperatives in other countries, they benefit their members by negotiating contracts, selling in large quantities, providing warehousing and handling facilities, and maintaining standards and prices.

(3) *Purchasing associations:* These organizations are most often called *kobai kumiai.* Organized among members of particular occupations, they engage in collective purchasing, securing at favorable prices the articles needed from time to time by their members, such as tools, seed, fertilizer, or supplies. They differ from consumers' cooperatives in the seasonal character and limited variety of their purchases, in that they sell their purchases only to their members, and in the fact that they do not operate stores.

(4) *Consumers' cooperatives:* Known usually as *riyo kumiai,* these associations purchase general merchandise at wholesale or from producers and sell at retail to their members and, sometimes, to others. As is the case with such cooperatives elsewhere, the savings effected by purchasing in large lots and eliminating middlemen's commissions are passed on to the members in the form of reduced prices, periodic dividends, or other credits. At least some of these associations do not restrict their membership to particular occupations.

(5) *Utilization associations:* These organizations are formed primarily for the purpose of purchasing, operating, and maintaining tools, equipment, machinery, and other facilities for the joint use and benefit of the members of the group. It is a cooperative method of using to the best advantage of a particular occupational group those tools of production which are ordinarily beyond the financial means of individual producers.

Associations are formed with any two or more, or all, of the purposes and functions above-mentioned. Recently, credit, marketing, purchasing and utilization associations have been by far the most numerous and popular of such economic organizations.

c. *Principal occupational, trade, and credit associations*

(1) *Fishing associations* (*gyogo kumiai*) engage in credit operations, undertake collective marketing and purchasing and promote the improvement of fishing methods.

(2) *Marine products associations* (*suisan kai*) engage primarily in marketing with only limited credit and purchasing activities.

(3) *Agricultural associations* are organized chiefly for the improvement of agricultural methods and on the initiative of the government, which engages in demonstration work and subsidized improvements through them. Usually, they perform marketing and purchasing functions as well. Organizations of this general kind are very numerous. The most important among them are the following:

(a) *The nokai (agricultural associations).* The *nokai* have their legal basis in the regulations of 1937. Their purpose is the improvement and development of agriculture and forestry. Anyone engaged in agriculture or forestry is eligible for membership. Since the government considers it desirable for people to belong to associations—agricultural and otherwise—a high percentage of those eligible actually belong to the *nokai.* Officers consist of a chairman, one or two vice-chairmen, and several directors, the chairman and vice-chairmen being appointees of the governor-general. General meetings are held at unspecified intervals.

The associations are self-supporting as regards general expenses, apportionment among the members being customary. The levies on the members can be any one or a combination of the following five types: per capita levy on members, per cent of total land tax, per cent of total public taxes, per cent of value of agricultural and forestry production, and levy per *ko* of rice crop. In Taihoku Province the levies usually were 15 per cent of the total land tax and 0.3 per cent of the total agricultural and forestry production. The government, however, probably made special subsidies and grants of funds in support of particular activities which it desired to promote. The law states that the business year of all *nokai* shall be from April 1 through March 31. Active government supervision of *nokai* is understood to be a function of the division in charge of agricultural administration (*Nosei Kokari*) of the agricultural affairs section (*Nomu-ka*) of the industrial development bureau (*Shokusan Kyoku*).

*Nokai* expenditures in Taihoku Province during the fiscal year 1938 totalled ¥5,165,890. Prominent among the activities of the associations are purchase of agricultural tools, implements, and seeds; joint purchase of fertilizers; promotion of self-sufficiency as regards fertilizers; assistance in the sale of farm products; and operation of agricultural loan funds. Despite the supervision exercised by the government over the *nokai* and their use by the government as a mechanism to carry out its agricultural program based on the needs of the Japanese home market, these associations still have retained much of their original value to the farmer as self-help organizations, especially in joint-purchasing and crop marketing, insect control, education, improvement of agricultural practices, and introduction of improved varieties of seeds and plants.

(b) *Chikusan-kai (livestock associations).* Present-day livestock associations have their legal basis in the regulations of 1937, prior to which time the *nokai* performed functions related to livestock raising. Like the *nokai,* the *chikusan-kai* are non-profit associations. Regulations regarding organization, officers, business year, general meetings, and other similar matters are the same as those for the *nokai.* Dues and levies follow the pattern established for the agricultural associations. In Taihoku Province dues of 100 *sen* per head of cattle, horses, and hogs and 30 *sen* per head of sheep are levied.

It is understood that active government supervision of the *chikusan-kai,* and possibly other livestock associations, is exercised by the division in charge of livestock administration of the agricultural affairs section (*Nomu-ka*) of the industrial development bureau (*Shokusan-Kyoku*). *Chikusan-kai* expenditures in Taihoku Province during the fiscal year 1938 totalled ¥2,757,276. Prominent among the activities of the associations are horse racing, sales promotion, market expenditures, raw hides sales promotion, cooperative buying of feeds, and protection of the health of cattle.

(c) *Rice associations.* Associations centering about rice production, sales and control are numerous, but their organization and interrelations are not clear. Rice-control associations, composed of producers of rice and landlords who receive rice as payment from tenant farmers, were established under government auspices in 1936 in the cities, *gun,* and *sho.* The construction of warehouses for the long-term storage of rice has been an important activity of the associations. In order to supervise the local rice control associations, a rice control federation was established. In each province there seems to be an association of rice dealers under the name of the Rice Merchants' Business association.

For a list of the associations concerned with rice control, see Agriculture.

(d) *Other agricultural associations.* In addition to the *nokai,* there exist throughout Taiwan a large number of small, general-type agricultural associations, called farm associations (*noji kumiai*) *and agricultural associations* (*nogyo kumiai*), most of which appear to have been more or less voluntarily organized by farmers in small localities for mutual benefit purposes. Neither the degree of government supervision of these organizations nor their relation to other associations is known. In 1940, the number of these associations was 3550, a steady growth in this field having taken place since 1927. The activities of these associations are in general the same as those of the *nokai.*

Other associations are concerned with specific aspects of agriculture. Little is known concerning them but their activities undoubtedly resemble, in more specialized fields, those of the above-mentioned associations. Groups of this kind include vegetable growers' associations, tobacco growers' associations, sweet potato associations, fruit planters' associations, tea associations, agriculture associations, general livestock associations, cattle associations, hog-raising associations, fowl-raising associations, seed gathering associations, incense flower growers' associations, rice growing associations, sugar growing associations, tenants' improvement associations, and many others.

(4) *Credit and industrial associations.* These organizations supply credit, buy, sell, and perform other services for their members. They exist in both urban and rural areas, most of them being located in the rural areas. The industrial credit associations are the only credit institutions in Taiwan which are not Japanese-owned. They are a people's institution and are an important factor in the supplying of credit to meet the needs of Formosan-Chinese in agriculture, commerce, and manufacturing, as well as providing small-scale banking facilities for rural and urban people not otherwise serviced by larger banking firms. The credit associations, of course, are subject to considerable governmental supervision and control.

By 1940, more than 500 associations—approximately one per village—had been organized and were operating under the Taiwan Industrial association (*Taiwan Sangyo Kumiai*) regulations, originally enacted in 1913. The credit associations are the heart of the industrial associations. Averaging 1224 members per association, the total membership in 1940 was 609,817. Agriculturists constituted 63 per cent (386,191) of the membership of the associations in 1940. Industrial workers constituted 18 per cent (112,646) of the membership and persons in commercial pursuits constituted 13.9 per cent (84,896) of the membership. Members of other occupational groups were as follows: manufacturing, 17,263; fishing, 8,452; and forestry, 369.

In 1939, Taihoku Province had 13 of the 51 purely credit cooperatives. In 1936, no fewer than 10 industrial associations were operating in Keelung. Industrial cooperatives in Taihoku Province in 1938 were as shown in the following table.

*Table 90. Industrial co-operatives, Taihoku Province, 1938*

| | |
|---|---|
| Total | 102 |
| Credit cooperatives | 15 |
| Selling cooperatives | 1 |
| Buying cooperatives | 7 |
| Utilization cooperatives | 2 |
| Buying, selling and utilization cooperatives | 2 |
| Credit and buying cooperatives | 2 |
| Credit and utilization cooperatives | 6 |
| Credit, buying and utilization cooperatives | 28 |
| Credit, selling, buying and utilization cooperatives | 39 |

d. *Specific economic associations in Taihoku Province.* Specific organizations of an economic character which are known to have been operating in the province in recent years are listed in the following table.

*Table 91. Economic associations, Taihoku Province*

| | |
|---|---|
| Giran Credit Association | Giran-shi |
| Keelung Commercial & Industrial Credit Association | Keelung City, Fukutoku-cho |
| Liquor Dealers' Assn. of Taiwan | Giran-shi |
| Taihoku District Fruit Exporters' Association | |
| Taihoku District Orange Merchants' Guild (*Taihoku-shu Kankitsu Dogyo Kumiai*) | |
| Taihoku Kita-ku Restaurant Guild | Taihoku City, Nisshin-cho |
| Taihoku-shu Motor Car Guild | Taihoku City, Izumi-cho |
| Taihoku Province Rice Merchants' Guild (*Taihoku-shu Beikoku-sho Dogyo Kumiai*) | Taihoku City, Eiraku-cho |
| Taihoku Province Wholesale Sugar Merchants' Association | |
| Taihoku Tea Merchants' Assn. | Taihoku City, Taihei-cho |
| Trade Association of Taiwan Rice Exporters to Japan (*Taiwan Beikoku Ishitsu-sho Dogyo Kumiai*) | Taihoku City, Eiraku-cho |
| Taiwan Coal Mining Association | Taihoku City, Miyamao-cho |
| Taiwan Fertilizer Importers & Exporters' Association (*Taiwan Hiryo Yunu-sho Dogyo Kumiai*) | Taihoku City, Akashi-cho |
| Taiwan Forestry Association | Giran-shi |
| Taiwan Ice Manufacturers' Guild (Note: 18 companies, 4 of them in Taihoku City, belong to this organization) | Taihoku City |
| Taiwan Agricultural Friends Association (*Taiwan Noyukai*) | Taihoku City, Taian-cho |
| Association of Taiwan Rice Exporters to Foreign Countries (*Taiwan Beikoku Yushutsu-sho Dogyo Kumiai*) | Taihoku City, Eiraku-cho |
| Taiwan Spot Rice Markets Assn. | Taihoku City, Eiraku-cho |
| Taiwan Tea Dealers' Association | Taihoku City, Minato-machi |
| Toko Credit Association | Taihoku City, Taihei-cho |

5. **Cultural and professional associations.** Associations and societies of a cultural or professional character, which are known to have been maintained in the province in recent years, are listed in the following table.

*Table 92. Cultural and professional associations, Taihoku Province*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Association of Taiwan | Taihoku City, Taihei-cho |
| The Tropical Agriculture Society (*Nettai Nogakkai*) | Taihoku City, Tomita-cho |
| The Natural History Society of Taiwan (*Taiwan Hakubutugakkai*) | Taihoku City, Tomita-cho |
| Taiwan Medical Association | Taihoku City |

The Tropical Agriculture Society and The Natural History Society of Taiwan have connections with Taihoku Imperial University. The former was established in 1928, had a reported membership of 456, and published a quarterly journal. The latter was established about 1910, at last report had a membership of about 300, and included publication of a bulletin.

The Taiwan Medical Association had a reported membership of more than 1400 at the end of 1940. Its monthly journal is published by the medical faculty of the Taihoku Imperial University.

6. **Civic associations.** Numerous civic associations have been organized in Taiwan. Representative of them are the fire-fighters' associations (*shobu kumiai*) and the health associations (*eisei kumiai*). All are voluntary groups organized on local lines but, like other associations, they are subject to close governmental supervision and control.

7. **Patriotic associations.** Patriotic societies are very numerous throughout the Japanese empire, and it is believed that they are well represented among the Japanese residents of Taiwan, although to what extent is not known. In addition to the young people's associations, which have been discussed above, such organizations include military societies of officers and servicemen, women's patriotic associations, and societies devoted to the exhaltation of the imperial line. The Reservists' association (*Zaigo Gunjin-kai*) is an empire-wide organization to which all servicemen automatically belong after a certain period of active duty. Together with the Imperial League of Young Officers (*Kokoku Seinen Shoko Domei*), it has been very prominent and active in Japan, and probably in Taiwan. Although Formosan-Chinese do not appear to be eligible for membership in the military organizations, their participation in other patriotic groups is strongly encouraged (though, apparently, with very little result) by the government-general.

# XI. HEALTH AND SANITATION

1. **General conditions.** The Japanese claim that the lower class Formosan-Chinese have little regard for health and sanitation. The Formosan home is usually constructed of bricks, bamboo, and clay; lacks sufficient sunlight and air; and is surrounded by a bamboo grove. It has few, if any, facilities for drainage. Chamber pots and refuse are said to be kept within the house and, outside, domestic stock is raised without proper accommodation or segregation from the home. Little attention is paid to the use of drinking water. Soiled articles and refuse are dumped into streams where water buffalo, geese, and ducks are raised. Frequently, the same water is used for human consumption as is used for washing food and cooking utensils. Most native Formosans are neither accustomed to nor like to bathe frequently and many are seen to expectorate promiscuously and blow their noses on their hands.

The Japanese have exerted considerable effort to improve both health conditions and standards of sanitation. Consequently smallpox, cholera, scarlet fever, and plague have been practically eliminated from the island.

2. **Diseases**

a. *Malaria.* Although malaria is one of the most important causes of illness and death in Taiwan generally and occurs during every month of the year, it is reported that the mountainous areas as well as Taihoku City are virtually free of the disease. There are indications that it is less well controlled in Keelung-shi and it is known that there is a considerable incidence in the low-lying Giran plain area and in Tamsui, where it is especially prevalent in summer.

b. *Filariasis.* Little is known as to the incidence of filariasis in Taihoku-shu, but its presence to at least some extent should be expected because of communications maintained with the Ryukyu Islands where the disease is highly endemic.

c. *Dengue fever and yellow fever.* Dengue fever has been known to occur both in epidemics and in sporadic cases, although this disease is confined mainly to the southern part of Taiwan. No reports of yellow fever have been received from any part of Taiwan in recent years.

d. *Tsutsugamushi disease and other ricketssioses.* Tsutsugamushi disease, although occurring in many parts of Taiwan, has not been specifically reported from Taihoku-shu. It may occur occasionally in the east coast area. In 1938 there were 22 cases reported in Taiwan, 6 of which resulted in death (case fatality rate: 27.5%).

Endemic typhus, caused by the rat-to-man vector Xenopsylla cheopis, is said to occur in the province, chiefly in the port cities of Keelung, Taihoku, and Tamsui. Japanese authorities state that the common body louse, Pediculus humanus corporis, which is the vector of epidemic typhus, is also found on the island.

No other arthropoid-borne diseases have been reported from Taihoku Province in recent years, although the vectors of both plague and louse-borne relapsing fever (the tropical rat flea, *Xenopsylla cheopis,* and the body louse, *Pediculus humanus corporis*) are said to be present.

e. *Enteric diseases.* The enteric diseases, especially diarrhoea and enteritis, are an important cause of death, chiefly in the case of infants. These diseases follow a seasonal trend with a peak reached some time during the months of May, June, or July. In 1932, 2,062 deaths were reported from Taihoku Province, a mortality rate of 2.09 per 1,000. Although typhoid and para-typhoid fevers have not been diseases of first importance during the last 11 years, they have continued to occur with considerable frequency. In 1932, 126 cases of typhoid were reported from Taihoku Province (death rate: 0.13 per 1,000), while six cases of para-typhoid were reported (death rate: 0.006 per 1,000). The seasonal period of greatest incidence of these diseases is from the first of May through September.

Dysentery has a limited incidence in this area. It occurs most frequently during June, July, and August. In 1932, deaths from this disease in Taihoku-shu numbered 11 (mortality rate: 0.01 per 1,000).

No cases of cholera in any part of the island have been reported for the past ten years. Nevertheless, re-introduction of this disease from the Chinese mainland may be expected under wartime conditions.

f. *Acute respiratory diseases.* The acute respiratory diseases appear to be the major cause of death in Taiwan. These diseases include influenza, bronchitis, acute bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy; most of which appear to have a fairly high mortality rate in Taihoku-shu as compared with the island as a whole. This appears from the following table which includes the United States mortality rate for purposes of comparison:

*Table 93. Deaths from acute respiratory diseases*

| *Taiwan 1932* | | | *Taihoku Province 1932* | | | *U. S. A.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Disease* | *Deaths* | *Rate per 1,000* | *Disease* | *Deaths* | *Rate per 1,000* | *Disease* | *Mortality Rate per 1,000* |
| **Influenza** | 222 | 0.05 | Influenza | 82 | 0.08 | Influenza | 0.30 |
| **Bronchitis**[1] | 4,980 | 1.08 | Bronchitis[1] | 980 | 0.99 | Bronchitis[1] | 0.036 |
| **Bronchitis, acute** | 1,027 | 0.22 | Bronchitis, acute | 264 | 0.27 | Bronchitis, acute | —— |
| **Pneumonia** | 17,877 | 3.89 | Pneumonia | 3,083 | 3.12 | Pneumonia | 0.76 |
| **Pleurisy** | 1,298 | 0.28 | Pleurisy | 281 | 0.28 | Pleurisy | 0.02 |

[1] The figures for bronchitis appear to include those for acute bronchitis.

g. *Tuberculosis.* Except for the provinces of Tainan and Takao, Taihoku-shu appears to have a higher death rate from tuberculosis than any other part of Taiwan. Conditions in this respect as compared with the island as a whole, are shown in the following table:

*Table 94. Deaths from tuberculosis, 1932*

| | *Taiwan* | | *Taihoku Province* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Type* | *Deaths* | *Rate per 1,000* | *Deaths* | *Rate per 1,000* |
| Tuberculosis of respiratory system (including trachea, bronchi and lymph nodes)[1] | 6,709 | 1.46 | 1,424 | 1.44 |
| Tuberculosis, pulmonary | 6,511 | 1.42 | 1,396 | 1.41 |
| Tuberculosis, of other organs | 897 | 0.20 | 209 | 0.21 |

[1] These figures apparently include those for pulmonary tuberculosis.

It is evident that a decline in the incidence and mortality of tuberculosis has not occurred in Taiwan as it has in the United States where the mortality rate for all forms of tuberculosis was only 0.628 in 1932 and even less in respiratory cases. Tuberculinization tests of more than 37,000 Taihoku-shu school children, made in 1939, showed 24.7 per cent of the Japanese children and 45.05 of the Formosan-Chinese children to be tuberculin positive.

h. *Acute infectious diseases.* Of the acute infectious diseases, which include smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, encephalitis lethargica, bubonic plague, yellow fever, typhus fever, measles, whooping cough, rabies, poliomyelitis, spirochetosis icterohemorrhagica, tetanus, mumps, erysipelas, and actinomycosis, eight are reportable under Formosan health regulations. These are the first eight diseases listed above. Specific statistics on the death rate of certain of these diseases are available for Taihoku Province for the year 1932. These figures are given in the following table which includes data on the same diseases for the whole island for purposes of comparison:

*Table 95. Acute infectious diseases,*
*Taihoku Province and Taiwan, 1932*

| | *Taihoku Province* | | *Taiwan* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Disease* | *Deaths* | *Rate per 1,000* | *Number of cases* | *Deaths* |
| Smallpox | 4 | 0.004 | 61 | 8 |
| Measles | 47 | 0.05 | — | 730 |
| Scarlet fever | 1 | 0.001 | 57 | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 117 | 0.12 | — | 393 |
| Diphtheria | 53 | 0.005 | 523 | 88 |
| Meningitis (excluding tuberculosis) | 133 | 0.13 | — | — |

The last smallpox epidemic of serious proportions occurred in 1910 when 838 cases were reported throughout Taiwan.

It may be noted that of the acute infectious diseases for which no figures are given in the above table, tetanus, mumps, and erysipelas appear to have an especially high incidence. No cases of bubonic plague have been reported from Taiwan since 1918.

i. *Other infectious diseases.* Numerous skin diseases are common in Taihoku-shu as well as throughout Taiwan. These include principally fungus infections, leprosy, scabies, and yaws. Leprosy appears in the island, its incidence being reported as 0.6 per cent. Scabies is said to be common among the Formosan-Chinese. Yaws does not appear to be common in Taihoku Province although cases of it occur sporadically among some of the aborigines of the mountain areas.

Trachoma is common throughout the island and, although no separate statistics as to the incidence of this disease are available for Taihoku Province, reports for the whole of Taiwan indicate that between 8 per cent and 9 per cent of all hospital admissions (including out-patients) are for this ailment.

j. *Venereal diseases.* Prostitution is apparently a well-organized and common practice in Taiwan. In Taihoku Province the majority of licensed prostitutes are Japanese women. In 1932, of all prostitutes examined for venereal disease, 20,724 were Japanese, 58 were Formosan-Chinese, and 2,071 were Koreans.

(The distinction between licensed and unlicensed prostitution should be observed. In 1938, for example, the numbers of geisha, prostitutes and barmaids in Taihoku Province were reported as follows: geisha—415, licensed prostitutes—416, barmaids—537. The wide difference between these figures and those above cited is probably explained on this basis.) Although periodic physical examinations of prostitutes are required, it is said that in many establishments they receive special treatment prior to the examination and are consequently pronounced free of disease.

The system of examination and control is undoubtedly very inefficient since only about one-tenth of one per cent of all the prostitutes examined are reported to have syphilis and only 2 to 3 per cent to have gonorrhea, although in 1932 (for Taiwan as a whole) 2 per cent of all hospital admissions were for gonorrhea, one per cent were for syphilis and one-half of one per cent were for chancroid.

The police attempt to regulate prostitution by designating regular licensed quarters in the larger towns and by requiring the women to undergo the periodic examinations mentioned above. Each segregated district has its own hospital and medical staff. Unlicensed prostitutes are supposed to be apprehended whenever possible. In practice the only quarters which are effectively maintained, inspected and patrolled are those which are kept for the use of Japanese patrons. Formosan-Chinese are not legally prohibited from frequenting them, but by custom they do not do so. The police pay very little attention to prostitution among the Formosan-Chinese.

In addition to open solicitation on the streets, "hotels" and small restaurants, as well as bars, are used as fronts for business. The rural people and Formosans of the middle and upper classes look with disfavor on the profession, more for reasons of concern for the health and physical well-being of the family than for moral reasons. Other deterrents are the customary strict seclusion of girls, the early marriage of both girls and young men, and the practice, among the wealthier men, of having secondary wives and concubines.

k. *Helminthiases.* Intestinal parasitic infections are common in the province as well as throughout the island where it is reported that they constitute about 6 per cent of all hospital admissions. The helminthiases are not reportable diseases in Taiwan. Nematode infections are high in the area, especially among the inhabitants of the foothill regions. Taihoku Province has the second highest incidence rate in

Taiwan for hookworm infections and also for Ascaris lumbricoids. It also appears to have a very high rate for Trichuris trichiura and other nematode infections. The incidence rate for cestobe infections is, by comparison, very much smaller in the province, although these diseases are a definite medical factor. The same is true of the trematode or fluke infections which are generally transmitted to man by eating uncooked or improperly cooked cray-fish, crab, snails, and other fish, as well as hogs, aquatic vegetables and other foods.

3. **Animals of medical importance.** Animals which are important or dangerous to man as intermediate hosts, vectors, reservoirs, ectoparasites, or pests are included in the following list together with such information as is available concerning their prevalence in Taihoku Province.

*Mosquitoes* (*Culicidae*). Anopheles of various species have been found throughout the province. It seems probable, although it has not been confirmed, that Culex is also present in the area.

*Horse flies* (*Tabanidae*) seem to constitute pests only and are not known to transmit disease.

*Biting midges* (*Heleidae*). Some varieties are very common and troublesome in the area, attacking men as well as domestic birds.

*Flies.* Many varieties of flies are common throughout the area and constitute a serious cause of food contamination and disseminator of disease. Some are of the biting variety.

*Sand flies* (*Flebotomus*) are suspected of being a vector of Kala-azar, a leishmaniasis.

*True bugs (Hemiptera).* Both bed-bugs (*Cimex*) and assassin bugs (Conorhinus) occur in the province, the former being chiefly encountered in port towns.

*Lice* (*Anopleura*). The body louse (*Pediculus humanus corporis*), the head louse (*Pediculus humanus capitis*), and the pubic louse (*Phthirius pubis*) are all said to be present in the island.

*Fleas* (*Siphonaptera*). The following fleas are reported from Taihoku: *Xenopsylla cheopis, Ctenocephalis canis, Ctenocephalis felis, Ctenocephalis musculi, Ischnopsylla tateishii.*

*Mites.* The following are reported from Taihoku-shu: *Aleurobius, farinae, glyciphagus domesticus, carpoglyphus taiwanensis, Liponyssus nagayoi.* The most dangerous of mites, *Trombicula akamushi*, whose larva is the vector of tsutsugamushi disease, is not specifically reported from Taihoku-shu, but can probably be expected to be encountered.

*Ticks.* Tick-borne diseases of man have not been reported from Taiwan and there is no information to indicate that ticks constitute an important pest. About a dozen varieties have been specifically reported from the province.

*Leeches.* Two species of leeches of medical importance are reported from Taiwan. They are *Haemoadipsa zeylanica* and *Dinobdella ferox*, both blood sucking pests. The first of these is probably found in the province although the second has not been reported from this area.

*Mollusca* and *crustacea.* Several species of snails are important as essential intermediate hosts of human Trematoda (flukes). Most of the species are small, shallow water forms which inhabit fresh-water streams, ditches, pools, or lakes, usually being found on the margins of these bodies of water. In addition to such mollusks, certain crustaceans such as some species of crayfish, are medically important as intermediate hosts of human helminths. It is essential that all seafoods be properly and adequately cooked before eating.

*Fish.* Several general classes of fish are dangerous to man. These are the fish whose flesh is poisonous and which may be identified by the fact that they lack the ordinary scales of fish and are covered instead with bristles or spiny scales, sharp thorns or spines, or are encased in a bony boxlike covering. Some, like the swell or puffer fishes, are naked and have no scales or spines. The poison in the flesh of puffers and porcupine fishes is an alkaloid which is not destroyed by cooking.

The second class of dangerous fish is that known as venomous fish, such as the scorpion fish, warty lump fish, spiney toad fish, zebra or tiger fish, and the stinging fish. These have poisonous spines. Other venomous fishes are those of the sting ray family, which occur in shallow water, lagoons and estuaries. They usually lie on the bottom, concealed in mud or sand, and whip a spiney tail into the leg or foot of one who may happen to step on them. Some catfish found in the area have pectoral fin spines equipped with poison glands.

Several species of fresh-water fish act as second intermediate hosts of human Trematoda and, as in the case of mollusks and crustaceans, must be thoroughly cooked before eating.

*Poisonous snakes.* Poisonous snakes are numerous in Taiwan and cases of injury and even death from their bite appear to be more numerous in Taihoku Province than in any other area. Such snakes include those which inhabit the sea as well as the land, but the latter are by far the more dangerous and more frequently encountered. The most important species of poisonous snakes which have been reported from the province are as follows:

*Trimeresurus gramineus*: Dark green above and yellowish beneath; frequently found in forest areas; live among the leaves of trees; mortality rate from bite is low (0.90 per cent).

*Trimeresurus mucrosquamatus*: Brown above with a series of irregular transverse dark brown spots which are black rimmed and very narrowly yellow-edged; found in mountains and plains; very aggressive; has very strong venom with mortality rate of 8.38 per cent; average length about 1,000 mm.

*Agkistrodon acutus*: Most venomous of all species but occurs infrequently in Taihoku Province; although its venom is weaker than that of Trimeresurus mucrosquamatus, the amount discharged in a strike is so large that it usually causes death within a few hours; this species is very thick and usually attains a length of 1,000 mm. or more; it is greyish brown above with a series of large inverted V-shaped dark-brown, black-edged markings on each side close to the dorsal line; yellowish underneath and spotted with black blotches; the head is dark-brown with a rostrum distinctly produced upward into an appendage. The mortality rate is 24.17 per cent.

*Naja naja atra*: Brownish black body with white-rimmed spectacles on upper neck and about 15 narrow yellowish

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41. Rakusanen Leper Hospital near Kaikenscki.

42. Taiwan Government-General Hospital, Taihoku.

transverse lines on the body; belly is black and shiny; hisses before striking; has strong neurotoxic venom; mortality rate 14.67 per cent; reported from Keelung and Tamsui.

*Bungarus multicinctus*: Rather common and frequently found along small streams, among grasses and in the neighborhood of dwellings; body above is barred with black and white, belly white and clouded with blackish brown; has a small rounded head; not aggressive but will attack when stepped on; mortality rate 23.04 per cent; very strong venom.

*Vipera russellii formosensis*: Rare in Taihoku; has series of spots interposed between black rings of the dorsal series; found along coasts and at base of mountains, living in sand; mortality rate 2.22 per cent.

*Calliophis macclellandii formosensis*: Rare in northern Taiwan; body is reddish brown above, crossed by regular, narrow, light-edged black bars; has been reported from Taihoku.

The following table presents data on cases of snake bite in Taihoku-shu for the period from 1919 to 1938:

*Table 96. Cases of snake bites, Taihoku Province, 1919-1938*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *T. mucrosquamatus* | 880 | *V. russellii formosensis* | 2 |
| *T. gramineus* | 1,055 | Unknown | 145 |
| *A. acutus* | 28 | Total | 2,317 |
| *Naja naja atra* | 39 | Annual average | 115.85 |
| *B. multicinctus* | 168 | Percent | 27.06 |

In 1939 there were reported from Taihoku Province 197 cases of snake bites. Of this number of victims there were 8 who died.

*Mammals.* The mammals of greatest medical importance are the rat and the mouse, both of which are found throughout the province. There are four domestic rats: *Rattus rattus rattus, R. rattus alexandrinus, R. rattus norvegicus* and *R. rattus rufescens.* The last, together with several varieties of wild rats, is thought to be of importance in the transmission of tsutsugamushi disease. The domestic mouse is *Mus musculus taiwanus* which also probably serves as a host and transmitter of disease.

4. **Public health service.** The public-health work is administered in each province by a bureau of sanitation in the department of police, whose activities in all matters relating to medical practice and public health are under the direct supervision and control of the police. The police serve as inspecting and enforcing agents for a wide variety of health and sanitation regulations. Public doctors are appointed in each of the provinces and they receive subsidies for serving as public-health officials and at the same time are permitted to engage in private medical practice. They are required to collaborate with the official staff of the provincial bureau of sanitation which consists of trained physicians, veterinary surgeons, sanitary inspectors, trained laboratory assistants, and sanitary clerks as well as the police. A special health census is conducted each year in regions where the death rate is abnormally high or where unusual or unknown diseases occur. The tables found elsewhere in this section are based upon data usually obtained as a result of such investigations.

5. **Health agencies.** For purposes of police supervision and control the Japanese have classified as "health agencies" a very wide variety of institutions, professional practitioners, dealers, manufacturers, and establishments. The following table presents the data for 1939 as to the kinds, numbers, and occupations of these persons and agencies, the figures for Taiwan being given for purposes of comparison.

*Table 97. Persons and establishments subject to sanitary police supervision, Taiwan and Taihoku Province, 1939.*

| | *Taiwan* | *Taihoku* |
|---|---|---|
| Number of hospitals | | |
| Government | 14 | 5 |
| Public (municipal) | 18 | 5 |
| Private | 238 | 70 |
| Number of physicians | | |
| In government offices | 99 | 78 |
| In government hospitals | 241 | 118 |
| In public (municipal) hospitals | 50 | 37 |
| Private practitioners (excluding public doctors) | 1,321 | 306 |
| Public doctors | 272 | 43 |
| *Isei* (native medical practitioners) | 163 | 24 |
| Dentists | | |
| In government offices | 3 | 3 |
| In government hospitals | 10 | 8 |
| In public (municipal) hospitals | —— | —— |
| Private practitioners (excluding public doctors) | 394 | 96 |
| **Midwives** | 1,796 | 337 |
| **Nurses** | 170 | 142 |
| **Tooth-fitters and tooth-drawers** | 2 | 1 |
| **Acupuncturists** | 212 | 68 |
| **Moxacauterists** | 197 | 72 |
| **Japanese style masseur** | 494 | 204 |
| **Occidental style masseur** | 123 | 41 |
| **Judo art practitioners** | 41 | 19 |
| **Bone-setters** | 16 | 2 |
| **Pharmacists** | | |
| **In government offices** | 28 | 12 |
| **In government hospitals** | 44 | 16 |
| **In public (municipal) hospitals** | 10 | 6 |
| **Private practitioners** | 131 | 28 |
| **Dealers in occidental drugs** | 324 | 137 |
| **Dealers in Chinese drugs** | 1,917 | 302 |
| **Drug manufacturers** | 24 | 16 |
| **Patent medicine manufacturers** | 876 | 155 |
| **Patent medicine sellers** | 6,564 | 1,279 |
| **Patent medicine peddlers** | 6,672 | 928 |
| **Ice manufacturers** | 59 | 13 |
| **Ice sellers** | 8,206 | 2,124 |
| **Ice peddlers** | 4,426 | 570 |
| **Soft drink manufacturers** | 134 | 22 |
| **Soft drink sellers** | 16,024 | 3,496 |
| **Soft drink peddlers** | 552 | 76 |
| **Dairies** | 71 | 10 |
| **Milk sellers** | 156 | 27 |
| Dairy product manufacturers | —— | —— |
| **Dairy product sellers** | 11,927 | 2,139 |
| Slaughter-houses | 799 | 125 |
| Meat sellers | 4,127 | 1,028 |
| Meat peddlers | 2,233 | 356 |
| Food peddlers | 8,958 | 2,054 |
| Dealers in leathers and animal bones | 128 | 15 |
| Places of processing animal hides and bones | 52 | 14 |
| Crematoria | 49 | 7 |
| Undertakers | 77 | 31 |
| Cloth dealers | 28 | 9 |
| Barbers | 2,987 | 450 |
| Hair dressers | 167 | 81 |
| **Foodstuff and dye material dealers** | 359 | 31 |
| **Markets** | 324 | 46 |

6. **Medical personnel.** Included within the list of health agencies presented in the foregoing table are physicians, surgeons, and other medical practitioners. It will be noted that the proportion of the total practising in Taihoku-shu

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is comparatively high. The following table comprises a list, probably incomplete, of those who were engaged in practice in the province in 1939, together with such information as is available as to their location, specialties, and nationalities.

*Table 98. Medical personnel, Taihoku Province, 1939.*

| | Practitioners[1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Japanese* | *Formosan* | *Foreign* |
| *Taihoku Province:* all practitioners | 256 | 169 | 4 |
| *Taihoku City:* all practitioners | 196 | 72 | 4 |
| Akashi-cho: all practitioners | 2 | — | — |
| uncl. | 2 | — | — |
| Ariake-cho: all practitioners | — | 2 | — |
| der. | — | 1 | — |
| med. | — | 1 | — |
| Asahi-cho: all practitioners | 2 | — | — |
| bac. | 1 | — | — |
| phy. | 1 | — | — |
| Bumbu-cho: all practitioners | 1 | — | — |
| m.j. | 1 | — | — |
| Eiraku-cho: all practitioners | — | 7 | — |
| ana. | — | 1 | — |
| gyn. | — | 1 | — |
| oph. | — | 1 | — |
| oto. | — | 1 | — |
| ped. | — | 2 | — |
| v.d. | — | 1 | — |
| Fukuzumi-cho: all practitioners | 2 | — | — |
| bac. | 1 | — | — |
| sur. | 1 | — | — |
| Hakko-cho: all practitioners | 1 | — | — |
| med. | 1 | — | — |
| Hom-machi: all practitioners | 8 | — | — |
| gyn. | 1 | — | — |
| med. | 2 | — | — |
| obs. | 1 | — | — |
| oto. | 1 | — | — |
| Rön. | 1 | — | — |
| sur. | 1 | — | — |
| uncl. | 1 | — | — |
| Horai-cho: all practitioners | 1 | 2 | — |
| gyn. | — | 1 | — |
| ped. | — | 1 | — |
| uncl. | 1 | — | — |
| Horie-cho: all practitioners | 1 | — | — |
| uncl. | 1 | — | — |
| Irifune-cho: all practitioners | — | 2 | — |
| med. | — | 1 | — |
| ped. | — | 1 | — |
| Johito: all practitioners | 1 | — | — |
| oto. | 1 | — | — |
| Jokeifu-cho: all practitioners | — | 9 | — |
| med. | — | 2 | — |
| oph. | — | 1 | — |
| ped. | — | 1 | — |
| proc. | — | 1 | — |
| sur. | — | 1 | — |
| uncl. | — | 3 | — |

*Table 98 (con't). Medical personnel, Taihoku Province, 1939*

| | Practitioner | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Japanese* | *Formosan* | *Foreign* |
| Kanzan Hom-machi: all practitioners | 1 | — | — |
| ana. | 1 | — | — |
| Kawabata-cho: all practitioners | 7 | — | — |
| der. | 1 | — | — |
| gyn. | 1 | — | — |
| obs. | 1 | — | — |
| pat. | 1 | — | — |
| phy. | 1 | — | — |
| med. | 1 | — | — |
| oto. | 1 | — | — |
| Kensei-cho: all practitioners | 4 | 3 | — |
| gyn. | 1 | 1 | — |
| med. | 1 | — | — |
| ped. | — | 2 | — |
| uncl. | 2 | — | — |
| Kodama-cho: all practitioners | 8 | 1 | — |
| der. | 1 | — | — |
| phar. | 2 | — | — |
| ana. | 1 | — | — |
| ped. | 1 | — | — |
| med. | 2 | — | — |
| v.d. | — | 1 | — |
| oph. | 1 | — | — |
| Kotei-cho: all practitioners | 3 | 3 | — |
| bac. | 1 | — | — |
| der. | 1 | — | — |
| ped. | — | 2 | — |
| uncl. | 1 | 1 | — |
| Kyo-machi: all practitioners | 9 | — | — |
| med. | 2 | — | — |
| pat. | 1 | — | — |
| ped. | 1 | — | — |
| sur. | 1 | — | — |
| uro. | 1 | — | — |
| uncl. | 3 | — | — |
| Matsuyama-sho, Yoshin-in: all practitioners | 1 | — | — |
| psy. | 1 | — | — |
| Midori-cho: all practitioners | — | 3 | — |
| ped. | — | 3 | — |
| Miyamae-cho: all practitioners | — | 3 | 4 |
| uncl. | — | 3 | 4 |
| Nammon-cho: all practitioners | 2 | — | — |
| phy. | 1 | — | — |
| uncl. | 1 | — | — |
| Nishikawa-cho: all practitioners | 3 | — | — |
| gyn. | 1 | — | — |
| uncl. | 2 | — | — |
| Nishiki-cho: all practitioners | 6 | — | — |
| ana. | 3 | — | — |
| ped. | 1 | — | — |
| phy. | 1 | — | — |
| uncl. | 1 | — | — |
| Nishiki-machi: all practitioners | 2 | — | — |
| med. | 1 | — | — |
| phy. | 1 | — | — |
| Nishizono-cho: all practitioners | — | 1 | — |
| ped. | — | 1 | — |
| Nisshin-cho: all practitioners | — | 4 | — |
| oph. | — | 1 | — |
| phar. | — | 1 | — |
| sur. | — | 1 | — |
| v.d. | — | 1 | — |
| Ohashi-cho: all practitioners | — | 2 | — |
| ped. | — | 2 | — |
| Oimatsu-cho: all practitioners | 1 | — | — |
| med. | 1 | — | — |
| Omote-machi: all practitioners | 9 | — | — |
| med. | 4 | — | — |
| oph. | 2 | — | — |
| ped. | 1 | — | — |
| proc. | 1 | — | — |
| uncl. | 1 | — | — |

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[1] In this table the following abbreviations have been used to indicate the medical specialties practised.

ana.—anatomy
bac.—bacteriology
con.—contagious disease
der.—dermatology
gas.—gastroenterology
gen.—general practitioner
gyn.—gynaecology
m.j.—medical jurisprudence
med.—medicine
obs.—obstetrics
oph.—ophthalmology
oto.—otorhinology
para.—parasitology
pat.—pathology
ped.—pediatrics
phar.—pharmacology
phy.—physiology
proc.—proctology
psy.—psychopathy
resp.—respiratory disease
Rön.—Röntgenotherapy
sur.—surgery
uncl.—unclassified
uro.—urology
v.d.—venereal disease

### *Table 98 (con't). Medical personnel, Taihoku Province, 1939*

| | Practitioner | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Japanese* | *Formosan* | *Foreign* |
| Onari-cho: all practitioners | — | 3 | — |
| m.j. | — | 1 | — |
| oto. | — | 1 | — |
| phar. | — | 1 | — |
| Ryuzanji-cho: all practitioners | 1 | — | — |
| uncl. | 1 | — | — |
| Sakae-machi: all practitioners | 4 | — | — |
| med. | 2 | — | — |
| ped. | 1 | — | — |
| oto. | 1 | — | — |
| Sakuma: all practitioners | 3 | — | — |
| der. | 1 | — | — |
| oto. | 1 | — | — |
| uncl. | 1 | — | — |
| Saiwai-cho: all practitioners | 6 | — | — |
| oph. | 1 | — | — |
| pat. | 1 | — | — |
| ped. | 2 | — | — |
| phy. | 1 | — | — |
| sur. | 1 | — | — |
| Sensai-cho: all practitioners | 8 | — | — |
| ana. | 1 | — | — |
| med. | 2 | — | — |
| oto. | 1 | — | — |
| obs. | 1 | — | — |
| para. | 1 | — | — |
| ped. | 2 | — | — |
| Shimonaiho: all practitioners | 1 | — | — |
| psy. | 1 | — | — |
| Shinei-cho: all practitioners | 4 | — | — |
| gyn. | 1 | — | — |
| med. | 1 | — | — |
| oph. | 1 | — | — |
| pat. | 1 | — | — |
| Shinki-cho: all practitioners | 2 | 1 | — |
| med. | 1 | — | — |
| ped. | 1 | — | — |
| uncl. | — | 1 | — |
| Shintomi-cho: all practitioners | 1 | 5 | — |
| ana. | 1 | — | — |
| med. | — | 1 | — |
| oph. | — | 1 | — |
| ped. | — | 2 | — |
| v.d. | — | 1 | — |
| Showa-cho: all practitioners | 1 | — | — |
| obs. | 1 | — | — |
| Suehiro-cho: all practitioners | 2 | — | — |
| med. | 1 | — | — |
| ped. | 1 | — | — |
| Taian Junishin: all practitioners | 8 | — | — |
| bac. | 1 | — | — |
| der. | 1 | — | — |
| oph. | 1 | — | — |
| para. | 1 | — | — |
| phy. | 3 | — | — |
| uncl. | 1 | — | — |
| Taian Ryuamba: all practitioners | 1 | — | — |
| pat. | 1 | — | — |
| Taihei-cho: all practitioners | 2 | 21 | — |
| v.d. | 1 | 4 | — |
| ped. | — | 7 | — |
| sur. | — | 1 | — |
| med. | — | 5 | — |
| obs. | — | 1 | — |
| para. | — | 1 | — |
| gyn. | — | 1 | — |
| uncl. | 1 | 1 | — |
| Taihoku Central Research Institute (Chuo Kenkyu-sho) | 1 | — | — |
| uncl. | 1 | — | — |
| Taihoku Imperial University: total | 18 | 3 | — |
| ana. | 1 | — | — |
| m.j. | 2 | — | — |
| obs. | 2 | — | — |

### *Table 98 (con't). Medical personnel, Taihoku Province, 1939*

| | Practitioner | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Japanese* | *Formosan* | *Foreign* |
| oph. | 1 | 1 | — |
| para. | 1 | — | — |
| pat. | 1 | — | — |
| phar. | — | 1 | — |
| ped. | — | 1 | — |
| psy. | 6 | — | — |
| Rön. | 1 | — | — |
| uncl. | 1 | — | — |
| Taisho: all practitioners | 8 | — | — |
| med. | 3 | — | — |
| phy. | 1 | — | — |
| sur. | 1 | — | — |
| oph. | 1 | — | — |
| gyn. | 1 | — | — |
| para. | 1 | — | — |
| Tatsuguchi-cho: all practitioners | 4 | — | — |
| phar. | 1 | — | — |
| sur. | 2 | — | — |
| uncl. | 1 | — | — |
| Tomon-cho: all practitioners | 41 | — | — |
| ana. | 7 | — | — |
| bac. | 4 | — | — |
| med. | 4 | — | — |
| ped. | 3 | — | — |
| oph. | 3 | — | — |
| sur. | 4 | — | — |
| Rön. | 1 | — | — |
| oto. | 2 | — | — |
| pat. | 5 | — | — |
| obs. | 1 | — | — |
| der. | 1 | — | — |
| m.j. | 1 | — | — |
| phy. | 2 | — | — |
| para. | 1 | — | — |
| uncl. | 2 | — | — |
| Tsukiji-cho: all practitioners | 1 | — | — |
| med. | 1 | — | — |
| Wakatake-cho: all practitioners | 1 | — | — |
| med. | 1 | — | — |
| Yamato-cho: all practitioners | 3 | — | — |
| obs. | 2 | — | — |
| uncl. | 1 | — | — |
| Yokoyama-cho: all practitioners | 2 | 1 | — |
| ana. | 1 | — | — |
| para. | 1 | 1 | — |
| *Keelung City* | 24 | 13 | — |
| Asahi-cho: all practitioners | — | 3 | — |
| med. | — | 1 | — |
| ped. | — | 1 | — |
| v.d. | — | 1 | — |
| Fukutoku-cho: all practitioners | — | 4 | — |
| ped. | — | 3 | — |
| Rön. | — | 1 | — |
| Futaba-cho: all practitioners | 2 | — | — |
| uncl. | 2 | — | — |
| Giju-cho: all practitioners | 7 | — | — |
| oph. | 1 | — | — |
| ped. | 1 | — | — |
| sur. | 4 | — | — |
| v.d. | 1 | — | — |
| Masago-cho: all practitioners | 1 | — | — |
| v.d. | 1 | — | — |
| Moto-machi: all practitioners | — | 4 | — |
| oph. | — | 1 | — |
| oto. | — | 2 | — |
| uncl. | — | 1 | — |
| Municipal Hospital Quarters | 1 | — | — |
| uncl. | 1 | — | — |
| Nisshin-cho: all practitioners | 9 | — | — |
| oto. | 1 | — | — |
| ped. | 3 | — | — |
| Rön. | 2 | — | — |
| sur. | 1 | — | — |
| uro. | 1 | — | — |

*Table 98 (con't). Medical personnel, Taihoku Province, 1939*

| | Practitioner | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Japanese | Formosan | Foreign |
| v.d. | 1 | — | — |
| Saiwai-cho: all practitioners | 2 | — | — |
| med. | 1 | — | — |
| ped. | 1 | — | — |
| Takasago-cho: all practitioners | — | 1 | — |
| v.d. | — | 1 | — |
| Tamada-cho: all practitioners | 2 | 1 | — |
| gyn. | 1 | — | — |
| oto. | — | 1 | — |
| uncl. | 1 | — | — |
| *Bunzan-gun:* all practitioners | 2 | 5 | — |
| Shinko-sho: all practitioners | 1 | 5 | — |
| Heirin (uncl.) | 1 | — | — |
| Keibi (uncl.) | — | 1 | — |
| Mokusaku (med.) | — | 1 | — |
| Shinkoshi (ped.) | — | 1 | — |
| Taiheirin (1 der., 1 ped.) | — | 2 | — |
| Shinten-sho: all practitioners | — | 1 | — |
| Shinten (ped.) (same as ped. at Taiheirin) | — | 1 | — |
| Aborigine Territory: all practitioners | 1 | — | — |
| Urai Village (uncl.) | 1 | — | — |
| *Giran-gun:* all practitioners | 6 | 8 | — |
| Giran-gai: all practitioners | 3 | 7 | — |
| Kenmon (1 gen., 1 ped., 1 v.d.) | — | 3 | — |
| Kenmon (2 ped.) | 1 | 1 | — |
| Ryomon: all practitioners | 2 | 3 | — |
| gen. | 1 | — | — |
| gyn. | — | 1 | — |
| med. | — | 1 | — |
| ped. | — | 1 | — |
| uncl. | 1 | — | — |
| Inzan-sho: Gaiinzan (med.) | 1 | — | — |
| Soi-sho: Karei (ped.) | 1 | — | — |
| Toi-sho: all practitioners | 1 | 1 | — |
| Taikei (gen.) | — | 1 | — |
| Toi (sur.) | 1 | — | — |
| *Kaizan-gun:* all practitioners | 1 | 16 | — |
| Chuwa-sho: Horyo (med.) | — | 1 | — |
| Dojo-sho: Inrin (sur.) | 1 | 1 | — |
| Itahashi-gai: all practitioners | — | 4 | — |
| Itahashi (1 oto., 1 sur., 1 v.d. 1 uncl.) | — | 4 | — |
| Oka-sho: all practitioners | — | 4 | — |
| Jurin (2 ped.) | — | 2 | — |
| Oka (1 gen., 1 gyn.) | — | 2 | — |
| Sankyo-sho: all practitioners | — | 6 | — |
| Kokango (3 gen., 1 gyn., 1 oph.) | — | 5 | — |
| Sankyo (1 gen.—also at Kokango) | — | 1 | — |
| Sokaku (med.) | — | 1 | — |
| *Keelung-gun:* all practitioners | 9 | 13 | — |
| Banri-sho: Barenkoko (ped.) | 1 | — | — |
| Heikei-sho: all practitioners | 1 | 1 | — |
| Seidoko and Sekitei (sur.) | — | 1 | — |
| Seidoko and Sekitei (uncl.) | 1 | — | — |
| Kanayama-sho: Shimochuko: all practitioners | 1 | 1 | — |
| med. | 1 | — | — |
| sur. | — | 1 | — |
| Koryo-sho: Koryo (uncl.) | 1 | — | — |
| Shichito-sho: all practitioners | 1 | 1 | — |
| Dandan (v.d.) | — | 1 | — |
| Shichito (ped.) | 1 | — | — |
| Sokei-sho: Sokei (1 med., 1 uncl.) | — | 2 | — |
| Zuiho-gai: all practitioners | 4 | 8 | — |
| Kinkoseki: (uncl.) | 3 | 1 | — |
| Koshiryo: (1 dr., 1 ped., 1 sur., 1 v.d.) | — | 4 | — |
| Ryutanto: (1 gyn., 1 ped., 1 v.d.) | — | 3 | — |
| Suinando: (uncl.) | 1 | — | — |
| *Rato-gun:* all practitioners | 6 | 9 | — |
| Goketsu-sho: all practitioners | 1 | 1 | — |
| Niketsu: (obs.) | 1 | — | — |
| Ritakukan: (med.) | — | 1 | — |

*Table 98 (con't). Medical personnel, Taihoku Province, 1939*

| | Practitioner | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Japanese | Formosan | Foreign |
| Rato-gai: all practitioners | 3 | 6 | — |
| Chikurin (oph.) | — | 1 | — |
| Juhachiratsu: all practitioners | 1 | 2 | — |
| gyn. | — | 1 | — |
| v.d. | 1 | — | — |
| uncl. | — | 1 | — |
| Rato: all practitioners | 1 | 3 | — |
| obs. | 1 | — | — |
| sur. | — | 1 | — |
| v.d. | — | 1 | — |
| uncl. | — | 1 | — |
| Jinsai-in Clinic (uncl.) | 1 | — | — |
| Sansei-sho: Getsubi (med.) | — | 1 | — |
| Tozan-sho: Nanko (ped.) | — | 1 | — |
| Aborigine Territory: all practitioners | 2 | — | — |
| Dakusui (ped.) | 1 | — | — |
| Taigen and Taigensan (ped.) | 1 | — | — |
| *Shichisei-gun:* all practitioners | 3 | 19 | — |
| Hokuto-sho: all practitioners | 2 | 2 | — |
| Hokuto: all practitioners | 2 | 2 | — |
| ped. | — | 2 | — |
| uncl. | 2 | — | — |
| Matsuyama-sho: all practitioners | 1 | 6 | — |
| Gofunho: (phy.) | 1 | — | — |
| Koshu: (ped.) | — | 1 | — |
| Matsuyama: (1 gyn., 1 oto., 1 ped., 1 sur., 1 v.d.) | — | 5 | — |
| Naiko-sho: all practitioners | — | 2 | — |
| Naikokokon (ped.) | — | 1 | — |
| Nankosanjuho (ped.) | — | 1 | — |
| Shiodome-gai: all practitioners | — | 4 | — |
| Katokyaku (ped.) | — | 2 | — |
| Shiodome (1 ped., 1 uncl.) | — | 2 | — |
| Shirin-gai: Shirin (1 med., 1 ped., 1 sur., 1 v.d., 1 uncl.) | — | 5 | — |
| *Shinsho-gun:* all practitioners | 1 | 9 | — |
| Rinko-sho: Jurinko (uncl.) | 1 | — | — |
| Roshu-sho: Daichikui (ped.) | — | 1 | — |
| Shinsho-gai: Shinsho (2 gyn., 1 med., 4 ped., 1 uncl.) | — | 8 | — |
| *Suo-gun:* all practitioners | 4 | 1 | — |
| Suo-sho: all practitioners | 3 | 1 | — |
| Dainano (med.) | 1 | — | — |
| Nampo-o (gyn.) | 1 | — | — |
| Suo: all practitioners | 1 | 1 | — |
| med. | 1 | — | — |
| sur. | — | 1 | — |
| Aborigine Territory: (uncl.) | 1 | — | — |
| *Tamsui-gun:* all practitioners | 4 | 4 | — |
| Hachiri-sho: all practitioners | 2 | 1 | — |
| Chodoko (uncl.) | — | 1 | — |
| Futo: (uncl.; same at Sanshi-sho, Shokiirun) | 1 | — | — |
| Shohachirifun: (uncl.) | 1 | — | — |
| Sanshi-sho: Shokiirun (uncl.; same at Hachiri-sho Futo) | 1 | — | — |
| Sekimon-sho: Sekimon (med.) | 1 | — | — |
| Tamsui-gai: all practitioners | 1 | 3 | — |
| Shinkyo (uncl.) | 1 | 1 | — |
| Toko (uncl.) | — | 2 | — |

There are three general classes of physicians in Taiwan: (1) qualified doctors who are graduates of medical colleges and schools recognized by the government, (2) special practitioners who are licensed to practise by the government-general after a professional examination and consideration of their previous medical experience, and (3) doctors of the "old Chinese school" of empirical medical craft who were practising at the time of Taiwan's annexation by the Japanese.

The first of these classes includes qualified physicians of recognized ability and technical skill, athough, it is said, without great ability as diagnosticians. Their number is limited and much smaller than is necessary to meet the needs of the local population. Practitioners of the second class are mainly inferior doctors of limited experience and skill, who, because of the scarcity of well-qualified physicians, are enlisted to administer the medical needs of inhabitants of the more remote regions. Their professional activities are restricted by the licenses granted to them to certain specified localities and for limited periods of time.

Little information is available as to scale of medical salaries paid in Taihoku Province. The salary of the head of the MacKay Memorial Hospital, who is a Formosan doctor, is ¥300 per month. Assistant doctors are said to receive from ¥150 to ¥200 per month. Graduate nurses receive from ¥25 to ¥50 per month. The salaries of Japanese are usually somewhat higher than those of the Formosan-Chinese. The remuneration of doctors, nurses, and other medical personnel in the more remote regions is considerably less than that of practitioners in the Taihoku City area.

In order to obtain a license to practise medicine or surgery in Taiwan an applicant must meet one of the following qualifications: (1) be a graduate of the medical department of one of the imperial universities or of a government or public medical college approved by the governor-general; (2) pass an examination for physicians as prescribed by the governor-general; (3) if a Japanese, be a graduate of a foreign medical school, or a holder of a foreign license, coming under provisions prescribed by the governor-general; (4) be a holder of a license from the minister of interior, Tokyo. Aliens who are licensed practitioners in countries having reciprocal treaties with Japan or who are graduates of foreign medical schools under reciprocal medical registry, and who also meet the above-listed qualifications, are permitted to practise in Taiwan upon obtaining a license from the governor-general.

To provide for the recruiting of the medical profession, the government-general has established and maintains a medical school in connection with the Taihoku Imperial University at Taihoku City.

In 1937 there were reported to be 402 dentists in Taiwan. Of these, it appears that 107 were practising in Taihoku Province, 3 in government offices, 8 in government hospitals, and 96 in private practise.

Two other classes of medical personnel are also recruited and trained by the government-general. These are midwives and the government hospital nurses. Formerly there was a class of native midwives known as *shien-sheng-ma*, whose practice was based largely on superstition which was thought to cause considerable harm to both expectant mothers and infants. The government-general, therefore, in 1907 established a midwife training center at the Taihoku Hospital. At the present time this is known as the *Josampu Koshusho Kisoku* (Midwife Training School) and offers two different training courses, one a two-year course for the training of both native and Japanese midwives jointly, and the other, a one-year training course for native women only.

In 1923 regulations were put into effect covering the standard qualifications and practises of midwives and governing the examination of applicants for midwivery licenses. By the spring of 1939, 28 examinations had been held and 890 persons had passed midwivery examinations throughout Taiwan.

Also in 1923 provision was made for uniform training and licensing of government hospital nurses. This training is likewise conducted in the province at the Taihoku Hospital under the supervision of the Taihoku Imperial University.

7. **Hospitals and other places of medical treatment.** At the end of 1936 there were in Taiwan 249 hospitals operated by governmental agencies, public organizations and private individuals or groups. Governmental institutions included hospitals, clinics, and sanatoria operated by the government-general, several of the provinces, and a few cities. Most of the large hospitals are operated by the government-general while a majority of the private hospitals and clinics are limited to a capacity of from 10 to 50 resident patients. Most of the hospitals furnish physicians and surgeons with instruments and other necessary equipment. Most of the equipment is of Japanese manufacture although some is American and it is believed that some has probably been imported from Germany. None of the figures cited in this section include military hospitals and convalescent camps, of which a large number is believed to have been established since 1938.

Of the hospital facilities existing on the island, by far the greater proportion are located in Taihoku Province. In the Taihoku City area these institutions, and especially the government and foreign-established hospitals, are believed to be well equipped, but in the areas removed from the capitals the hospitals are chiefly small ones which are poorly equipped and of insufficient bed capacity to meet the needs of the native population. In 1936 the bed capacity of the hospitals of Taihoku City was estimated to be 2,000 and that of Giran to be 100. In 1938 the bed capacity of the institutions in Keelung City was 160.

The following table is a list arranged alphabetically by city, *gun*, and *sho*, of all the known medical facilities of Taihoku Province, including hospitals (governmental, public, and private) clinics, sanatoria, medical schools and institutions, asylums, health resorts, and hot springs. Such pertinent information as is available with respect to the adminitrative authorities, personnel, location, equipment, and work of these institutions is also included in the list. On account of the lack of specific information with respect to some localities and institutions (especially private ones), the list cannot be regarded as complete.

*Table 99. Hospitals, medical institutions, and places of medical treatment, Taihoku Province.*

*Keelung City*

Keelung Government Hospital (*Kiirun Iin*); accommodation for about 30 ordinary and 20 contagious patients; administrative authority—Dr. K. Tanikawa.

Municipal Hospital: For contagious cases only; can accommodate about 20 patients.

*Yomeido* (Yomeido Hospital): Located in Midori-cho. Established September, 1937. Accommodates ten mental patients.

*Taihoku City*

Japan Red Cross Hospital: administrative authority—Dr. T. Horiuchi. X-Ray equipment of Japanese make.

*Kosei Iin* (Opium Hospital): Located in Nisshin-cho; administrative authority—Dr. Somei To.

MacKay Memorial Hospital: administrative authority—Dr. L. Little. Located at Miyamae-cho, 79 chome. Founded and operated by the Canadian Presbyterian Mission. Formerly had British staff. American X-Ray equipment installed in 1937.

### *Table 99 (con't). Hospitals, medical institutions, and places of medical treatment, Taihoku Province*

Medical College, Taihoku Imperial University: administrative authority—Dr. S. Mita. Staff of 80 instructors; about 450 students and approximately 1,150 graduates.

Medical Department, Taihoku Imperial University: administrative authority—Dr. S. Mita.

Military Hospital: Situated on Maruyama athletic grounds. Approximately 1,200 bed capacity.

*Shiritsu Yokodo I-in* (Private Yokodo Hospital): Located in Shimonaiho. Established April, 1929. Accommodates 46 mental patients.

Social Service Hospital: A charity hospital established in about 1900.

*Taihoku Ai-airyo* (Ai-airyo Hospital): Located in Midori-cho. Established August, 1923. Accommodates 35 mental patients.

*Taihoku Jinsai-in* (Jinsai Hospital): Located in Horie-cho. Established November, 1922. Accommodates 40 mental patients.

*Taihoku Sotokufu Iin* (Taihoku Government Hospital): The central government hospital, established 1895 in Daitotei district. Administrative authority—Dr. Otchiko Oku. Operates training center for midwives with one- and two-year courses; also trains government nurses. Since 1938 administered by Taihoku Imperial University as part of its medical department.

Venereal Disease Institute: Listed, but no additional information available.

*Yoshida Naikaiin:* Address—Tsukiii-cho. Administrative authority—Dr. T. Yoshida.

*Yoshin In* (Government Mental Hospital): Located in Matsuyama. Administrative authority—Dr. J. Kato. Accommodates 100 patients. Established October, 1934. 36,675 patients treated in 1938.

***Bunzan-gun***

Aborigine territory

Chakon: A carbonic spring of unspecified characteristics and flow.

Urai: An alkaline carboniferous spring located in the mountain area. Temperature of the water is reported as 80° C. Large flow of water.

***Giran-gun***

Giran-gai

Giran:

*Giran Iin* (Giran Government Hospital): Administrative authority—Dr. M. Sasakawa. About 100-bed capacity.

Inzan-sho

Inzan: A natural spring with large flow of water.

Shokei-sho

Shokei. An alkaline warm spring with good water and large flow. This is said to be the only health and pleasure resort in the Ranyo (northern east coast) district.

***Kaizan-gun***

Chuwa-sho

Shijitcho: A mineral spring.

***Keelung-gun***

Banri-sho

Banrikato: Two acidic sulphur springs of about 64° C. temperature. Their combined flow is about 25,000 gallons per day or more.

Shimobanrikato: A salt well with acidic reaction, temperature about 70° C.; large flow.

Kanayama-sho

Choshuko: Two hot sulphur springs large flow.

Kanshirai: A sulphur spring with acidic reaction temperature about 57° C.; large flow.

Shimochuko: Two springs: (1) Kimpori Spring: alkaline with temperature about 37° C.; flow about 11,500 gallons per day. (2) Yoko spring: a mineral iron spring; acidic reaction: temperature 60°-80° C.; flow about 7,100 gallons per day.

Zuiho-sho

Kanshirai: A spring of unspecified characteristics and flow.

*Rato-gun*

Rato-gai

Jinsaiin Clinic: One doctor reported to be in attendance.

Aborigine territory

Bonbon: A weakly alkaline spring of about 60° C. temperature; large flow.

Kiyomizu: A spring of unspecified characteristics and flow.

Rankuru: A sulphur spring of about 40° C. temperature; flow of about 3,700 gallons per day.

Shijo: A silicic lime spring of about 100° C. temperature; flow of about 9,000 gallons per day.

*Table 99 (con't). Hospitals, medical institutions, and places of medical treatment, Taihoku Province*

Tenkuru: A sulphur spring of about 40° C. temperature: flow of about 3,700 gallons per day.

***Shichisei-gun***

Hokuto-sho

Chohokuto: One acidic sulphur spring of about 43° C. temperature; flow of about 3,800 gallons per day.

Hokuto: This is Taiwan's most famous and popular hot spring and health resort. There are 4 acidic sulphur springs whose waters have a temperature of about 80° F. (26.7° C.). The combined flow of these springs is somewhat more than 1,000,000 gallons per day. There are also two neutral springs and one salt spring, each having a large flow of water. These springs are located at Shinhokuto a short distance northeast of the main part of Hokuto. There are numerous hotels, pools, baths, pavilions and other attractions. Several physicians are in residence. There are also numerous military barracks and military convalescent camps.

Naiko-sho

Matsuyama Ryoyosh (Matsuyama Hospital for Consumptives; A tuberculosis sanatorium established in 1915 and administrated by the Government-General. In 1938, the number of patients treated was 17,153. Bed capacity: 152. Administrative authority—Dr. K. Shinmen.

Shirin-gai

Sozan: Four sulphur springs, acidic in reaction and of about 53° C. or more temperature. The flow from these springs is great, and Sozan, next to Hokuto, is the most popular health resort and recreation center for the Taihoku City area.

***Suo-gun***

Suo-sho

Suo: An acidic, carbonic, cold spring; large flow.

Aborigine territory

Daidakusui: A spring of unspecified characteristics with a flow of about 1,400 gallons per day.

Kanchito: A sulphur spring of about 32° C.; flow about 3,800 gallons per day.

Kogotsu: A spring of unspecified characteristics and flow.

Kojito: A sulphur spring of about 32° C. temperature; flow about 3,700 gallons per day.

Mobon: Sulphur spring of about 45° C. temperature; flow about 700 gallons per day.

Piyaho: A buried spring of unspecified characteristics and flow.

***Tamsui-gun***

Hachiri-sho

***Rakusan-en*** (Happy Mount Leper Colony): A leprosarium established and operated by the Canadian Presbyterian mission. Located near Kaikenseki about 16 miles northwest from Taihoku City by road. Assisted by modest annual subsidies granted by the Government-General. Its buildings are of concrete and brick and it has a number of cottages, a dispensary, a chapel and other auxiliary buildings. The colony consisted of 80 lepers as of July 31, 1938. Its program of work undertaken in connection with a modern system of treatment, makes the colony largely self-sufficient. Administrative authority—Dr. Gushue Taylor.

*Rakusei* (or Rakujo-In) *Iin* (Government Leprosarium): This institution was established by the Government-General in about 1928. It is located near the village of Tosho, about 12 ,miles northwest of Taihoku City on an ideal site between the main highway and the steep low hills. Cost of construction is reported as having been ¥330,000. Administrative authority—Dr. Y. Kamikawa. The standards of treatment at this institution are reported to be not as high as those at Rakusanen, but it is said that it is preferred by persons afflicted with leprosy because of the more lax regulations and work schedule. Having a capacity of 700 beds, it was reported to house 628 lepers as of July 31, 1938. All cases are treated free of charge.

8. **Port quarantine.** Port quarantine regulations are administered by the harbor departments (*Komubu*) of the government-general. In Taihoku-shu there is a harbor department for the province with offices at Taihoku City and at Keelung. A branch office is maintained at Tamsui and it is presumed that there is another branch office at Suo.

The importation of rags, old clothing, old hemp sacks, and articles of similar nature from Shanghai and all Chinese ports to the south has been prohibited since 1921. Whenever foreign ports or areas are deemed to be plague-infected or otherwise to constitute dangerous sources of disease, they are declared to be plague or disease-infected areas and all ships from such ports or areas are required, on their arrival at Taiwan, to undertake extermination measures against rats or other disease carriers. Such action was taken, for example, with respect to the ports of Mekong, Rangoon, Calcutta, and Bangkok as well as the whole of Java in November of 1929.

Ships from the Philippines, India, the Netherlands East Indies, and other places, were required in normal times, to undergo a process of rat extermination once every three months. At the ports of Keelung, Tamsui, and Takao, rat prevention walls have been erected and all junks arriving from the opposite shores of China are required to load and unload within the walled areas, where watchmen are posted at all times. Ships at dock are required to have all mooring lines, chains, cables, and ropes fitted with approved rat-prevention devices (usually wide discs fastened around and perpendicularly to the lines) to prevent rats crossing from ship to shore.

In the port cities and other major cities, raf extermination is either ordered or encouraged by the government. Monetary inducements, prizes, and rewards are frequently provided for this purpose and captured rats are paid for at a fixed rate. In 1938, the government purchased 56,799 rats, and acquired 245,463 by means other than payment. Of these, 39,175 were examined but none were found to be carriers of the plague bacillus.

A strict quarantine system is enforced with respect to all incoming ships and a quarantine clearance is required before any cargo or passengers may be discharged.

9. **Water supply.** Taihoku Province has an abundant supply of water which is derived from rivers, wells, springs, and collections of surface water. The principal supplies are drawn from rivers and streams which are frequently contaminated. Cities and large towns such as Taihoku City and Keelung often obtain their water from mountain streams, the water being stored in reservoirs and ponds, from which it is piped into the cities through mains. These sources are, in some instances, supplemented to a considerable extent by water from artesian wells. Taihoku City had in 1936 as many as 4,171 wells while Keelung City in the same year had 82 (for further information regarding systems of water supply and distribution in Taihoku Province see Utilities, Water Supply and Distribution Systems).

The water supply of such cities as Taihoku and Keelung are considered to be fairly modern and the water is said to be good. Nevertheless, most European residents and many Japanese prefer to use boiled water because of the prevalence of the enteric diseases. Most of the inhabitants, except in communities where water is piped into the individual buildings, usually obtain their water from a common source such as a tap, pump, well, or water cart, from which they transport it in various containers of their own to the points of consumption. Water obtained and transported in this way is subject to varying degrees of contamination even though it may have been potable at the source.

No information is available as to what methods, if any, such as chlorination, aeration, etc., are employed for the treatment of water intended for drinking purposes. In the villages and rural districts, deep wells are the usual source of water supply. Sanitary regulations require that the wells be covered and furnished with a pump. The use of common buckets is forbidden.

Even under normal conditions, and especially under conditions of occupation, no source of water supply can properly be regarded as safe for drinking purposes until all facilities and methods of delivery have been thoroughly investigated and approved.

10. **Sewage disposal.** Only 112.5 miles of covered sewers are known to exist in the whole of Taiwan. It is believed that a very large proportion of these sewage disposal facilities is located in Taihoku City, but virtually no other communities of the province, with the possible exception of Keelung, are so served. Even in the capital only the principal administrative areas and districts of greatest Japanese concentration have such facilities. There is a limited sewage canal system and in some of the more modern buildings flush toilets are in use. A comparatively small number of homes and buildings have septic tanks or discharge waste into individual pits. More frequently the sewage is discharged into common drains which carry it to nearby rivers, harbors, and canals.

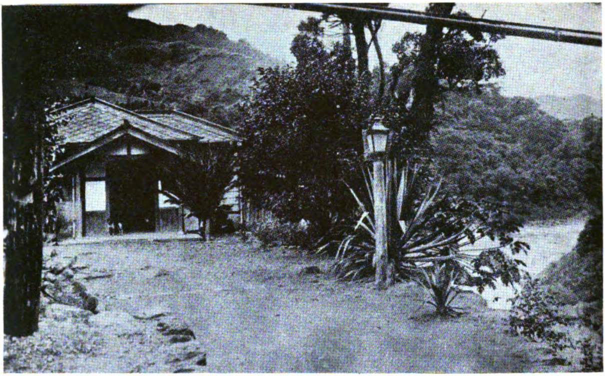
Urban and rural communities employ a system of night soil removal whereby all human waste is collected periodically in tank wagons or wheel barrows by agencies maintained or employed by the government. The refuse so collected is sometimes stored and partially purified, but in all cases it is carefully saved and removed to the countryside where it is spread over the cultivated land as fertilizer.

In many areas the building and construction of sanitary latrines has been encouraged, in some instances enforced. These latrines are usually poorly constructed, unsanitary, and not fly-proof.

Each of the practices above described is a substantial contributing factor to the numerous and widespread prevalence of enteric infections.

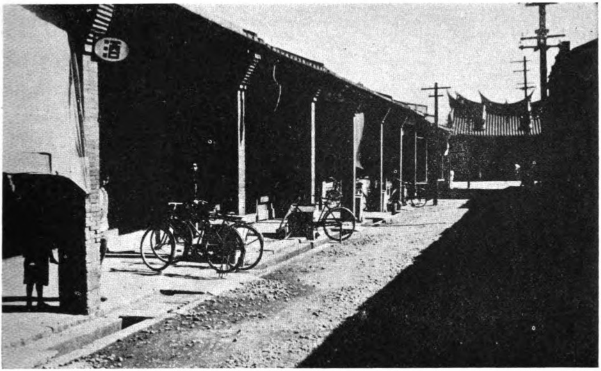
11. **Drug addiction.** The use of narcotic drugs is fairly widespread throughout the whole of Taiwan and appears to be proportionately higher in Taihoku Province than elsewhere in the island. Although this practice is formally legalized only with respect to the use of opium and its derivatives, and then, theoretically, only by addicts under ostensibly strict regulations providing for registration, licensing, and rationing of users, it is well known that addiction extends to the use of other narcotic drugs such as cocaine, morphine, and heroin.

The opium traffic is the source of an unknown, though probably very large, amount of revenue to the government-general. The agency employed for this purpose, among others, is the monopoly bureau, which functions as an economic unit and is the sole agency permitted to purchase or process raw opium or to distribute prepared opium or its derivatives. It appears that the bureau also fixes both the wholesale and retail price of the drug, and it has been reported that recent price increases—made, presumably, to augment government revenues—have had the effect of driving a substantial number of addicts to the illicit use of cheaper substitutes such as cocaine, morphine, and heroin. Control of the use of opium (and, in theory, the gradual suppression of the habit) is exercised through the opium

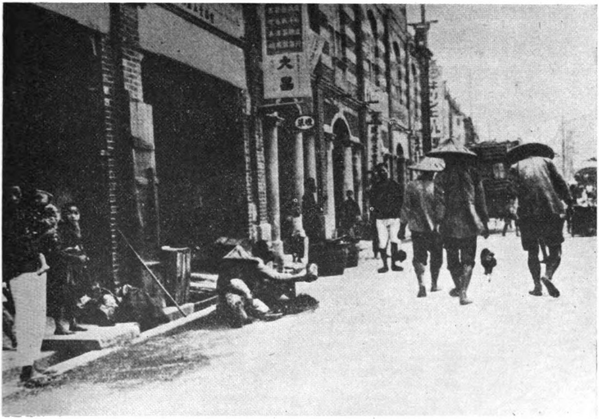


43. A Japanese resthouse and lodging at Urai hot springs, Taihoku Province.

44. Public buildings at Sozan hot springs above Hakuto and the Taihoku plain.



45. Street scene in Itahaski, a suburb of Taihoku, showing narrow open drain.



46. Street in the Chinese quarter of Taihoku.

section of the public health division of the bureau of police.

In 1928, according to a government registry, the number of licensed opium smokers in Taihoku-shu was 8,929, which was considerably more than the number in any other province. So far as is known, all manufacturing of prepared opium and its derivatives for the whole of Taiwan is done at the monopoly bureau's factory in Taihoku City. Likewise, all imports of raw opium into the island are handled through the port of Keelung. No import duty is, of course, imposed. Statistics published by the department of finance of the government-general show that such imports amounted, in 1935, to 24,874 *kin* (32,908 pounds) and were valued at ¥449,245. This was a great increase over imports for the two preceding years, which were reported as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1933 | 9,072 *kin* | ¥148,509 |
| 1934 | 6,048 *kin* | ¥120,600 |

The government central hospital for opium addicts (*Kosei-Iin*) is located in Taihoku City, Nisshin-cho.

For other details concerning narcotics and drug addiction see Restricted, Civil Affairs Handbook, *Taiwan* (*Formosa*), OPNAV 50E-12, pages 178-192.

# XII. EDUCATION

1. **Establishments.**

a. *General.* The educational system of Taihoku Province in its proximity to the activities of the government-general is the most completely implemented of provincial educational programs in the island. It is closely related to experimental activities of the educational department and because of the large Japanese contingent residing in the province, it has enjoyed special advantages, particularly in the establishment of Taihoku Imperial University, the Taihoku Higher School and various institutes for research and professional training. A survey of the student complement and teaching personnel indicates the objectives of the Japanese administration in the structure of secondary and advanced education. The higher institutions of Taihoku function almost exclusively for the benefit of Japanese residents. Institutions freely admitting Formosan-Chinese are limited, generally, to primary instruction.

b. *Organization of education.* All schools throughout the province, both public and private, are subject to the direct or indirect control of the educational department of the government-general. The following outline represents all types of schools functioning in Taihoku-shu. (Data from Japanese sources are usually 1939, the most recent date of complete annual reports). For location of schools, see section 2 of this chapter.

(1) *Kindergartens.* The number of kindergartens in Taihoku is not known. As of April 1937 there were 216 kindergartens in the island. Of these, 4 (3 for Japanese and 1 for Formosan-Chinese) were public schools; 212 were private schools (132 for Japanese and 80 for Formosan-Chinese). A substantial number of the total private kindergartens are probably located in the urban areas of Taihoku Province.

(2) *Primary schools.* The primary course of instruction customarily extends over a period of six years, in accordance with the system prevailing in Japan. Schools in cities and towns are maintained by the *shi, gai* or *sho,* but in rural areas they are more often maintained by the *shu* (province). There is a tuition charge in some instances, though the compulsory payment of fees appears not to be uniform.

Primary schools are established and designated according to the linguistic qualification of students. Schools for Japanese and Formosan-Chinese who speak Japanese are called *sho-gakko.* As of 1939, there were 33 institutions of this type in Taihoku Province. Schools for Formosan-Chinese and aborigines who do not use the Japanese language fluently are *ko-gakko,* of which there were 115 throughout the province in 1939. Although the distinction between these types probably continues to be observed, the Japanese attempted in 1941 to incorporate the two into one designation, *kokumin gakko* (national schools). This innovation appears to have little significance other than to indicate the Japanese intention of imposing the official language throughout the island. In 1940, the government-general reported that 48 per cent of the population had become fluent in the Japanese language. The percentage is probably greatly exaggerated.

The quality of elementary instruction is considerably higher in the *sho-gakko* than in the *ko-gakko.* Equipment for Japanese students is more suitable. There is a discrepancy between the salaries of Japanese and Formosan teachers. The maximum monthly wage for the former is ¥80; for the latter ¥50.

(3) *Higher primary schools.* Higher primary schools (*koto-sho-gakko*) are primary schools for Japanese to which an additional course of one or two years is attached. In Taihoku Province these institutions are limited to the establishment of the *sho-gakko* for advanced instruction of Japanese students. There are 9 *koko-sho-gakko,* most of which are listed as combined primary and higher primary schools.

(4) *Middle schools.* The middle school course, corresponding to the high school in American education, is of five years' duration. There are 4 middle schools (*chu-gakko*) in Taihoku Province, three in Taihoku City and one in Keelung. These institutions are maintained by the provincial government. Of the Taihoku *chu-gakko,* one (the Taihoku Second Middle School) contains a large number of Formosan students. Of a total of 725 in 1939, 217 were Japanese and 508 were Formosans. In the First Middle School there were 963 Japanese and 28 Formosans; in the third, 396 Japanese and 49 Formosans. A private middle school is maintained and operated in Shirin-gai.

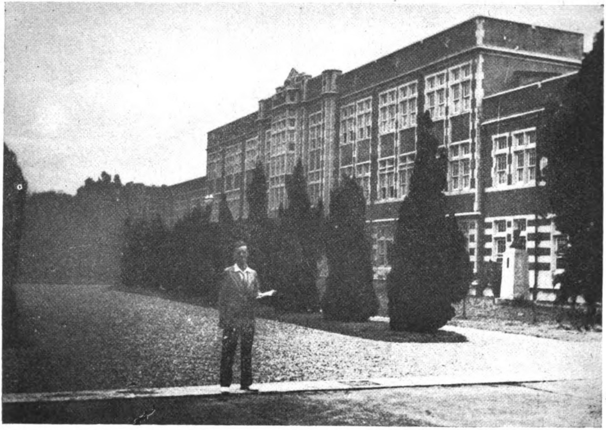
The middle schools are operated exclusively for male students.

(5) *Girls' higher schools.* The equivalent of the middle school in the educational system for women is the girls' higher school (*koto-jo-gakko*), maintained by the provincial government. There are 5 *koto-jo-gakko* in Taihoku, three of which are located in Taihoku City. The Japanese administration has reported that, since 1922, segregation of Formosan-Chinese and Japanese in these schools has been eliminated. The following data of 1939 indicates that racial discrimination is still exercised:

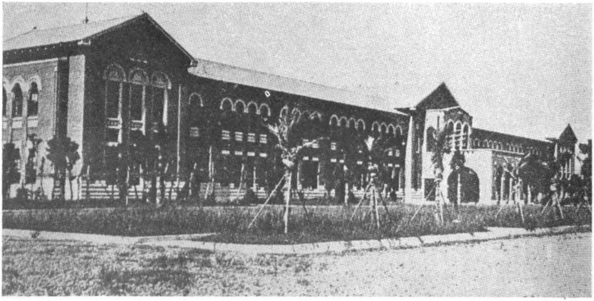
| | *Number of Japanese* | *Number of Formosans* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taihoku First Girls' **Higher** School ...... | 871 | 19 | 890 |
| Taihoku Second Girls' **Higher** School ...... | 866 | 24 | 890 |
| Taihoku Third Girls' **Higher** School .................... | 82 | 681 | 772 |

(6) *Private boarding schools.* Private boarding schools (*shobo*) are under control of the provincial administration. The curriculum follows the standard of public elementary school instruction. The exact number of *shobo* in Taihoku Province is not known. As of April 1939 there were 18 in the island, with 41 teachers and 1,008 students.

(7) *Taihoku Higher School.* The Taihoku Higher School (*Taihoku Koto-Gakko*) is maintained in Taihoku City for the education of youths preparing for the professions and for advanced training in the university or in institutions abroad. It is the only establishment of its type in the island. Students are exclusively male and the majority are Japanese. The course of study, instituted in 1922, includes a 7-year program. The ordinary course (*jinjoka*) requires 4 years and the higher course (*koto-ka*), 3 years. The latter course is divided into two sections called "literature" and "science." The former includes, in addition to literature, courses on econom-



47. Taihoku Koto-gakko (higher school).



48. Taihoku Imperial University, department of science and agriculture.

ics, history, etc. In April 1939 there were 162 students in the *jinjoka* and 423 students in the *koto-ka*.

The school is housed in an excellent plant completed in October 1926. The buillings are of brick and stone construction, planned by educators trained in the United States. The central administrative building contains offices and classrooms and a library of 24,000 volumes. Adjacent to the administrative unit are connecting classroom buildings, gymnasia, a theater-auditorium, athletic fields, an armory, tennis courts, gardens, and dormitories.

The president of the school is K. Tanimoto, in charge of a faculty of 67. The librarian is H. Ichinose.

(8) *Higher commercial schools.* Higher commercial schools (*Koto-shogyo-gakko*) are maintained by the provincial government. There are two of these institutions in Taihoku-shu, both located in Saiwai-cho of Taihoku City. In 1939, a total of 977 students (935 Japanese, 42 Formosans) were enrolled in the Taihoku Commercial College. The Second Commercial School in the same year provided instruction for 344 students (200 Japanese and 144 Formosans).

Data regarding enrollments and courses of study are conflicting. However, it appears that the senior institution has been used as a training center for Japanese personnel destined for assignment to economic administration in various areas of southeast Asia. In 1939, 7 foreign languages were included in the curriculum: German, French, Dutch, English, Malay, Siamese, and two dialects of Chinese. A Japanese report of 1939 states that in addition to courses prescribed by the ministry of education for all higher commercial schools in Japan, the following instruction is included:

1. Taiwan affairs
2. Economic affairs of South China and the South Seas
3. Laws of colonial settlement
4. Tropical public health study
5. Racial anthropology

A research office, the South China and South Seas Economic Affairs research and survey department, is attached to the First Commercial School in Taihoku.

(9) *Normal schools.* Two normal schools (*shihan-gakko*) are located in Taihoku City. Students may be admitted to the ordinary course after completion of the course in standard primary schools. The basic course of the primary normal department required five years for male students and four years for female students.

After completion of prescribed work in this department, graduates may enter a field laboratory course, requiring two years of study. Training of teachers for instruction in both *sho-gakko* (schools for Japanese and Formosans speaking Japanese) and *ko-gakko* (schools for Formosan-Chinese) is provided. Attached to the Taihoku First Normal School are two primary experimental schools, one for Japanese children and one for Formosan children, with a total of 53 directors and teachers. The First Normal School also offers a post-graduate course in the *ko-gakko* (Formosan school) normal department. The Second Normal School has one associated primary school for Formosans.

In 1939, there were 870 students enrolled in the normal schools of Taihoku: 393 (including 80 Formosan-Chinese) in the First Normal School; 477 in the Second Normal School. The majority of student personnel are Japanese.

(10) *Special secondary schools.* Taihoku Province has various special schools not included in the preceding categories. Those institutions are maintained both by the provincial government and by the local *shi*, *gun*, and *gai* administrations.

(a) *School for the deaf and blind.* The most recent data list 173 students in residence in the Taihoku School for the Deaf and Blind. There were 23 graduates of the institution as of April 1939. Vocational training consists of courses in certain manual techniques, adapted to the requirements of the students: acupuncture, massage, sculpture, cabinetwork. The full course requires 6 years. The school is located in Taihoku-shi, Horai-cho.

(b) *Industrial school.* The Taihoku Industrial School, granting admission to graduates of primary schools, offers courses in civil engineering, applied chemistry, electrical engineering, architectural engineering, and mining. It is located in Taihoku-shi, Taian. The enrollment is in excess of 1,000. There were, in 1939, 836 Japanese students and 292 Formosan students, with a faculty of 94 instructors.

(c) *Agricultural schools.* There are three agricultural schools in Taihoku Province. The provincial government maintains an agricultural and forestry school at Giran, which, in 1939, had 10 classes, 28 instructors, and 464 students including 363 Formosan-Chinese. In Goko-sho of Shinsho-gun is a farmers' school operated in the interests of improving local farming methods. Its listed personnel (1939) included only three instructors. The government-general administers, in association with Taihoku Imperial University, an agriculture and forestry specialized department, which enrolled 180 Japanese and 5 Formosans in 1939. It offers a three-year course. There are 45 instructors and 7 classes. The entrance requirements and the nature of courses offered are not known. An experimental farm with a total area of over 38,000 *tsubo* adjoins the university grounds in Tomita-cho of Taihoku City. The farm is used for experimental field work by the agricultural students of the agriculture and forestry specialized department.

(d) *Medical school.* An associated medical specialized department, located in Tomon-cho of Taihoku City, is attached to the Imperial University in Taihoku. This school, now 30 years old, outdates the establishment of the university and was subjected to university direction very recently. The total number of graduates is 1,716. In 1939, 162 Japanese and 82 Formosans were enrolled. The department offers a four-year course and has four classes, employing 40 instructors.

(11) *Mission schools.* The Spanish Catholic and Canadian Presbyterian missions in the province maintain schools at Tamsui and Taihoku City. In the capital, the College of the Blessed Ismelda enrolls women students under the direction of Spanish Dominican nuns. The institution was opened in 1917 with an enrollment of 240. In 1930, 450 women were in residence. The college is said to enjoy an excellent reputation with the government.

The Canadian Presbyterian mission maintains a theological school at Taihoku and at Tamsui, one boys' middle school and one girls' middle school.

These institutions have always been subject to the control of the educational department of the government-general. It is improbable that, since the outbreak of the war in 1941, they have been greatly distinguished from the schools of the public system.

(12) *The university.* Taihoku Imperial University (*Taihoku Teikoku Daigaku*) was established in 1928 by a special ordinance issued at Tokyo. Today it occupies a prominent

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position among the great universities of the empire. There is an extensive establishment with complete modern equipment on the southeastern edge of Taihoku City (in Tomitacho). Laboratories and libraries are designed particularly to facilitate research, the primary function of the institution. During the last decade, the university has served as a research center for investigation of problems related to the development and exploitation of tropical areas of the south Pacific. The university library provides an efficient instrument for the work of the institution. It contained in 1940, 410,000 catalogued volumes, of which some 158,000 were in Occidental languages and some 252,000 in Oriental languages.

In 1940, the full staff of the university numbered more than 300. The representation of Formosan-Chinese in the faculties is limited almost exclusively to instructors and staff assistants. All professorships, with one exception, are held by Japanese. Dr. So-mei Toh, a Formosan-Chinese, holds the rank of full professor as an authority on opium addiction and control. He has very limited professional authority, with no ranking Japanese assistants. The only foreign member of the faculty has been Professor Arundel del Re, professor of English and romance languages and literature.

There follows an outline of the most recent official data pertaining to university personnel: President: S. Mita; faculty: 108.

| *Faculties* | *Deans* | *Students* |
|---|---|---|
| Literature and political science | N. Utsushikawa<br>(LD) | 70[1] |
| Pure science and agriculture | I. Hayasaka<br>[illegible] (PLD) | 62[2] |
| Medicine | [illegible] | 15[illegible][3] |
| Library | [illegible] | - |

| *University departments* | *Enrollment*<br>*Japanese* | <br>*Formosan* |
|---|---|---|
| Post-graduate | — | 1 |
| Philosophy | 1 | — |
| History | 4 | — |
| Literature | 9 | — |
| Political science | 40 | 11 |
| Biology | 4 | — |
| Chemistry | 6 | 4 |
| Agriculture | 15 | 3 |
| Agricultural chemistry | 12 | 3 |
| Medicine | 68 | 47 |
| Total | 159 | 69 |
| **Special technical schools* | | |
| Agriculture | 90 | 5 |
| Forestry | 60 | 3 |
| Medicine | 93 | 101 |
| Total | 243 | 109 |
| Grand total | 402 | 178 |
| Total number of students in university | | 580 |

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[1] Including one Japanese elective student.

[2] Including one Formosan-Chinese and one Japanese graduate students

[3] Including 78 Japanese, 75 Formosan, and one Korean.

* Reviewed under *Special Secondary Schools, above.*

The number of Formosan-Chinese in residence in 1939 is particularly interesting in view of the proportion of the total studying medicine. Native students customarily prepare for professions which will permit them to avoid Japanese discrimination in appointment to governmental positions.

The university confers the following degrees:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bachelor of law<br>Bachelor of literature | from department of literature and political science |
| Bachelor of science<br>Bachelor of agriculture | from department of pure science and agriculture |
| Bachelor of medicine | —from department of medicine |

The following courses of study are offered:

*In the department of literature and political science*: (24 courses):

- Japanese language and literature I
- Japanese language and literature II
- Oriental literature
- Occidental literature
- Philosophy
- Japanese history
- Oriental history
- South Seas history
- Occidental history; geography
- Oriental philosophy
- Philosophy, history of philosophy
- Oriental and Occidental logic
- Psychology
- Education, history of education
- Studies in local customs, anthropology
- Japanese constitution
- Administrative law
- Political science, history of governments
- Philosophy of law
- Economics I
- Economics II
- Civil law, code of civil procedure I
- Civil law, code of civil procedure II
- Criminal law, code of criminal procedure

*In the department of pure science and agriculture*: (26) courses):

- Botany I
- Botany II
- Zoology I
- Zoology II
- Geology I
- Geology II
- Mathematics
- Physics
- Meteorology
- Chemistry I
- Chemistry II
- Chemistry III
- Biochemistry
- Agriculture, tropical agriculture I
- Agriculture, tropical agriculture II
- Agriculture, tropical agriculture III
- Agriculture, tropical agriculture IV
- Agricultural chemistry I
- Agricultural chemistry II
- Agricultural chemistry III
- Vegetable pathology
- Applied mycology
- Entomology, sericology
- Zootechnology (animal husbandry)
- Agricultural product studies, sugar chemistry
- Agricultural technology

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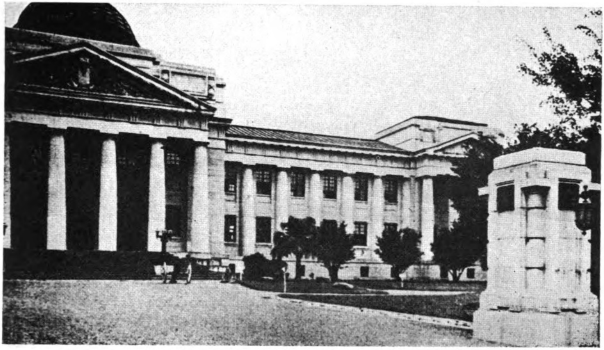
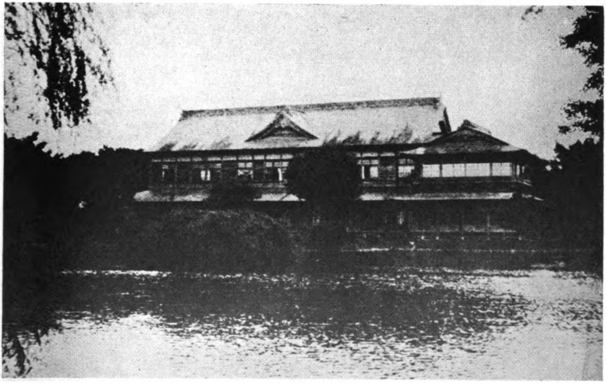


49. The Taihoku museum.



50. Commercial museum, botanical gardens, Taihoku.

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*In the department of medicine*: (22 courses):

- Anatomy I
- Anatomy II
- Medicine I
- Medicine II
- Medicine III
- Surgery I
- Surgery II
- Ophthalmology
- Dermatology
- Ear, nose, throat
- Psychiatry
- Biology I
- Biology II
- Biochemistry
- Parmacology
- Obstetrics
- Gynecology
- Podiatry
- Medical jurisprudence
- Urology
- Public Health
- Dentistry

Programs of experiment and research in the department of medicine are supplemented by the work of a tropical medicine research center attached to the university in 1939. The center, which is primarily a research institute, offers courses in tropical disease, tropical public health, microserology and chemistry. This institution maintains branch research centers in Shirin (in Taihoku Province) and in Taichu and Tainan.

Annual expenditures of the university are probably now in excess of ¥4,000,000. In 1939, the total of expenditures for education in Formosa was ¥34,397,000. Of this sum, the university disbursed ¥3,467,000. The total expenditures for middle schools and girls' high schools in the same year was ¥2,318,000.

Formosan-Chinese studying in Japan have been considerably more numerous than natives of the island who have been admitted to higher schools and colleges. In 1936, there were in Japan 1,113 Chinese pupils from Taiwan in secondary schools of all types and 952 students in colleges and universities. The distribution of students according to subjects studied was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Law | 204 |
| Medicine | 507 |
| Literature | 27 |
| Political science and economics | 66 |
| Commerce | 71 |
| Music | 3 |
| Art | 7 |
| Religions | 6 |
| Housekeeping | 13 |
| Physical culture | 3 |
| All other subjects | 45 |

c. *Social education supplementary to the school*

(1) *System.* The Japanese administration has undertaken, under direction of the educational department, a comprehensive program of social education designed to effect more extensive Japanization of the populace among groups not incorporated in the school system. The objectives of this program are 1) to encourage wider knowledge and use of the Japanese language, 2) to disseminate propaganda intended to encourage allegiance to the empire, and 3) to inform the inhabitants of methods of improvement of agriculture, public health, and "public morals." There follows an outline of various establishments employed in Taihoku Province for maintaining a program of social education. These institutions are supported and administered by both the government-general and the provincial administrator.

(2) *Museums.* The museum of the government-general in Taihoku City is the most complete institution of its kind in the island. It contains exhibits displaying achievements in the natural sciences and in Oriental cultures. The collections have been supplemented since the outbreak of war in China in 1937 by loot from museums and educational institutions of the China coast. The museum is under the general supervision of N. Utsushikawa, a Harvard University graduate, who was, in 1940, dean of the faculty of literature and politics in Taihoku Imperial University.

Taihoku City maintains a commercial museum displaying commercial, industrial, and marine products and a variety of toys from different localities.

(3) *Libraries.* Exclusive of the library of Taihoku Imperial University, there are in Taihoku Province 18 public libraries. The largest of these is the library of the government-general in Taihoku City, established in 1914. The institution contains 165,000 volumes. K. Yamanaka is the librarian.

The remaining 17 libraries are located in Taihoku City and other urban areas of the province.

(4) *Research institutes and cultural societies.* A central research institute (*Chuo Kenkyujo*) is established in Taihoku City. Its chief function is the extension to rural areas of information concerning farming methods and domestic welfare. It conducts investigation and analysis of problems in rural areas throughout the island and arranges lecture courses by itinerant speakers. Research is undertaken for the improvement of methods in breeding of cattle, fruit-growing and preventive bacteriology, and plant pathology. The departments of the institute are 1) forestry and agriculture, 2) technology, 3) hygiene, and 4) general affairs. The headquarters of the institute are in Saiwai-cho.

A local "culture society" was established in 1925 in Taihoku City for the purpose of improving national health. It supervises inter-island athletic contests and issues propaganda encouraging allegiance to the Japanese administration.

The Taiwan Educational Society, with headquarters in Taihoku City, conducts an annual course of three months in "national spirit and culture." The objective is "to clarify the true significance of the Japanese spirit." School inspectors and social workers representing all provinces and cities of the island assemble annually at Taihoku for this course.

(5) *Youth organizations and village promotion associations.* Youth organizations in Taiwan are rigidly controlled and supervised by the Japanese administration. They are customarily employed as devices for disseminating information and propaganda in the current program for the complete Japanization of the island. Each province is served by an elaborate organization of clubs for young persons who are not attending schools or who have completed the prescribed courses of the primary schools. The largest provincial youth organization is that of Tainan Province, with 384 clubs, 241,000 participants and an annual budget (1939) of ¥107,000 The League of Young People's Clubs of Taihoku Province, established in 1932, contains the following units and personnel:

| | *Number of Clubs* | *Members* |
|---|---|---|
| Young Men's Associations | 146 | 17,100 |
| Young Women's Associations | 114 | 9,170 |
| "Joint Clubs" (Men) | 11 | — |
| "Joint Clubs" (Women) | 9 | — |
| Total | 280 | 26,270 |

The total budget for activities of young people's associations or clubs in Taihoku Province in 1939 was ¥43,000.

Village promotion associations (*buraku*) are maintained in rural areas for indoctrinating older groups of the population not reached by formal educational institutions or by the "cultural" activities outlined above. These organizations are supervised by Japanese directors. Meeting places are provided in buildings designated in rural villages. The program of activities includes information regarding farming methods, "entertainment" designed to foster allegiance to the emperor, and instruction in public hygiene. Tainan Province contains the largest number of village associations in the island: 1,300. Data for Taihoku Province follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Village promotion associations | **814** |
| Committee members (from local Formosan-Chinese populace) | **3,513** |
| Meeting places | **486** |

2. **List of schools in the educational system of Taihoku Province.** The table which follows is an alphabetically arranged geographical listing of the schools of the province which are a part of the regular educational system. It does not include kindergartens, mission schools, language institutes, establishments for social education, special research offices, or all private schools. Wherever possible, brief notations are made as to the location of each school, the source of its financial support, its teaching personnel, the number of students attending, the courses offered, and other similar information. The sources chiefly used are the *Shokuin-roku* (*Register of Japanese Officials*), Tokyo, 1939, and *Taiwan Jijo* (*Conditions in Taiwan*), 1939. Figures from the latter postdate the *Shokuin-roku* by one year but are lacking for institutions at the primary level. Later statistics are quoted for certain higher schools listed in *Taiwan Jijo*.

*Table 100. List of schools, Taihoku Province*

Giran City:

Giran Agricultural and Forestry School: Maintained by province. Classes: 10. Staffs: 28 (1 principal, 1 clerk, 26 instructors). Students: Formosan—363, Japanese—99, others—2, total—464.

Ranyo Girls' Higher School: Maintained by province. Classes: 4. Staff: 9 (1 principal, 2 clerks, 6 instructors). Students: Formosan—107, Japanese—92, total—199.

Giran Primary and Higher Primary School: Maintained by city. Teachers: 17 (including principal).

Giran Primary School for Formosan-Chinese: Maintained by city. Teachers: 25 (including principal).

Giran Primary School for Formosan-Chinese Girls: Maintained by city. Teachers: 16 (including principal).

Keelung City:

Keelung Agricultural School: Believed to be maintained by the province. Course—5 years.

Girls' Higher School: Location: Saiwai-cho. Maintained by province. Classes: 9. Staff: 21 (1 principal, 1 clerk, 19 instructors). Students: Formosan—54, Japanese—367, total—422.

Keelung City Girls' Domestic School: Location: Yoshishige-cho. Maintained by city. Teachers: 4 (including principal).

Keelung Higher Primary School: Location: Tenjin-cho. Teachers: 9 (including principal).

Primary schools (for Japanese)—all maintained by city:

| *Location (cho)* | *Name* | *Teachers (including principal)* |
|---|---|---|
| Futaba-cho | Futaba | 28 |
| Irifune-cho | Masago | 7 |
| Irifune-cho | Nishin | 17 |
| Sendo-cho | Sendo | 6 |

Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese—all maintained by city:

| *Location (cho)* | *Name* | *Teachers (including principal)* |
|---|---|---|
| Futuba-cho | Kotobuki | 23 |
| Hattoshi-cho | Hattoshi | 4 |
| Kannon-cho | Takara | 28 |
| Sendo-cho | Showa | 3 |
| Takikawa | Takikawa | 20 |

*Table 100 (cont'd). List of schools, Taihoku Province*

Taihoku City:

Taihoku Imperial University: Location: Tomita-cho. Maintained by the government-general. Faculty: 108 (as of 1939). Students: 580 (as of 1939).

Taihoku Commercial School: Location: Saiwai-cho. Believed to be maintained by province and city. Course: 5 years. Classes: 20. Staff: 45 (1 principal, 2 clerks, 42 instructors). Students: Formosan—42, Japanese—935, others—1, total—1978.

Taihoku Second Commercial School: Location: Saiwai-cho. Believed to be maintained by province and city. Classes: 8. Staff: 21 (1 principal, 2 clerks, 18 instructors). Students: Formosan—144, Japanese—200, total 344.

Taihoku Industrial School: Location: Taian. Maintained by city. Courses: 6. Classes: 28. Staff: 98 (1 principal, 3 clerks, 94 instructors). Students: Formosan—292, Japanese—836, others—8, total—1,136.

Taihoku Higher School: Location: Kotei-cho. Faculty: 67. Students: 577. Maintained by government-general.

First Middle School: Location: Ryuko-cho. Maintained by province. Classes: 20. Staff: 41 (1 principal, 3 clerks, 37 instructors). Students: Formosan—28, Japanese—963, Total—991.

Second Middle School: Location: Saiwai-cho. Classes: 25. Maintained by province. Staff: 32 (1 principal, 2 clerks, 29 instructors). Students: Formosan—508, Japanese—217, total—725.

Third Middle School: Location: Taian. Maintained by province. Classes: 9. Staff: 25 (1 principal, 2 clerks, 22 instructors). Students: Formosan—49, Japanese—396, total—445.

First Girls' Higher School: Location: Bumbu-cho. Maintained by province. Classes: 17. Staff: 42 (1 principal, 2 clerks, 39 instructors). Students: Formosan—19, Japanese—871, total—890.

Second Girls' Higher School: Location: Saiwai-cho. Maintained by province. Classes: 17. Staff: 38 (1 principal, 2 clerks, 35 instructors). Students: Formosan—24, Japanese—866, total—890.

Third Girls' Higher School: Location: Kamihito. Maintained by province. Classes: 16. Staff: 35 (1 principal, 2 clerks, 32 instructors). Students: Formosan—681, Japanese—82, others—9, total—772.

First Normal School: Location: Bumbu-cho. Mainatined by province. Classes: 11. Instructors: 41 (including principal). Students: 313 men and 80 women.

Second Normal School: Location: Shimo-naiho. Classes: 14. Instructors: 45 (including principal). Students: 477.

Taihoku Higher Commercial School: Location: Saiwai-cho. Maintained by province. Classes: 7. Instructors: 46 (including principal). Students: 264 (including 26 Formosan-Chinese).

Taihoku Imperial University Associate Agricultural and Forestry Specialized Department: Location: Tomita-cho. Maintained by province. Classes: 7. Instructors: 46 (including principal). Students: 186 (including 5 Formosan-Chinese).

Taihoku Imperial University Associate Medical Specialized Department: Location: Tomon-cho. Maintained by province. Course: 4 years. Classes: 4. Instructors: 41 (including principal). Students: 162 (including 82 Formosan-Chinese).

Taihoku School for the Deaf and Blind: Location: Horai-cho. Maintained by province. Classes: 8. Instructors: 16 (including principal). Students: 173.

Taihoku City Girls' Domestic School: Location: Seimon-cho. Maintained by city. Staff: 15 (1 principal, 12 instructors, 2 assistant instructors).

Suehiro Higher Primary School: Location: Suehiro-cho. Maintained by city. Teachers: 24 (including principal).

Primary schools (for Japanese)—all maintained by city:

| *Location (cho)* | *Name* | *Teachers (including principal)* |
|---|---|---|
| Kabayama-cho | Kabayama | 31 |
| Kensei-cho | Kensei | 31 |
| Matsuyama | Matsuyama | 5 |
| Nammon-cho | Nammon | 35 |
| Seimon-cho | Kotobuki | 33 |
| Taian | Nishiki | 17 |
| Taian | Saiwai | 14 |
| Tomon-cho | Asahi | 36 |

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*Table 100 (cont'd). List of schools, Taihoku Province*

Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese—all maintained by city:

| *Location (cho)* | *Name* | *Teachers (including principal)* |
|---|---|---|
| Chotosei | Nishimatsuyama | 11 |
| Dairyudo-cho | Dairyudo | 26 |
| Horie-cho | Horie | 18 |
| Kamikeifu-cho | Nisshin | 40 |
| Kawai-machi | Kawai | 4 |
| Matsuyama | Matsuyama | 26 |
| Miyamae-cho | Miyamae | 33 |
| Oimatsu-cho | Oimatsu | 42 |
| Ryuzanji-cho | Ryuzan | 37 |
| Shimokeifu-cho | Horai | 33 |
| Shimo-naiho | Taian | 19 |
| Shusekiron | Shusekiron | 24 |
| Taihei-cho | Eiraku | 29 |
| Taihei-cho | Ohashi | 30 |
| Taihei-cho | Taihei | 32 |
| Toen-cho | Toen | 17 |

- **Bunzan-gun:**
  - **Heirin-sho:**
    - **Bishiryo:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 1.
    - **Heirin:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 6.
  - **Sekitei-sho:**
    - **Sekitei:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 13.
    - **Shinko-sho:**
      - **Keibi:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 12.
      - **Mokusaku:** Special Agricultural School. Maintained by *gun*. Staff: 3 (1 principal, 1 instructor, 1 assistant instructor).
      - **Mokusaku:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 10.
      - **Shinko:** Primary school (for Japanese)*. Teachers: 1.
      - **Shinko:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 8.
    - **Shinten-sho:**
      - **Anko:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 10.
      - **Daiheirin:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 9.
      - **Kutsushaku:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 5.
      - **Shinten:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 11.
      - **Shinten:** Primary and higher school*. Teachers: 6.
- **Giran-gun:**
  - **Giran-gai:** See Giran City
  - **Inzan-sho:**
    - **Inzan First Primary School for Formosan-Chinese*.** Teachers: 9.
    - **Inzan Second Primary School for Formosan-Chinese*.** Teachers: 4.
  - **Shokei-sho:**
    - **Shiketsu:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 6.
    - **Shokei:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 14.
  - **Soi-sho:**
    - **Kokan:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 3.
    - **Koteihon:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 6.
    - **Soshi:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 7.
  - **To-sho:**
    - **Nii:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 4.
    - **Otani:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 3.
    - **Toi:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 13.
    - **Toi:** Primary school (for Japanese)*. Teachers: 2.
- **Kaizan-gun:**
  - **Chuwa-sho:**
    - **Keishu (Kironrankeishu):** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 7.
    - **Showa:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 14.
  - **Dojo-sho:**
    - **Dojo:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 17.
  - **Itahashi-gai:**
    - **Itahashi:** Primary school (for Japanese)*. Teachers: 6.
    - **Itahashi:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 24.
    - **Koshisui:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 9.
    - **Sharon:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 6.

* Maintained by *gun;* number of teachers includes one principal for each school.

*Table 100 (cont'd). List of schools, Taihoku Province*

- **Oka-sho:**
  - **Jurin:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 16.
  - **Kanen:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 5.
  - **Sanshikyaku:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 5.
  - **Senzan:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 20.
- **Sankyo-sho:**
  - **Sankyo:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 15.
  - **Sankyo:** Primary school (for Japanese)*. Teachers: 3.
  - **Seifuku:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 7.
  - **Taiho:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 5.

- **Keelung-gun:**
  - **Banri-sho:**
    - **Maren:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 4.
    - **Taihei:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 3.
  - **Heikei-sho:**
    - **Heikei:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 8.
    - **Heikei:** Primary school (for Japanese)*. Teachers: 2.
    - **Jippunryo:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 3.
  - **Kanayama-sho:**
    - **Kanayama:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 10.
  - **Koryo-sho:**
    - **Koryo:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 7.
    - **Otei:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 5.
  - **Shichito-sho:**
    - **Keelung Middle School:** Exact location unknown. Maintained by Province. Classes: 10. Staff: 20 (1 principal, 1 clerk, 18 instructors). Students: Formosan—114, Japanese—264, total—478.
    - **Baryoko:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 3.
    - **Dandan:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 5.
    - **Goto:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 3.
    - **Shichito:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 7.
    - **Yunai:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 1.
  - **Sokei-sho:**
    - **Kankyaku:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 3.
    - **Sokei:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 13.
    - **Sokei:** Primary school (for Japanese)*. Teachers: 1.
  - **Zuiho-gai:**
    - **Kinkaseki:** Primary and higher primary school*. Teachers: 9.
    - **Kinkaseki:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 12.
    - **Kyufun:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 15.
    - **Shikyakutei:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 4.
    - **Zuiho:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 14.
    - **Zuiho:** Primary school (for Japanese)*. Teachers: 6.
- **Rato-gun:**
  - **Goketsu-sho:**
    - **Boshiryo (Boshi):** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 4.
    - **Goketsu:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 8.
    - **Niketsu:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 6.
    - **Ritakukan:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 8.
  - **Rato-gai:**
    - **Rato:** Primary and higher primary school*. Teachers: 15.
    - **Rato:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 19.
    - **Rato:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese girls*. Teachers: 11.
  - **Sansei-sho:**
    - **Sansei:** Primary and higher primary school*. Teachers: 4.
    - **Sansei:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 11.
    - **Taishu:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 4.
  - **Tozan-sho:**
    - **Buen:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 4.
    - **Junan:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 7.
    - **Tozan:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 6.
  - **Aborigine territory:**
    - **Taiheizan Primary and Higher Primary School*.** Teachers: 2.
- **Shichisei-gun:**
  - **Hokuto-sho:**
    - **Hokuto:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 16.
    - **Hokuto:** Primary school (for Japanese)*. Teachers: 4.
    - **Sekihai:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 6.
    - **Sekito:** Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 5.

* Maintained by *gun;* number of teachers includes one principal for each school.

*Table 100 (con't). List of schools, Taihoku Province*

Matsuyama-sho: Incorporated into Taihoku City. See Taihoku City.
Naiko-sho:
  Naiko: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 15.
  Nanko: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 12.
Shiodome-gai:
  Hokko: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 4.
  Shiodome: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 26.
  Shiodome: Primary school (for Japanese)*. Teachers: 2.
Shirin-gai:
  Shashi: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 15.
  Shirin: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 25.
  Sozan: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 6.
  Private school: Exact location within *gai* unknown. Classes: 11. Instructors: 21. Students: Formosan—545, Japanese—18, total—563
Shinsho-gun:
  Goko-sho:
    Gokoko (Goko): Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 15.
    Shinsho Farmers' School: Exact location unknown. Maintained by *gun*. Instructors: 3 (including principal).
  Rinko-sho:
    Seiho: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 4.
    Tainanwan: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 1.
  Roshu-sho:
    Nijuho: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 10.
    Sanjuho: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 19.
    Washoshu: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 19.

* Maintained by *gun;* number of teachers includes one principal for each school.

*Table 100 (con't). List of schools, Taihoku Province*

  Shinsho-gai:
    Sankyaku: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 9.
    Shinsho: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 28.
    Shinsho: Primary school (for Japanese)*. Teachers: 2.
Suo-gun:
  Suo-sho:
    Basai (Masai): Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 8.
    Suo: Primary and higher primary school*. Teachers: 7.
    Suo: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 8.
    Tainan-o: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 2.
    Tainan-o: Primary school (for Japanese)*. Teachers: 1.
Tamsui-gun:
  Hachiri-sho:
    Kaikenseki: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 7.
  Sanshi-sho:
    Kitashinshoshi: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 2.
    Shokiirun: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 7.
  Sekimon-sho:
    Robai: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 4.
  Tamsui-gai:
    Kokaten: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 4.
    Suikento: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 7.
    Tamsui: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese*. Teachers: 13.
    Tamsui: Primary school for Formosan-Chinese girls*. Teachers: 7.
    Tamsui: Primary and higher primary school*. Teachers: 8.

* Maintained by *gun;* number of teachers includes one principal for each school.

# XIII. THE ABORIGINES

**1. Introduction.** For administrative purposes the aborigines of Taiwan fall into two classes; the plains dwellers and the inhabitants of restricted mountain areas. The former, who are called Pepohuans, totaled 67,500 in 1938. They have become assimilated to the Formosan-Chinese way of living, are under the jurisdiction of the ordinary government offices, and possess all the duties and rights of the average peasant of Taiwan. The latter, called Takasago people by the Japanese, are outside of ordinary legal administration, and live in, and are rigidly confined to, special designated areas. There were roughly 89,000 of them in 1938. They are completely subordinate to police authority, and are under the jurisdiction of a specially constituted bureau of aborigine affairs within the police affairs section of the government-general. The special administrative territory includes a portion of every province and district except Boko-cho (the Pescadores).

Ethnically the aborigines are very much like the natives of Oceania and are believed to belong to the Malayan race. Their facial features, body structure, language, and customs differ completely from those of the Chinese. The Takasago aborigines are divided into seven tribes: The Tayal, Saisset, Bunun, Tsuo, Paiwan, Ami, and Yami.

It should be carefully noted that travel into the aboriginal territory and all trade with the aborigines are rigidly restricted by the Japanese through the special aborigine police. The Japanese are careful to restrict in every way the economic opportunities of those people and to see that they do not realize any economic possibilities other than those the Japanese are willing to permit them for purposes of self-sufficiency. Statements indicating Japanese encouragement of better economic standards and improvement of social conditions among the aborigines, which may be reflected in the following material which has largely been obtained from Japanese sources, must be accepted with at least some reservations.

**2. Locality and population.** The specially controlled aborigines of Taihoku Province reside in the mountain regions south of the Taihoku plain and west and south of the Giran plain. They are found in Bunzan-, Rato-, and Suo-gun, and are all of the Tayal tribe. Their number is not definitely known. According to one source there were 6,468 individuals in the area in 1934, occupying 1,261 houses in 35 settlements. H. Sawada in *Nihon Chimei Daijiten* (*Gazetteer of Japanese Place Names*), 1939, lists 61 villages with a population of 9,821 in 1935. The Japanese Postal Directory, while it does not give population figures, lists villages not mentioned by Sawada. In the following tables the names which are followed by question marks are those of places given by the *Postal Directory*. All others are from Sawada.

*Table 101: Population of Aborigine Territory, Rato-Gun, 1935*

| *Village*[1] | *Total* | *Formosans* | *Japanese* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Banun | 347 | 318 | 29 |
| Beira | ? | ? | ? |
| Bonbon | 250 | 230 | 20 |
| Dakusui | 83 | 47 | 36 |
| Dangun | ? | ? | ? |
| Ebosizan | 17 | 14 | 3 |
| Giro | ? | ? | ? |
| Gyuto | 100 | 88 | 12 |
| Ikenohata | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| Jiisei | ? | ? | ? |
| Kamiseisui | 146 | 145 | 1 |
| Kutsushiya | ? | ? | ? |
| Kyokuhei | ? | ? | ? |
| Manoyan | — | — | — |
| Maruyama | — | — | — |
| Nishimura | 18 | 11 | 7 |
| Ouchidai | — | — | — |
| Ro ne Ue | ? | ? | ? |
| Rumoan | 179 | 170 | 9 |
| Piyanan | 419 | 383 | 36 |
| Sankaison | ? | ? | ? |
| Sekigan | ? | ? | ? |
| Shikikun | 550 | 511 | 39 |
| Shiyoura | 421 | 375 | 46 |
| Shorin | ? | ? | ? |
| Tabo | 35 | 35 | 0 |
| Taihezan | 1,620 | 1,019 | 601 |
| Taisho | ? | ? | ? |
| Tamaru | — | — | — |
| Tojo | — | — | — |
| Toma | ? | ? | ? |
| Torui | 189 | 172 | 17 |
| Totsuryo | ? | ? | ? |
| Uboshi | ? | ? | ? |
| Total | 4,386 | 3,526 | 860 |

[1] These villages have postal facilities at Rato, Taiheizan, and Sansei.

*Table 102: Population of Aborigine Territory, Bunzan-Gun, 1935*

| *Village*[1] | *Total* | *Formosans* | *Japanese* | *Foreign Chinese* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agyoku | 692 | 690 | 2 | 0 |
| Chakou | 88 | 82 | 6 | 0 |
| Karamochi | 15 | 12 | 3 | 0 |
| Raho | 384 | 372 | 12 | 0 |
| Rarazan | 11 | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Rimogan | 256 | 237 | 19 | 0 |
| Shirakku | 168 | 143 | 25 | 0 |
| Tanpiya | 215 | 213 | 2 | 0 |
| Taranan | 134 | 126 | 8 | 0 |
| Togokei | 71 | 71 | 0 | 0 |
| Tonroku | 335 | 326 | 7 | 2 |
| Urai | 388 | 348 | 40 | 0 |
| Total | 2,757 | 2,626 | 129 | 2 |

[1] These villages have postal facilities at Shinten.

*Table 103: Population of Aborigine Territory, Suo-Gun, 1935*

| *Village*[2] | *Total* | *Formosan* | *Japanese* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anbu | ? | ? | ? | |
| Babokaikai | ? | ? | ? | |
| Bakaharishi | ? | ? | ? | |
| Bayan | ? | ? | ? | |
| Berefun | ? | ? | ? | |
| Biyaho | 502 | 480 | 22 | |
| Boyo | ? | ? | ? | |
| Buta | 251 | 225 | 26 | |
| Daidakusui | 606 | 567 | 39 | |
| Daigen | 310 | 302 | 8 | |
| Daiyama | ? | ? | ? | |
| Dozan | ? | ? | ? | |
| Gango | — | — | — | |
| Gaon | ? | ? | ? | |
| Geriro | — | — | — | |
| Getanto | ? | ? | ? | |
| Gomatsu | ? | ? | ? | |
| Goon | ? | ? | ? | |
| Kahishito | ? | ? | ? | |
| Kamutsubu | ? | ? | ? | |
| Kankei | 334 | 299 | 35 | |
| Kanshito | ? | ? | ? | |
| Kanyo | ? | ? | ? | |
| Kinyan | 343 | 321 | 22 | |
| Kiyanrawa | 6 | 2 | 4 | |
| Kogotsu | — | — | — | |
| Kokukoku | — | — | — | |
| Kubababo | 25 | 19 | 6 | |
| Kumukaya | ? | ? | ? | |
| Kyuryo | ? | ? | ? | |
| Kyuryozan | ? | ? | ? | |
| Mohen | ? | ? | ? | |
| Nankei | 32 | 25 | ? | |
| Nanko | — | — | — | |
| Nano | 115 | 115 | 0 | |
| Nanshi | ? | ? | ? | |
| Nisui | ? | ? | ? | |
| Rankan | — | — | — | |
| Rokuhi | ? | ? | ? | |
| Roppoe | 144 | 136 | 8 | |
| Rukuyo | 104 | 100 | 4 | |
| Ryohen | 338 | 318 | 20 | |
| Koro | 143 | 140 | 3 | |
| San | ? | ? | ? | |
| Sankyaku | ? | ? | ? | |
| Senran | ? | ? | ? | |
| Shihorin | 153 | 146 | 7 | |
| Shimo Kokotsu | 180 | 149 | 29 | (2 Chinese nationals) |
| Shinryozan | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| Sosei | — | — | — | |
| Sokan | ? | ? | ? | |
| Suigen | ? | ? | ? | |
| Shonan | 87 | 87 | 0 | |
| Tabiyahan | 19 | 13 | 6 | |
| Taihakuzan | — | — | — | |
| Tano | 206 | 203 | 3 | |
| Yappurasari | 21 | 10 | 11 | |
| Jusampunzan | 9 | 9 | 0 | |
| Total | 3,931 | 3,669 | 260 | |

[2] These villages have postal facilities at Suo, Dainano, and Rato.

3. **The Tayal people.** The aborigines of Taihoku-shu are members of the Tayal tribe. This tribe, exceeded in size only by the Paiwan and Ami, inhabits the northern part of Taiwan, occupying sections of Shinchiku, Taichu, and Karenko, as well as Taihoku province. It had 35,639 members in 1935.

It is considered to be the fiercest, bravest, and least submissive of the tribes. In spite of the closest police supervision, instances of head-hunting still occur, a practice which the Tayal have long considered not only justifiable but obligatory. According to ancient custom only those who have taken heads are qualified to enter into the councils of the tribe as recognized adults.

Tattooing is widely practiced. Those who have heads to their credit are entitled to the characteristic head-hunter tattoo marks on the chin, but children and women are tattooed for personal adornment or as marks of maturity. The removal of certain teeth is also considered by the Tayals to improve their appearance. Both men and women remove the two lateral incisors from the upper jaw.

The Tayal villages are small settlements in the valleys or on the slopes of the mountains. Among the west Tayals, the houses, which are irregularly placed, are usually of bamboo and rush, and of very simple construction. The east Tayals frequently live in cellar-like excavations some 3 to 6 feet deep, around which a wall of earth is built. Upon this wall crossed poles support a roof made of flat stones. Descent into the dwelling is by means of a small ladder. Each village also has its granaries, poultry runs, and sheds to shelter hogs.

Among the Tayals the chief articles of food are millet, sweet potatoes, taro, rice, meat, and fruit. Like most of the aborigines the Tayals are extremely fond of alcoholic drinks. They are in the main a self-supporting people, although their dependence on manufactured goods is growing.

Each sub-group in the Tayal tribe has its own chief or chieftainess. The family inheritance passes down through the male line, but the female is not considered inferior and has many prerogatives. It is not unusual for a woman to act as chief.

Matrimony is regarded as a sacred bond and divorce is rare. The sexes appear to join in marriage on terms of equality. Adultery is considered a most serious crime.

### 4. Agriculture

(a) *General.* The Tayals are traditionally a hunting people, and in former years hunting was almost the sole exploitive activity in which the men engaged. Agriculture, such as there was, was left to the women of the tribe. Today Japanese rule is making it more and more difficult to keep weapons of any kind in the native villages and the noble warriors and hunters of the past are turning their attention to forestry and agriculture under the paternal care of the Japanese.

(b) *Cultivation of lands.* Because of the mountainous character of the aborigine territory there is comparatively little flat land suitable for cultivation and even less that can be utilized for the growing of wet-rice. The extent of cultivated land is indicated in the following tables:

*Table 104: Wet-rice fields cultivated by Aborigines, 1939*

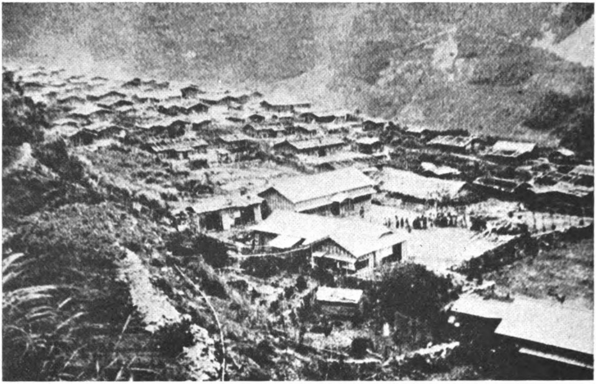
| | *Total area cultivated (in ko)*[1] | *Two crop fields cult. (in ko)* | *Single crop fields cult. (in ko)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taiwan | 2,555.10 | 1,733.65 | 821.45 |
| Taihoku | 243.97 | 231.53 | 12.44 |

[1] 1 *ko* equals 2.397 acres.

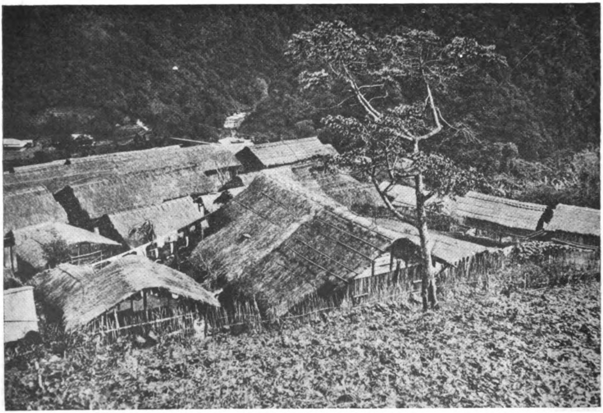
*Table 105: Farm lands other than wet-rice fields cultivated by the Aborigines, 1939*

| | *Total area cultivated (in ko)* | *Area currently worked (ko)* | *Area lying fallow (ko)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taiwan | 90,166.77 | 31,675.44 | 58,491.33 |
| Taihoku | 5,544.68 | 1,810.88 | 3,733.80 |

(c) *Methods.* The Tayal, knowing by experience the richness of virgin soil, prefer to clean and burn fresh fields every year for the cultivation of their crops rather than



51. Tayal village of Piyaho in Taihoku Province.



52. Tayal village of Urai, Taihoku Province.

clear land which has been planted before. In former times fresh areas were constantly being burned over, and once they had borne a crop, were allowed to revert to a tangle of secondary brush. This practice is still followed to some extent but is discouraged by the Japanese. Farm implements are still primitive. Digging is done in most instances with a piece of bamboo cut to form a point. Fertilizer is not used.

(d) *Crops and production.* Most of the Tayal acreage in Taihoku is planted to sweetpotatoes, millet, upland rice, and taro, although, through Japanese encouragement, beans, corn, peanuts, and sugarcane are also grown. A small quantity of wet-rice is produced, and fruit trees are carefully cultivated. Acreage and production are given in the following tables:

*Table 106: Wet-rice fields produced by the Aborigines, 1939*

| | *Area of standing crop (in ko)* | *Amount harvested (in koku)* | *Av. production per ko (in koku)* | *Value of product (in yen)* | *Av. price per koku (in yen)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taiwan | | | | | |
| 1st crop ........ | 1,531.01 | 14,711 | 9.61 | 365,445 | 24.81 |
| 2nd crop ........ | 2,213.54 | 20,027 | 9.05 | 518,523 | 25.89 |
| Taihoku | | | | | |
| 1st crop ........ | 221.70 | 2,263 | 10.21 | 57,422 | 25.37 |
| 2nd crop ........ | 225.93 | 1,757 | 7.77 | 45,628 | 25.98 |

*Table 107: Common produce raised by the Aborigines, 1939*

| | *Area of standing crop (in ko)* | *Amount harvested (in koku)* | *Av. production per ko (in koku)* | *Value of product (in yen)* | *Av. price per koku (in yen)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Upland rice | | | | | |
| Taiwan ...... | 3,942.28 | 19,592 | 4.97 | 417,626 | 21.32 |
| Taihoku ...... | 306.25 | 1,571 | 5.13 | 34,133 | 21.71 |
| German millet (Awa) | | | | | |
| Taiwan ...... | 6,915.36 | 26,733 | 3.87 | 299,468 | 11.20 |
| Taihoku ...... | 349.81 | 1,446 | 4.13 | 24,157 | 16.70 |
| Millet (Kibi) | | | | | |
| Taiwan ...... | 867.97 | 3,130 | 3.61 | 32,727 | 10.46 |
| Taihoku ...... | 163.64 | 464 | 2.83 | 6,957 | 14.98 |
| Corn (Tomorokoshi) | | | | | |
| Taiwan ...... | 947.94 | 4,131 | 4.36 | 32,060 | 7.76 |
| Taihoku ...... | 27.20 | 107 | 3.93 | 1,367 | 12.79 |
| Other grains | | | | | |
| Taiwan ...... | 795.39 | 1,890 | 2.38 | 22,153 | 11.72 |
| Taihoku ...... | 2.60 | 12 | 4.81 | 188 | 15.00 |
| Peanuts | | | | | |
| Taiwan ...... | 1,634.90 | 12,080 | 7.39 | 122,214 | 10.12 |
| Taihoku ...... | 28.14 | 267 | 9.48 | 3,262 | 12.22 |
| Beans (all varieties) | | | | | |
| Taiwan ...... | 1,300.31 | 3,300 | 2.54 | 48,079 | 14.57 |
| Taihoku ...... | 106.41 | 325 | 3.06 | 5,834 | 17.93 |

*Table 108: Other produce raised by the Aborigines, 1939*

| | *Area of standing crop (in ko)* | *Amount harvested (in kin)* | *Average production per ko (in kin)* | *Value of product (in yen)* | *Average price per 100 kin (in yen)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sweetpotatoes | | | | | |
| Taiwan .... | 10,052.85 | 49,714,071 | 4,935 | 707,055 | 1.42 |
| Taihoku ... | 611.22 | 4,955,334 | 8,107 | 62,707 | 1.26 |
| Taro | | | | | |
| Taiwan .... | 3,821.27 | 15,432,007 | 4,039 | 358,117 | 2.32 |
| Taihoku ... | 169.16 | 920,264 | 5,440 | 29,916 | 2.27 |
| Sugarcane | | | | | |
| Taiwan .... | 653.96 | 63,062,006 | 96,247 | 230,253 | 0.465 |
| Taihoku ... | 120.15 | 9,574,945 | 79,674 | 31,086 | 0.324 |
| Ramie | | | | | |
| Taiwan .... | 436.27 | 162,931 | 374 | 57,585 | 35.22 |
| Taihoku ... | 57.74 | 27,508 | 476 | 10,662 | 38.75 |

*Table 109: Fruits produced by the Aborigines, 1939*

| | *Number of plants* | *Area (in ko)* | *Amt. harvested (in kin)*[1] | *Value of product (in yen)* | *Average price per 100 kin (in yen)*[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bananas | | | | | |
| Taiwan .... | 322,357 | 330.11 | 1,963,457 | 27,794 | 1.42 |
| Taihoku .... | 58,898 | 28.86 | 445,795 | 5,592 | 1.26 |
| Citrus fruits | | | | | |
| Taiwan .... | 51,716 | 99.32 | 164,244 | 6,707 | 4.08 |
| Taihoku .... | 11,374 | 15.66 | 16,791 | 904 | 5.38 |
| Pineapples | | | | | |
| Taiwan .... | 156,845 | 61.34 | 132,823 | 3,076 | 2.32 |
| Taihoku .... | 8,232 | 2.12 | 5,034 | 141 | 2.79 |
| Damson plums | | | | | |
| Taiwan .... | 25,412 | 53.01 | 173,070 | 4,191 | 2.42 |
| Taihoku .... | 4,755 | 6.66 | 24,682 | 578 | 2.34 |
| Other fruits | | | | | |
| Taiwan .... | 28,022 | 68.48 | 181,836 | 4,287 | |
| Taihoku .... | 3,857 | 4.27 | 4,223 | 112 | |

[1] Except in the case of pineapples, where the amount harvested is given in number of fruits and the average price is per 100 fruits.

(e) *Stock raising.* The Japanese are encouraging the aborigines to raise livestock in order to provide themselves with the meat supply formerly secured through hunting. The program under the guidance of the police-post staffs is meeting with some success. There appears to be ample provender for the animals and the aborigines take kindly to stock-raising. That the program is still in its initial stages is indicated by the following table:

*Table 110: Livestock and poultry of the Aborigines, 1939*

| | *No. in Taiwan* | *No. in Taihoku* |
|---|---|---|
| Water Buffalo ................ | 7,804 | 732 |
| Yellow Cows ................ | 4,168 | 140 |
| Indian Cows ................ | 30 | 1 |
| Hybrid Cattle ................ | 279 | 2 |
| Hogs ........................ | 24,894 | 820 |
| Goats ........................ | 2,268 | 5 |
| Sheep ........................ | 35 | ... |
| Chickens .................... | 83,515 | 7,681 |
| Ducks ........................ | 819 | 41 |
| Geese ........................ | 135 | ... |
| Turkeys ...................... | 8 | ... |

(f) *Sericulture.* In view of the many wild mulberry trees growing in aborigine territory, the aborigines are being encouraged to engage in sericulture as a profitable side-line. Sericulture guidance stations are established in important localities, and the rapid development of the industry has led the authorities to urge the planting of mulberry gardens. The following table indicates the state of the industry in 1939:

*Table 111: Sericulture among the Aborigines, 1939*

| | *No. of households engaged in sericulture* | *Number of egg-sheets used* | *Cocoon production (in kilograms)* | *Value (in yen)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | | | | |
| Taiwan ........ | 4,557 | 5,627 | 49,264 | 74,905 |
| Taihoku ........ | 850 | 632 | 4,309 | 4,748 |
| Spring cocoons | | | | |
| Taiwan ........ | 3,103 | 3,935 | 36,250 | 52,288 |
| Taihoku ........ | 349 | 300 | 2,172 | 2,172 |
| Summer cocoons | | | | |
| Taiwan ........ | 159 | 84 | 501 | 507 |
| Taihoku ........ | 153 | 74 | 446 | 446 |
| Fall cocoons | | | | |
| Taiwan ........ | 1,295 | 1,608 | 12,513 | 22,110 |
| Taihoku ........ | 348 | 258 | 1,691 | 2,130 |

### 5. Police

(a) *General.* There are about 90,000 unassimilated aborigines or Takasago people in the mountain ranges which run lengthwise across the middle of Taiwan. These people are restricted to a particular area the borders of which are carefully patrolled by the police, and are administered by a special bureau of aborigines affairs within the police affairs section of the government-general.

The reservation system just alluded to had been established by the Chinese before the advent of the Japanese. It was designed to eliminate the destructive raids of the aborigines upon the Chinese settlements in the plains. The Japanese, in an attempt to achieve the same end, adopted and perfected the system.

While the system has been successful—the residents of the plains are now safe from attack—it has had the effect of isolating the aborigines economically and culturally, embittering them against their Japanese overlords, and arresting their normal development. Without diminishing the strictness of their control the Japanese have attempted to counteract these tendencies by a policy of conciliatory paternalism whereby Japanese culture and the benefits of civilization are introduced in carefully regulated quantities.

(b) ***Guard lines and police stations.*** The first aim of the police is to prevent or suppress any hostile or warlike act on the part of the aborgines. To this end they have established a guard line or ***aiyu-sen*** around the whole of the Takasago area. In former years part of this line consisted of electrically charged wire entanglements, but these formidable barriers are said to be no longer employed.

The line today consists almost exclusively of patrolled roads surrounding the aborigine territory. These roads are established by cutting a track through the forest or a path along the crest of the mountain. Where trees exist they are felled for some distance on the native side, to make it possible to give warning of the approach of any aborigines and to afford a field of fire. The regular guard lines are supplemented by others which are organized and maintained by camphor manufacturers. Within the aborigine territory there are a number of trans-mountain administrative paths cut out and kept in repair by gangs of aborigines under police guard. These paths, as well as the frontier guard lines, are dotted with police stations and guard houses.

At the end of 1938 there were 499 guard stations housing 5,253 police, medical, and managerial officials. These stations, located at strategic points, are made either of wood, bamboo, earth, or stone, depending on the type of material available on the spot. They are built strong enough for ordinary defensive purposes and are often surrounded by bamboo, wooden, or wire fences. Each is equipped with grenades and small arms, and in particularly hostile areas mountain and field guns are emplaced in commanding positions.

In easily accessible regions guard houses are spaced 400 to 500 yards apart in order to provide cross-fire if necessary, and there are usually from 2 to 4 guardsmen in each house. Every fourth or fifth house is a branch superintendent's station, and a police inspector, or assistant inspector is in charge of every 4 or 5 branch stations. As circumstances dictate, doctors and an extra number of guardsmen are assigned to superintendents' stations. In districts where barter is officially permitted, an exchange office is also attached to the superintendent's station. It is controlled by an official who is assisted by a native interpreter. Log prisons are maintained at important police stations. All guard houses and police posts communicate by telephone.

The following table gives the number of police organs, their location, and the number of their personnel at the end of 1938.

*Table 112: Police personnel in Aborigine Territory, 1938*

| | *Annex of the police section* | *Police posts* | *Dispatch posts* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of posts .......... | 5 | 482 | 12 | 499 |
| Police supervisors .......... | — | — | — | — |
| Police inspectors .......... | — | 24 | — | 24 |
| Assistant inspectors ........ | — | 54 | — | 54 |
| Policemen ................ | — | 1,964 | — | 1,964 |
| Police guards ............. | — | 3,172 | — | 3,172 |
| Public doctors ............. | — | 39 | — | 39 |
| Total ................. | 5 | 5,253 | 12 | 5,253 |

(c) *Functions.* The mountain police who patrol the guard lines usually travel in pairs with gun-bearers selected from among trusted aborigines. Their first duty is to maintain law and order. One of the first steps taken in this direction was the seizure of native fire-arms. The fact that the aborigines were dependent on these for hunting did not deter the Japanese from declaring them contraband and punishing all who failed to surrender their pieces. In the 43 years from 1896 through 1938 a total of 35,255 fire-arms were seized. During these same years the number of persons killed in head-hunting and resistance by the aborigines totaled 7,083. The number of aborgines slain in punitive expeditions has not been reported. Weapons continue to be smuggled into aborigine territory but the police are generally relentless in searching for and removing them, and the hostile tribes are being gradually reduced to impotence.

In 1930, however, there occurred the notorious "Musha Incident," in which certain tribesmen around the village of Musha ambushed an official Japanese party and made off with 190 heads, and as late as December 1939, Formosan-Chinese workers in the forest lost their heads not far from Taihoku City. For these acts of desperation the Japanese exact fearful revenge, frequently calling in the militia, as in the "Musha Incident," to exterminate the offenders. The Japanese are not above making use of tribal jealousies to help them in their work of subjugation.

In addition to quelling uprisings, the police regulate all traffic into and out of aborigine territory. No one may leave or enter without express permission, and a close watch is kept on all those who thus enter the closed area. By an act of September 1896 pecuniary and corporeal punishments are inflicted upon those found guilty of unlawful ingress or egress. This ordinance enables the police to control effectively all aspects of the native economy.

Although the suppression of the tribes through the patrolling of the guard lines is the paramount duty of the police administration, the Japanese are at pains to emphasize that the guards act also as teachers, counselors, economic and agricultural advisers, and doctors for the aborigines. Schools, centers of agricultural or industrial apprenticeship, farms for raising cattle, medical centers, and exchange posts have been created for them. These are usually located in or near the police stations, and are supervised by the police administration. The whole program is regarded as an implementation of the avowed Japanese policy of conciliation, enlightenment, and assimilation. Whatever its motivation, it seems to be effecting the fairly rapid acculturation of the aborigines.

### 6. Education

(a) *Primary.* The formal education of the Takasago by the Japanese began in 1904 when the children in the neighborhood of the police posts in Tappan-sha (Tainan-shu, Kagi-gun) and Magatsun (Takao-shu, Kizan-gun) were assembled and taught sewing, Japanese language, arithmetic, and farming. The number of schools has gradually increased since that day. At the end of 1938 there were 181 schools with an enrollment of 9,473 pupils. These schools, located in the police posts, offer a four-year course of elementary instruction. The teachers are resident police officials. Precisely what subjects are taught, the number of hours devoted to them, the length of the school term, the nature of the equipment used, and the qualifications of the teachers are not definitely known.

By the end of 1938 the schools had graduated 20,864 students, and it is reported that the aborigines are increasingly eager to avail themselves of the educational facilities offered. Graduates have taken positions as medical assistants, teachers, and police officials.

(b) *Social.* In 1936, Japanese language training schools were attached to the main police posts. These schools are designed to promote the use of the Japanese language, to cultivate the qualities of citizenship, and to further the Japanization of the aborigines. The Japanese appear to be eminently satisfied with the results of the training offered in them. In 1939 there were 269 language schools with 17,223 students, and it is reported that in the same year 32 per cent of the Takasago people had an elementary knowledge of Japanese speech.

The spiritual mobilization program, known as *Kominka* and applied throughout the empire since the China "incident," is being carried forward in the aborigine territory as well. With police "encouragement" societies for the extension of the Japanese language, societies of chiefs and influential persons, the *hoko* system, women's clubs, and young people's associations have been organized. The extent to which the people have been mobilized is indicated in the following table.

*Table 113: Social education societies among the Aborigines, 1939*

| | *Number of organizations* | *Number of members* |
|---|---|---|
| Societies for the extension of the Japanese language | 13 | 496 |
| Societies of chiefs and influential persons | 87 | 844 |
| Societies of the heads of households | 294 | 17,203 |
| Women's Clubs | 93 | 4,251 |
| Young men's organizations | 231 | 9,995 |
| Young women's organizations | 151 | 4,277 |

### 7. Health.

It is part of the Japanese program to enlighten the aborigines in matters of health and to make them conscious of the principles of sanitation. The program has been implemented by the passage of laws requiring the cleaning up of village areas, instruction in mosquito control and general hygiene, the training of midwives and native nurses, and the establishment of medical clinics and treatment stations. At the end of 1938, 39 public medical examination stations, 199 medical treatment stations, and 76 malaria prevention stations were in operation. Most of these are presumed to be in the police posts. Thirty-nine public doctors were in attendance. Medical attention is generally free of charge, but efforts are being made to have the aborogines assume a greater share of the expense.

Figures on morbidity among the Takasago people are not available, and there is no cataogue of the specific diseases prevalent among them. Tuberculosis, pneumonia, and malaria seem, however, to be the principal diseases. The incidence of malaria has grown with the removal of aborigines from the mountains to the farming districts in the lowlands. A great many people are afflicted with goiter, and venereal disease is fairly wide-spread, although the Tayal, who are very strict in their marital relations, are almost free of the latter.

The mortality among infants is alarmingly high, amounting to 45% of the total deaths. Many of them die of the neglect in which they are brought up for want of the most elementary notions of hygiene. A great many die at birth, a circumstance accounted for by the fact that mothers are unattended at child-birth. To remedy the situation the Japanese are training Takasago women in the art of midwivery and encouraging the general observance of hygienic rules.

## Part II. Local Data

# I. TAIHOKU CITY

1. **Introduction.** The following paragraphs describe certain physical aspects of Taihoku City, touching only indirectly upon the functional aspects (public health, economy, etc.), which are described more fully in Part I.

2. **Name, general character, and location.** The name of the city simply means "Northern Taiwan," just as Taichu means "Middle Taiwan," Tainan "Southern Taiwan" and Taito "Eastern Taiwan." *Taihoku* is the Japanese reading and *Taipeh* the Chinese reading of the characters. A few firms continue to use Taipeh on their letterheads. Its continued use by the Bank of Taiwan, for instance, is explained by the fact that it was the usual form known to foreign firms before the Japanese occupation.

By and large, Taihoku is a commodity consumption area rather than a producer of consumer goods, for the high concentration of administrative, educational, and wholesale mercantile activity more than balances the limited industrial and productive activity. Foodstuffs and manufactured goods flow through Taihoku, but little originates there to flow into Taiwan's economy or to go overseas. The products of the several government monopolies—opium, salt, tobacco, camphor and alcoholic beverages—are important exceptions.

The city is overlooked on every side by mountains which recede on the horizon only to the northeast, toward Keelung. To the north Mt. Shichisei, Mt. Daiton, and Little Kwannon appear to form a mountain wall of uniform altitude, though in fact they are separate masses. The horizon is low only over the mouth of the Tamsui River which flows northwest between Mt. Daiton (3,546 feet) and Mt. Kwannon, (2,007 feet). The latter is known among foreign residents as South Hill, and is a most distinctive single peak west of the city. The mountains south and east are much higher, but farther away and more frequently hidden in clouds. They are the outer slopes and shoulders of the central mountain range. Peaks visible from the city rise to an altitude of 7,000 to 8,000 feet, hiding Mt. Tsugitaka (12,743-12,894 feet) whose peak is about 50 miles to the south.

Geologists speak of the Taihoku plain as the Taihoku depression. It is in fact the bed of an old lake, the waters of which broke through to the sea near Tamsui in recent geologic time. The subsoil is sand and muck to a very considerable depth, and excavations for modern buildings have uncovered ancient tree trunks. This flat, river-level requires a considerable drainage system, and causes many of the empty lots and open spaces in and about the city to become filled with stagnant water during the rainy season. Buildings deteriorate rapidly—especially Japanese residences, the wood of which is subject to rot (and to termites) and the straw mats and paper panels subject to mould. There are no hills within the city.

According to the thermometer the temperature of the city rarely drops below freezing; —2 degrees Centigrade appears to have been something of a record. Nevertheless, January, February, and March are penetratingly chilly months, for the skies are overcast and there are frequent cold rains. Few buildings have heating facilities adequate for the climate. Charcoal braziers are used, particularly in Japanese houses, and elderly Formosan-Chinese carry hand braziers or small charcoal burners fixed in wicker baskets, and wear heavy padded garments. March and April are mild, with rain. Late May, June, and July are almost intolerably humid, and the heat is exhausting for unacclimatized foreigners. Although still hot through September, the weather gradually improves until brilliant fresh autumn days come in October, November, and early December. Climatic conditions are such that often a few miles away, through the hills in Shinchiku Province, there is fair sunny weather in winter when Taihoku is being saturated with cold rain.

3. **History and development.** Taihoku lies in the center of a fertile plain. At the opening of the 18th century (1708) the Chinese first began to bring the area under control, moving in on the aborigines. By 1730 a small village was established on the banks of the Tamsui River and gradually came to be known as Manka. A new wave of immigrants, chiefly from the Chang-chow region across the straits, began to come in about 1750. An enterprising Chinese named Lin Ch'eng-hsiang began to develop the agricultural resources southwest of Manka, settling at Pankyo (Itahashi). Another Chinese named Kuo Yuan-fen opened up the Shinten river valley to exploitation. The trade and commerce developing from these activities converged on Manka, near the junction of the two streams. The Tamsui was deep enough in those days to permit sea-faring junks to come up as far as Manka, and the town flourished, rivalling Tainan and Rokko as a center of trade with the China coast. By 1760 the local seat of government was well established, although that did not preclude the use of the town as a headquarters for sea pirates operating in the straits.

During the first half of the 19th century a new wave of immigrants came over, driven from China by political disturbances and consequent hardship along the coast. These new arrivals were not welcomed, and after some conflict they moved downstream a mile or so to make a new settlement. This became known as Twatutia or Daitotei. It was not far above the junction of the Keelung and the Tamsui rivers and so drew on the Keelung valley trade in much the same way that Manka was drawing on the flow of people and goods to settlers along the Shinten River.

Daitotei prospered in great measure because the Tamsui River began rapidly to silt up. It may be that new and careless clearing for agricultural lands along the upper reaches of the stream and its tributaries hastened the erosion consequent upon driving typhoon rains of summer. Mudbanks appeared downstream near the Manka River front and the larger junks began to find it hard to come up so far. A further immigration of Chang-chow natives helped Daitotei to grow and by 1883 it was considered a part of Tamsui port for customs administration.

Foreigners arrived in the 1850's and the tea and camphor trade expanded. Missions were established, and a port doctor took up residence. Consulates were established by the Dutch, British, and American governments and several other countries arranged for business men of friendly nations to act as regular representatives of the interests of their nationals in this thriving port. In 1879 some business men of Manka and of Daitotei rented or bought lands lying between the two settlements and a little inland, and there set up business establishments. It proved to be a site convenient to both older settlements and it grew, later coming to be known as Jonai.

In 1881 the prefectural governor persuaded the powerful clans of the neighborhood to contribute a very large sum of money for a wall for this new settlement. A wall with five gates was built, and within the enclosure a city was laid out on the conventional Chinese rectangular pattern. People were invited to come in and settle, but were at first slow to do so because of tax uncertainties, the tenant system, and the general unfinished character of the city.

Liu Ming-chuan, the military governor of the island who arrived in 1885, set about vigorously developing the city. A building corporation was set up, money was raised in Taiwan and on the opposite China coast and a series of government administrative buildings came into being. It is said that the electric lights which Governor Liu installed around the official buildings and nearby streets were the first such official use of electric lights in the entire Chinese Empire. As street lighting they proved too costly and were discontinued, but the government offices continued to use them.

Although these three settlements (Manka, Daitotei, and Jonai) were very close to each other, they remained separate administratively until after the Japanese took over the island, and even today retain their own peculiar and definite characteristics.

The establishment of Japanese control was officially proclaimed at the old governor's office in 1895. Careful city planning and a ruthless disregard of local traditions or building interests have enabled the Japanese to make Taihoku-shi one of the cleanest, and most efficiently arranged cities in the empire. Whereas in Japan city expansion and reconstruction have been hampered by a necessary regard for historic sites and well entrenched interests, in Taihoku nothing is spared if the city planners condemn it. Foreign experts were called upon and a drainage and sewerage system was laid out in the *Jonai* or "within the walls" district.

In 1899 major changes were made in the arrangement of city blocks, streets were extended, the great wall was torn down (sparing only the picturesque gates) and a typhoon flood wall was constructed along the Tamsui River bank. In place of the old wall, three-lane boulevards, with trees and gardens, were laid out along the site, thus surrounding the official administrative district with an open ring, which lends an air of space unusual in Far Eastern cities. A large park in the center of *Jonai* and planted groves at major street intersections also contribute to the greenness and freshness of the city.

In 1911 a typhoon destroyed or damaged the greater part of the Formosan-Chinese settlements and gave the authorities, during reconstruction, an opportunity to extend and improve their city plans. A series of radiating avenues and streets was superimposed upon the earlier rectangular grid and the maze of irregular alleys of the poorer sections. During home defense maneuvers after the "China Incident" broke out (1937) the local Japanese troops were seen to set up machine gun nests and barricades at these wide intersections in the crowded Formosan-Chinese quarters of Daitotei and Manka. They could thus command a considerable area and check movements of the population if necessary.

Between 1911 and 1920 the *Jonai* district was gradually filled with large government buildings and some Japanese mercantile and commercial houses. Parks, museums, the library, courts of law, hospitals, the governor's residence, schools, and official residences, all dominated by the tower of the government-general building, form a distinct central area in the present city.

In 1920 the government of the city was reorganized and the three districts amalgamated into an incorporated city. In 1923 the city was redivided into 64 *cho,* which are in turn subdivided into *chome.*

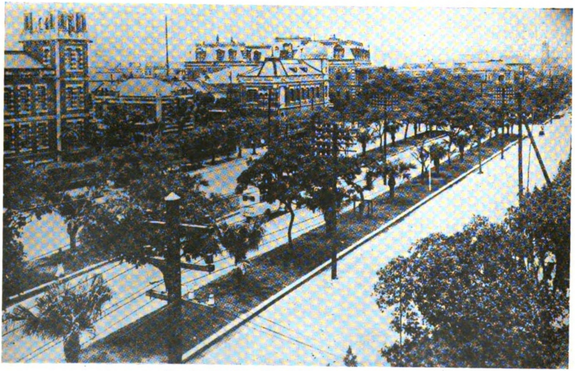
4. **City arrangement and planning.** The Japanese do not ordinarily name or number streets. Instead, several (usually but not always contiguous) blocks are given a name and are known as "(name)-cho." Within this section of the city the various blocks of houses are usually numbered as subdivisions which are called *chome,* and the individual dwellings within the *chome* are assigned house numbers or *banchi.* The numbering of both *chome* and *banchi* often seems quite irregular, however, and the whole system remains cumbersome, confusing, and inadequate. In Japan the character for *cho* is usually or very frequently read *machi,* but in Taiwan the Chinese-style pronunciation is most often heard. *Machi* seems to apply to the districts most frequented by Japanese. Sakae-cho, for instance, is referred to as Sakae-machi, Hon-cho as Hommachi, and Kyomachi apparently is never referred to as Kyo-cho.

The first city planning for expansion (1905) called for development of a city of 150,000. By 1932 these plans were fulfilled, and the dreams of expansion for the whole empire found their reflection in the grandiose 30-year plan then adopted, which called for accommodation of a population of 600,000 in an area of 6,676 hectares (16,496 acres).

These plans are well advanced toward fulfilment. Grading and drainage for many new avenues and some actual paving was accomplished by 1940. New subdivisions of Japanese dwellings have been expanding to the east of the city. The most practical aspects of the new planning appear in the 12-foot typhoon wall and heavy watergates which have been constructed on the riverside (replacing the earlier wall) and the deep typhoon drainage ditch, flanked by boulevard construction along the eastern border of the city, which drains a large area heretofore given to agriculture. This now provides new factory sites as well as residential developments. A less practical but possibly more impressive aspect of Japanese southward expansion is seen in the great new shrine built on a hill north of the city, and approached by Maruyama road, a three-lane boulevard, 40 meters wide and 2½ miles long, leading from the administrative center.

The three-lane boulevards around *Jonai* (known as the Sansen-doro) are the most remarkable feature of the Taihoku city layout. The eastern and western sides of the rectangle they form are each 4,120 feet long, whereas the south side is 3,420 feet and the north side 3,400 feet, respec-

53. Taihoku City—Kikumoto Department Store.



54. Sausen Doro (3 parallel streets), Taihoku.

tively. The old gates are preserved as historic relics, and from them radiate broad paved avenues.

5. **Districts of the city.** As in all cities, there are in Taihoku ill-defined areas the names of which bear certain popular, local connotations. They may be summarized as follows:

*Jonai.* Sakae-machi, Hommachi, and Kyo-machi are three sections within Jonai devoted almost exclusively to Japanese enterprise, including wholesale and retail houses, book stores, one department store, drug stores, and branch offices of many empire-wide concerns. Often, the name *Jonai* is used simply to refer to the administrative district.

*The Seimon district.* Just west of *Jonai,* across the railway tracks from the west end of Sakae-machi, there is the greatest concentration of Japanese theatres, cafes, bars, and restaurants.

*Daitotei.* This is the Formosan-Chinese business and amusement center. The streets are always crowded, especially in the evening, when the bars, cafes, food stands, and temporary night markets do a noisy business. Within Daitotei there are two subdivisions known as Eiraku-cho and Taihei-cho, the first of which contains the tea-packing houses, a large market, and Formosan-Chinese theaters; the latter is a quarter popular for evening promenades among the food shops.

*Manka.* The name of this oldest part of the city is associated with the licensed quarters and the dirtiest, most crowded slums. The poorer, lower-class Japanese tend to settle here among the Formosan-Chinese with a fraternity not common elsewhere.

*The Bund.* The waterfront, among the foreign residents, meant the foreign club and a few large foreign business and residential compounds.

6. **New park.** A park near the center of the administrative district is commonly referred to as the *Shin-Koen.* It has an area of some 92,000 square yards, and within its grounds are found the Taihoku museum, a bandstand, and music shell; playgrounds for children; the studios of JFAK (the Taihoku broadcasting station); pools; statues; and the areas where temporary platforms are erected for patriotic rallies.

7. **The government-general building.** In 1912 the government began to build an administrative headquarters which would be commensurate with the grand role planned for Taiwan in the southward expansion of the empire. In 1919 it was first occupied. A twelve-story brick and stone tower dominates a massive, five-story office building. There are two large courtyards within, and around the building on every floor are open, cool arcades. The whole covers an area of 2,500 tsubo (9,885 square yards).

8. **The Taihoku museum.** In 1913 a large museum was erected as a memorial to a former governor-general (Kodama). There are two stories and a basement filled with historical, cultural, and scientific materials. The staff is attached to the Imperial University and as an educational institution it well reflects high standards in training and techniques. There is a considerable emphasis upon the cultural and historic ties of Taiwan (and Japan) with southeast Asia and the South Seas. Admission to the museum is free. The basement has been given over to activities of interest to children, including a children's library, game [illegible] pictures, and facilities for various educa- [illegible] tic organizations.

9. **Government offices.** The following list names some of the other government buildings in Taihoku-shi and their general location:

Governor-general's official residence: Akashi-cho
Director-general's official residence: Bumbu-cho
Provincial office: Kabayama-cho
Municipal office: Kabayama-cho
Shichisei-gun administrative office: Saiwai-cho
Police headquarters: Yamato-cho.
Post office: Kyomachi
Taihoku hospital: Akashi-cho
Higher court: Shoin-cho
District court: Shoin-cho
Bureau of transportation, department of railways: Izumi-cho
Bureau of communications: Shoin-cho
Monopoly bureau headquarters: Kodama-cho
Penitentiary: Fukuzumi-cho
Meteorological bureau: Bumbu-cho
Red Cross hospital: Tomon-cho
Central research institute: Saiwai-cho
Customs house: Minato-cho
Government library: Shoin-cho
Educational association headquarters (Kyoiku Kaikan): Ryuko-cho

10. **Public meeting places**

a. *The City auditorium.* A large auditorium has been erected on the site of the Chinese government buildings before which the Japanese formally proclaimed occupation of the island in 1895. It is of excellent brick construction, four stories high, with a total floor space of 3,185 *tsubo* (about 12,600 square yards). The main hall seats 2,100. A balcony of 116 *tsubo* (458 square yards) opens on it. The main dining hall accommodates 1,200 persons and the several adjacent smaller rooms for entertainment can acommodate many more. The cost of the whole project was about one million *yen.*

b. *Theaters.* Only three theaters present regular stage bills. They are the Shinbutai, owned and operated by the Ko family interests, the Eiraku-za, and the Sakae-za, which presents rather third-rate Japanese drama. Because of the general proscription of Chinese classical drama or puppet shows, which were susceptible of anti-Japanese interpretation, the shows at the Shinbutai were put on in western dress and the Chinese theater music was played on western instruments (saxaphones and violins). It is assumed that these performances have been suspended.

Motion picture houses which regularly showed both western and Japanese films before 1941 were all wired for sound and if a Japanese sound track were not dubbed in, a running legend was shown at the side of the screen. The known picture theaters included the following:

Shinseikai-kan: Nishimon-cho
No. 2 Seikai-kan: Taihei-cho
No. 3 Seikai-kan: Taihei-cho
No. 4 Seikai-kan: Chitose-cho
Yoshino-kan: Nishimon-cho
Manka Sekai-kan: Ariake-cho

c. *Other public meeting places*

*Indoors.* Most, if not all, of the schools have large auditoriums. Of these the most centrally located is at the medical college in Tomon-cho.

*Outdoors.* In practise the Japanese have found the new park (Shin-Koen) and the adjacent plaza in front of the government-general building the most advantageous place to assemble and disperse large numbers of people. In the Manka district there are the plaza and park in front of Ryuzanji, a large Formosan-Chinese temple. At least until 1941 there was a large open space near the approach to Taihoku bridge which served as an assembly place for the Daitotei quarter.

11. **Important schools.** The higher schools and special schools of importance in Taihoku include the following:

Taihoku Imperial University: Tomita-cho
Agricultural and forestry school of the Imperial University—Tomita-cho
Higher Commercial College: Saiwai-cho
Higher School (university preparatory school): Kotei-cho
First Normal School: Bambu-cho
Second Normal School: Taian-cho
Industrial School: Taian-cho
Taihoku Commercial School: Saiwai-cho
First Middle School: Ryuko-cho
Second Middle School: Saiwai-cho
Commercial and Industrial School: Saiwai-cho
First High School for Girls: Bumbu-cho
Second High School for Girls: Saiwai-cho
Third High School for Girls: Seimon-cho
Seishu (Christian) Girls' School: Horai-cho
Girls' Vocational School: Omote-cho
Girls' Higher School (Academy): Omote-cho
Deaf and Blind School (Moa-gakko): Horai-cho

12. **Taihoku radio broadcasting station.** Station JFAK at Taihoku maintains its studios and offices in a building in the new park in the center of the city. Transmission is accomplished through an installation five miles south of the city, on the outskirts of the town of Itahashi. Four towers, each approximately 330 feet high, carry the antennae, and make a landmark visible from the city. (For further details see Communications.)

13. **Hotels and restaurants.** Taihoku has only one large foreign-style hotel, although several of the Japanese style hotels have pseudo-foreign rooms. The Railway Hotel stands in Omote-cho across the boulevard from the station plaza. It is a heavy brick and stone building in late Victorian style. For many years it has been the official social center of the city, the site for official receptions, dinners, and meetings. It has considerable banqueting facilities, elevators, recreation rooms, barber shops, and other features and has served as the one hostel normally used by foreign transients.

Other hotels whose personnel is accustomed to handling large numbers of guests include the following:

Azuma-ya: Omote-cho
Hinomaru-ya: Akashi-cho
Yorozu-ya: Omote-cho
Taihoku Hotel: Motomachi
Taiyo-kan: Motomachi

A number of Japanese restaurants are equipped to serve large numbers of persons, and are presumed to be staffed with persons acquainted with local supply and services. They include the following, which are Japanese owned and managed:

The Lion: In the west side of the New Park
Cafe Tomoe: Yamato-cho
Cafe Eiraku: Seimon-cho
Bijin-za: Omote-cho
Nikkatsu: Seimon-cho
Ume-yashiki: Hokumon-cho
Chikunoya: Yamato-cho
Umemoto: Kotobuki-cho
Nihon-tei: Kotobuki-cho
Marushin: Seimon-cho
Umenoya: Hokumon-cho

The two largest and most famed Chinese restaurants (each of three or four stories, with roof terraces) are the Horai-kaku, in Kensei-cho, and the Kozan-ro, in Nisshin-cho.

14. **The botanical garden.** This extensive park and garden, (52,000 *tsubo* or 1,850,472 square feet), was founded first as a nursery and experimental station for the bureau of productive industries, but was later transferred to the jurisdiction of the central research institute. In addition to the specimens of plants and trees common to Taiwan, there are many imported specimens being experimented with or merely kept for their exotic character. The catalogue includes more than 400 species. A large assembly hall (in Japanese style) stands in the park near the greenhouses and laboratories of the research institute. Within the park are several old Chinese mansions, converted into exhibition halls for forest products, plant specimens, and other botanical exhibits.

15. **The zoo.** Some years ago the city took over the extensive and beautifully situated residence and gardens of a wealthy Formosan-Chinese and established in Maruyama-cho a park overlooking the Keelung River near its junction with the Tamsui and the northern residential end of the city. Some of the Chinese style buildings were retained as pavilions. The zoo itself was a fine one, for the climate and the natural character of the site made it a favorable spot for animals of tropical and subtropical habitat. At least 17 varieties of birds and animals were peculiar to Taiwan. Recent broadcasts indicate that the zoo has been broken up and the animals done away with. Admission to the zoo cost an adult 10 sen; service-men and children were admitted for 5 sen.

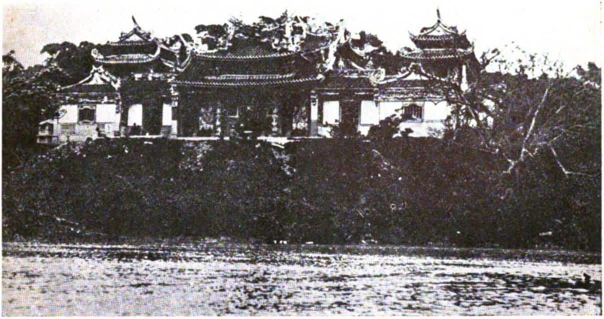
16. **City markets**

a. *Permanent markets.* All city markets have been under city management since 1921. There were six in 1928 and others may have been opened since. They are open brick buildings not unlike the municipal markets common in the United States, with stalls which are leased to retail merchants. Some sell only fish and vegetables and perhaps cut flowers, while others have regular shops with permanent displays of daily commodities and dry goods. The markets are as follows:

Eiraku-cho
Chitose-cho
Onari-cho
Midori-cho
Soren
Seimon-cho

The character of the wares varies with the part of the city in which the market is found. Eiraku market, for instance, is full of Formosan-Chinese goods, food stuffs, and open-air kitchens where crowds collect to eat and be harangued by peddlers.

A large wholesale market has been established at Kotobuki-cho 5-chome, to which country people can [illegible] wares in the early morning for sale to retai[illegible]



55. Kentanji. This ancient Chinese temple was razed by the Japanese in 1939 because it stood too close to the principal Shinto shrine at Taihoku.

56. Taiwan shrine (Taiwan Jinja) at Taihoku.

tribution throughout the city. A special wholesale poultry market has been established in Dairyudo-cho.

b. *Temporary public markets.* In several places through the city there are temporary markets where peddlers gather with their carts late in the afternoon and lights are strung up or gas flares put in place. As night comes on, the crowds gather, shopping a little, eating a great deal, gossiping and arguing. These night markets are predominantly Formosan-Chinese; the Japanese have tried to discourage them, attacking them in the public press and through police orders forbidding the appearance of puppeteers, story-tellers, and public singers.

It was notable that during the complete blackouts instituted as part of the air-raid drills in 1939 and 1940 the Japanese sections of town fell into complete silence and darkness on the signal. The Formosan-Chinese, however, obeying the orders to blackout the street lights and to minimize the reflected glow from interior illumination, nevertheless carried on business as usual within the shops, often making it an occasion of special carousing, and transferring to the bars and food shops all the activity ordinarily found in the open evening markets.

17. **Libraries.** The library of the Taiwan government-general, comparable to a state library, was established in 1914. As of 1935, there were 154,475 volumes on the shelves, available to the pubic on 330 days of the year. Readers numbered 181,964, withdrawing 324,312 volumes a year. The library employed 33 persons.

Other important research libraries in the city include the following:

- Library of the foreign department of the government-general
- Taihoku Imperial University library. (Central collection and collections for each of the departments, shelved separately).
- Taihoku Higher Commercial College library
- Library of the Central Research Institute
- Library of the communications department of the government-general.
- Library of the government sugar laboratories
- Library of the Bank of Taiwan

18. **Religious sites and festivals.**

a. *The Ch'eng-huang Shrine.* This is located at Eiraku-cho, 13 chome, and is perhaps the most important shrine in Taihoku City. Ch'eng-huang, the Guardian of the Hereafter, is a popular deity, and until recent years the annual festival from June 12th to 14th was an occasion of great excitement. The entire city participated, each district sending a procession to vie with others in size, noise, and spectacular displays. Before the Japanese suppressed the story-tellers and the Chinese theater, this was a special occasion for outdoor performances by traveling troupes.

b. *Temple of Confucius.* In the most northeastern corner of the city there is now under slow construction a large Confucian temple, the biggest foundation of its kind in the city. Services are held very infrequently and the only activity appears to be in the adjacent small reading room and school for instruction in the classics. As in all temples of every sort, some space is given over to "national language" (Japanese) instruction. It is not known who the patron of this temple is, but it is evident that it is not supported by popular contributions.

c. *Taiwan shrine (Taiwan Jinja).* The principal Japanese festival of the year takes place October 28th at the Shinto shrine where three Japanese deities and the late imperial Prince Kitashirakawa are enshrined. The impressive Shinto buildings stand on a hill north of the city overlooking Taihoku plain. This has been made the center of the Japanization and "spiritual mobilization" program of the Japanese. It is the outward symbol of Japanese imperialism moving southward. To prepare for a great enlargement of the shrine since 1941, the oldest and one of the most revered Formosan-Chinese temples of the island was razed in 1939. The shrine built in 1901 appears to have become subsidiary to the adjacent new buildings. On the hill below, the government maintains its "spiritual mobilization" offices.

d. *Shizangen.* On the first of February each year the Japanese promote the celebration of a festival in honor of the educators of the island who have died in line of duty during the Japanese occupation. The shrine called Shizangen at which homage is paid stands on an isolated hill called Shibayama Rock, some distance north of the city near Shirin.

e. *Christian churches and missions.* The Canadian Presbyterian church has maintained missions in Taihoku for many years. Headquarters are in a compound in Miyamae-cho and consist of four large foreign-style brick residences and the MacKay memorial hospital, with space for tennis courts and gardens within the compound walls. A large brick auditorium, with adjacent small classroom buildings, is located across the boulevard from the mission compound and serves as the church and the theological seminary. There were small branch meeting halls scattered through the city. In addition to the town houses, there were mission houses at Tamsui, near the river mouth, and country houses high on the mountains above Tamsui and Hokuto. The Dominican Catholic mission, (a Spanish mission from the Philippines) had its headquarters, church, and school in Nisshin-cho. It is not known how many nuns and priests were in Taihoku at the outbreak of the war.

19. **Real estate development areas.** The expansion of residential areas has been rather haphazard until recent years, and until 1937 there remained a considerable area of open land within the city limits and a substantial amount of truck garden produce was raised there. The acceleration of Japan's southern expansion program and the strengthening of her economy in Taiwan has increased the number of persons settling in the capital city. It is also true that whereas people ready for retirement from active life used to return to Japan, they now tend to move to the capital to settle down.

The improvement in schools, the establishment of Japanese temples and cemeteries, and the development of other institutions which form the normal background for old age in Japan have been making the Japanese feel more at home in their oldest colony. Hence, there has been an accelerated demand for houses in Taihoku, and whole blocks are being developed as real-estate housing ventures. The new typhoon ditch running along the eastern sector has drained and made fit for development many tracts of land heretofore in rice fields and truck gardens. The entire eastern section of the city is being filled with Japanese dwellings, many in two or four family units. The general impression is one of flimsy, unsubstantial construction in recently drained, damp fields, and the use of many substitute materials because of the forced economies of war.

20. **Nurseries.** The river bottom lands along the Shinten River (Kawabata-cho, Rynko-cho, Baba-cho and Toen-cho) furnish rich soil for a number of extensive nurseries, and the Kawabata section is notable for the number of Japanese landscape architects' and gardeners' establishments.

21. **Fires and fire hazards.** Information on the incidence of fires and fire-fighting methods and equipment in Taihoku is old. The generally low frequency of fires can be attributed in part to the use of brick and masonry in domestic construction (except in Japanese homes) and the absence of elaborate heating equipment other than small charcoal burners for kitchen use. Records for 1925 and 1927 indicate that fires of some consequence numbered less than 50 each year and that chimney fires and fires caused "by electricity" (presumably short circuits, etc.) were the most important causes.

In 1927 when the population was only 214,188, the number of households was 50,516, and the expenditures for fire fighting were only ¥37,172. The firefighting brigade numbered 108, including, however, only 16 permanent firemen and 3 permanent drivers, who were divided into two groups, each being on duty every other day. There were also one fire chief, three assistant or district chiefs, and three section heads. The rest were presumably temporary and volunteer. Water was supplied through 549 hydrants, 17 local reservoirs, and 12 wells. Equipment included only two automobile pumps, one steam engine pump mounted on an automobile, three hand pumps, three hose wagons, 16 hooks, and 13,134 feet of hose. For fire communication the brigade relied on 3,643 ordinary telephones and 94 police phones scattered throughout the city.

The fire department and its facilities have undoubtedly been greatly expanded and improved in more recent years. Fire hazards are greatest in the crowded slum sections of the Manka quarter where the alleys are too narrow to admit wheeled vehicles, and in the Japanese residential sections where the same situation prevails. Taken as a whole city, however, Taihoku has unusually wide streets which can serve as firebreaks and afford reasonably good access. Firehouses are known to be located in Hommachi, 4 chome, near the Post Office; in Kodama-cho, 2 chome; and in Taihei-cho 2 chome.

22. **The city water works.** Available data on Taihoku City's water works are old, but until more recent information is uncovered it is presented for what it may be worth. (See Utilities, Water Supply, and Distribution Systems.)

In 1924, the city's water supply was obtained chiefly from the Shinten River. The intake, located in Tomita-cho, was a 26-inch iron pipe, laid at a depth of 10 feet 5 inches and projecting 12 feet from the bank of a deep gulch in the stream. Through this pipe the water was raised to a reservoir (a lift of 140 feet) by means of a pump whose capacity was 250 cubic feet per minute. The pump was operated by an electric motor. Distribution was effected wholly by gravity from the reservoir, the water flowing first through a filtering plant located at the reservoir and then into the mains. The distribution mains had a diameter of three feet, or where tunnels were necessary through rock, a width of five feet, and the tunnels were lined with brick. The mains carried the water to four distribution districts, and a system of interconnected pipes equalized the pressure and flow and permitted diversions in case of emergency. In 1924, the average daily volume of water consumed was 28,351 cubic meters.

Since 1924, the water system has been enlarged, extended, and improved. Water has also been taken from the Keelung River, and an important additional source is a large number of wells which have been sunk in the area. In 1936 there were 4,171 wells which, together with other sources, supplied an average of 158 liters of water per day per person. This supply was planned for a population of 320,000 inhabitants and, it is reported, actually supplied 64.2 per cent of the houses and 58.7 per cent of the inhabitants of the city. The water continued to be partially purified by filtration through sand after leaving the storage reservoirs and ponds, and it also appears reasonably certain that chlorination has been employed.

23. **Flood control measures.** A high earthen flood control embankment borders the Shinten River along the southern edge of the city. Asphalt pavement or, in some places, ordinary street construction, runs along the top for a distance. This embankment has become a popular place for evening promenades and there are tea rooms and Japanese style restaurants along the way. At one suitable place a swimming and boating concession has been established. There are several riding courses in the vicinity.

A typhoon wall of reinforced concrete was constructed along most of the Tamsui River waterfront sometime prior to 1920. This stands about 12 feet high above the bank or paved level embankment at which boats can moor, and 14 iron gates in the wall give access to the main streets. The gates are normally open, but are closed when storms cause the river to rise.

In 1940, city engineers finished a stone-faced typhoon drainage ditch along the entire eastern side of the city, which is designed to afford protection to city properties and to drain areas, long cultivated, which are being opened up as residential developments.

24. **Transportation**

a. *Railway services to other cities.* The city is served by the main line (*Jukan-sen*) from Keelung to Takao and by a branch line of the government railway which comes in from Tamsui harbor via Hokuto. A private line comes into Taihoku from Shinten, a distance of 6.5 miles. Taihoku station, in Hokumon-cho, was entirely rebuilt in 1940, as part of a general expansion of rail facilities for the city. Services at the station include the transportation, transfer, collection, and delivery of hand luggage, a parcel room, a telegraph dispatch and delivery office, local transportation (taxis, rickshaws, buses) sales concessions (newsstands, lunches, souvenirs), platform food, news, and souvenir peddlers, porters, and platform tickets, which are issued for ten *sen* to admit the bearer to the platform while greeting or taking leave of friends. The main station entrance is on a plaza before which runs the three-lane, tree-lined boulevard which surrounds Jonai. A rear entrance gives access to the more crowded Formosan-Chinese quarters of Daitotei. The branch line from Tamsui comes in to a platform adjacent to the main line tracks. There are footbridges over the tracks.

Trains connecting with Keelung, Zuiho, Giran, Rato, and Suo leave from and arrive at the main Taihoku station and also from the Manka station in the southwestern part of the city. Those to Hokuto and Tamsui depart from and arrive at the main station. Trains of the Jukan-sen which connect with such western and southern points as Itahashi, Jurin, and Oka, as well as cities in the southern provinces of Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, and Takao, depart from and arrive at both the main Taihoku and Manka ~~stations~~. The Shinten-sen (Shinten line) has its Taihoku terminus at the Manka station.

b. *Rail service within the city.* Some trains on the government main line (*Jukan-sen*) make a number of stops within the present limits of Taihoku City, namely at Matsuyama, at Taihoku station, Shinki-cho station, and Manka station. The Tamsui branch line has its terminal on the north side of the tracks at Taihoku station. Gasoline cars usually run the regular schedule. As cars leave the city, they stop at Taisho-gai station, Soren station, Maruyama station, and Miyanoshita station, all within the city limits, thus serving the northwestern residential districts. The privately owned Taihoku-Shinten railway, a narrow-gauge line with sooty, antiquated equipment, runs through the southeastern part of the city, leaving its terminal at Manka station and making stops at Hotarubashi, Kotei-cho, and Tomita-cho stations before leaving the eastern city limits.

There are no tramways or streetcars within the city.

The Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Company operates two pushcar (*daisha*) lines from the Manka district, one southwest to Itahashi (Pankyo) and Choho (in Dojo-sho, Kaizan-gun), and the other southeast to Chuwa-sho. The Saikei Shokai (Saikei Co.) also operates a pushcar line into Chuwa-sho to the vicinity of Chuko. A narrow-gauge coal mine railway runs from Kotei-cho in the southeastern part of the city to a mine located three-quarters of a mile west of the village of Hinaiko (in Shinko-sho, Bunzan-gun). Another narrow-gauge line (presumably a *daisha* line) is operated from Matsuyama, running eastward a mile to the Ryosho (government hospital for consumptives), and southwesterly from Matsuyama two miles to Sanchori.

c. *Bus services.* A well-routed, well-marked bus system served most of the city in pre-war days. By 1940 equipment was deteriorating and schedules had become irregular through shortages of fuel, repair parts, and operators. There were 14 regular routes within the city, together with suburban lines, both private and public, which were licensed to load, transport, and discharge passengers within the city limits.

d. *Rickshaw service.* Jinrickshaw service is important in Taihoku. These two-wheeled carriages drawn by licensed coolies afford service throughout the city and in many places can make their way through alleys too narrow for automobiles. The runners sometimes own their own vehicles, but usually they rent them from a rickshaw dealer. The coolies are under police supervision and must at all times carry their licenses ready for inspection. They are required to dress uniformly, wearing a blue cotton coat and trouser combination, with broad mushroom-like hats, covered with blue, in the winter time. On a specified day in spring (the day on which the police change their uniforms) the coolies appear with white hat covers and white coats and shorts. Most of them wear sandals, but some run barefoot.

Rickshaw fares on ordinary level roads are usually five *sen* up to a distance of five *cho* or blocks, with an additional charge of one *sen* for every additional *cho*. There is a 20 per cent increase for travel through stormy weather and over difficult roads, a 10 per cent increase at night and double fare for night travel through storms. In practice of late years, the fares became standardized by general understanding. Of course, foreigners have always been expected to pay more than local people.

e. *Air services.* After 1938 Taihoku had regular daily commercial air connections with Japan. From Taihoku (Matsuyama) airport planes took off for Naha, in the Ryukyu (Loochoo) Islands, at about 0800 in the morning and after a brief stop at Naha, flew on to Fukuoka, Kyushu Island. The daily plane from Fukuoka reached Taihoku at about 1800 each afternoon. A new schedule for this service, to be available four times weekly was announced in March 1943.

Taihoku also had fortnightly air connections with Bankok, Thailand, and a biweekly service—later believed to have become daily—was established with Shanghai. During the attack on Shanghai in 1937, Japanese bombers operated on a daily schedule out of Taihoku.

Beginning in 1938, there was a regular round-the-island service, with two flights a day, one in each direction. Take-offs and landings were made at the city airports of Taihoku, Taichu, Tainan, Takao, Taito, Karenko, and Giran.

A small airfield on the southern outskirts of the city near the police training headquarters in Baba-cho, is believed to serve the military police forces. Similar fields are found in the other major cities of the island, and each seems to be in the general neighborhood of known police headquarters or barracks.

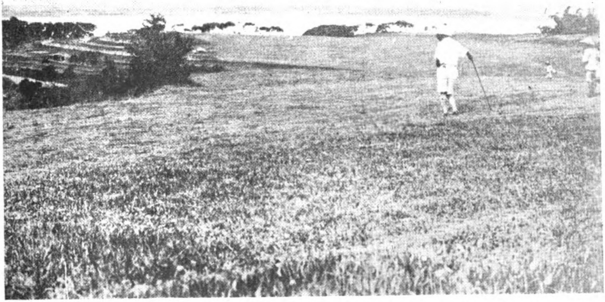
25. **Bridges.** There are rivers on the northern, western, and southern boundaries of Taihoku city; hence, the bridges leading into the city are important. On the north, the ferro-concrete boulevard bridge known as the Meiji-bashi carries motor traffic in from the Tamsui-Hokuto area over the Keelung River. A railroad bridge 100 yards downstream carries the Tamsui-Hokuto railway. The highway bridge over the Tamsui is known as the Taihoku-bashi. It spans the river from Daitotei to the western bank near the town of Shinsho and is the most heavily traveled bridge in the city. It marks the beginning of the military highway which runs the full length of the island on the western coastal plain.

Taisho-bashi is a long suspension bridge at the southwestern corner of Taihoku. It spans the Shinten River's wide and usually shallow bed and carries the road which leads to Itahashi. The long approach is exposed to fairly constant winds, and in order to take advantage of this, the local people have learned to rig a kind of sail to their barrow-like push-carts. Just west of the Taisho-bashi and nearer the confluence of the Shinten River with the Tamsui, the main railway line crosses the stream on a long bridge.

The Kawabata bridge is a ferro-concrete structure, built recently to connect the southeastern part of the city (Kawabata-cho) with the farming country on the south bank of the Shinten River and to develop the communication triangle formed by the three settlements, Taihoku, Itahashi and Shinten. It is a long bridge, springing from the flood control embankment and spanning a wide, rocky bed. Normally the stream is narrow, but deep, at this point.

There are no major bridges within the city itself. A short bridge (*Hotaru-bashi*) which crosses a deep drainage canal in Kawabata-cho is the only one which is important enough to deserve a name. There are culverts elsewhere. The new typhoon ditch on the eastern side of the city has necessitated a number of short bridges to carry extensions of city streets. Only at the point where the Keelung high-

57. Tamsui bathing beach.



**58. Tamsui golf course.**

way and railroad leave the city does one find a major culvert type bridge and a trestle span.

26. **Military estabtlishments.** It is assumed that military establishments and installations of all kinds have been enlarged and that many new ones have been added. The principal centers of military activity which existed in Taihoku City as of 1941, together with general locations, were as follows:

Taiwan Army Headquarters: Shoin-cho
Taiwan Garrison, First Infantry Regiment: Asahi-cho
Mountain Artillery Unit: Asahi-cho
Military Police Headquarters: Nogi-cho
Garrison Hospital: Nammon-cho
Military Arts Association: Nammon-cho
Residence of the Commanding Officer, Taiwan Garrison (and annexes): Kodama-cho
Matsuyama Airdrome: Matsuyama

27. **Prostitution.** The segregated districts are in Manka and along the riverbank of Ariake-cho and Irifune-cho. In addition to the ordinary Japanese houses of prostitution there are houseboats moored along the riverbank, on which food, drink and music may be had in a gay and colorful atmosphere. Everything is disguised as pleasure except the riverside odors. Though they are not barred legally, the Formosan-Chinese rarely frequent this district, where some police measures are exerted to keep check on venereal disease as well as on the personal histories of the patrons. Conversely, Japanese seldom visit the Formosan-Chinese prostitutes in the Daitotei area, a reluctance springing not only from lack of cordiality between the two peoples, but also from the fact that the Japanese do not appear to exercise as much care or control of prostitution among the Formosan-Chinese.

Hotels, bars, restaurants and tea-shops serve as fronts for business. There are also so-called "waiting houses" or houses of assignation at which girls from outside can be met. Eiraku-cho and Nisshin-cho are popularly known as areas for this irregular prostitution. As far as is known, the Japanese police merely inspect the registers of all hotels and sleeping houses late each evening, taking note of the guests. Occasionally girls are arrested and fined for open solicition on the streets. As of 1938, there were 415 *geisha*, 537 bar maids, and 416 licensed prostitutes in the city, according to an official count. Medical records indicate, however, that the number of unlicensed prostitutes is at least several times greater.

28. **Suburban recreational facilities**

a. *Sozan hot springs.* Sozan hot springs lie in a cup in the hills 1000 feet above sea level and ten miles from Taihoku. Around the sulphur springs the Japanese have developed a considerable settlement, of which the largest establishments are rest and recreational clubs and hotels sponsored by various government offices and large concerns of Taihoku. The Bank of Taiwan, for instance, and the Taiwan Electric Power Company have fine buildings, and the educational association, and police force rest houses, and others, are scattered among groves and sulphur pits. Prominent officials have private residences at commanding spots overlooking the Taihoku plain and out to sea beyond Tamsui. A large public bath, with adjoining game rooms and many small hotels, attract the general public, which is served by hourly bus service from the city.

The asphalt highway from Taihoku to Sozan is one of the longest paved roads in the island, and was built out of public funds to make life easier for the colonial administrators.

Several of the larger Taihoku hotels maintain branches at Sozan. These include the Tomoe-ryokan, the Yamaume-ryokan, the Wakakusa-ya, the Takinoyu, and the Kokyo Yokujo.

There is a post office and a police post in the village.

b. *Hokuto hot springs.* At the edge of the plain below Sozan, and about eight miles from the city, there is a hot spring resort known as Hokuto and Shin-Hokuto. Several types of hot springs issue from the valley side and about them has developed a considerable suburban resort. Many Taihoku Japanese who can afford it, keep houses out here; some commute every day and others come only occasionally. There are many hotels and bathhouses, and a large public bath and gardens. The resort is reached by gasoline-powered passenger cars, running singly on an hourly schedule on the Taihoku-Tamsui government branch line.

c. *Tamsui golf course.* The 18-hole golf course at Tamsui, with its clubhouse and the near-by Tamsui bathing beach, is one of the most popular resorts of Taihoku administrators and business men. The course may have been turned into agricultural land in recent months. Tamsui station, the terminus of the government line from Taihoku, is reached in 45 minutes from the city, but there is a considerable rickshaw or taxi ride from the station to the clubhouse.

d. *Shinten fishing.* The town of Shinten, nearly 7 miles up the Shinten River, is a noted spot for fresh water fishing, and a number of resorts there make a specialty of trout. It is possible to fish up the river above the Shinten dam (a flood control measure) and to hire narrow wooden boats and Formosan-Chinese boatmen to bring one down the rapids. Below the dam there are larger boats for leisurely trips downstream to Taihoku.

e. *Urai aborigine village and hot springs.* Urai Village, which is 8 miles beyond Shinten, or 15 miles from Taihoku City, is the nearest aborigine village accessible from the capital. A police station, several lumber and camphor agencies, and hotels are adjacent to the excellent springs.

29. **Divisions of Taihoku City.** Figure 65, Taihoku City Administrative subdivisions, p. 142 shows all but two of the administrative subdivisions (*cho* and *machi*) of Taihoku-shi and is accompanied by an index (both alphabetical and numerical) of all such areas, which may be regarded as the approximate equivalent of words or precincts. It will be seen from the following list that little information has yet become available for certain sections of the city which are of recent development. Some disagreements of maps and of population statistics cannot be reconciled. The following notes, used in conjunction with the accompanying chart, suggest the physical distribution of many features of the city. Wherever known, the subdivisions referred to are *chome*. The number in parenthesis which follows the name of each subdivision (*cho* or *machi*) corresponds with such subdivision as shown on the accompanying chart, so that its location within the city can be readily determined.

*Akashi-cho (31)*

Population 1935: Total 714; Japanese 670; Formosan-Chinese 44.
Subdivisions: Two
Principal buildings: Taiwan government-general hospital. (1 chome).

Police assembly hall (Keisatsu Kaikan) (2-chome).
The Hinomaru-kan, prominent Japanese style hotel, (2-chome).

*Ariake-cho (39)*

Population 1935: Total 6,584; Japanese 365; Formosan-Chinese 5,641; Korea 66; foreign Chinese 512.
Subdivisions: Four
Principal buildings: One police station (3-chome). Licensed quarters.

*Asahi-cho (46)*

Population: 291 Japanese.
Practically the entire area is taken up by barracks of the first regiment and of the mountain artillery.

*Babo-cho (65)*

Population 1935: 1,876; Japanese 552; Formosan-Chinese 1,316; foreign Chinese 8.
The military field, formerly used for cavalry, general maneuvers, and exercise, has been converted into a small airfield, which may be attached to the police headquarters which are nearby.
Subdivisions: Unknown
The Taihoku-Shinten Railroad runs from west to east near the northern border. Two river-control embankments surmounted by roads, cut across near and parallel to the railroad. A small ferry crosses to the south bank of the Shinten River.

***Bumbu-cho (44)***

Population 1935: 1,679; Japanese 1,659; Formosan-Chinese 19; Korean 1.
Subdivisions: Six
This is the most important division of the city, for it contains the government-general building, the residence of the civil administrator, and of the governor-general.
The new park
Police box (3-chome, opposite entrance to the Governor's mansion).
Taihoku museum
JFAK broadcasting studios
Lion restaurant (in the park)
Meteorological observatory
First Higher School for Girls (39 instructors; 871 Japanese students; 19 Formosan-Chinese students as of 1939).
Taihoku First Normal School (40 instructors; 313 students, of whom 80 were women, as of 1939). Two primary schools, one for Japanese and one for Formosan-Chinese, are attached to the normal school.
Many official residences for minor officials working in the government-general are in 3-chome and 4-chome.

***Chitose-cho (60)***

Population 1935: 1,866; Japanese 1,542; Formosan-Chinese 240; foreign Chinese 84.
Public markets: 1
A residential area not yet fully built up.

***Chuchoshi (16)***

Population 1935: 881; Japanese 39; Formosan-Chinese 843.
There is a crematorium in the northern part of the area, not far east of the cemeteries of Sambashi-cho. This area is rapidly filling up.

***Churon-cho (34)***

Population 1935: 1,322; Japanese 40; Formosan-Chinese 1,270; foreign Chinese 12.

*Dairyudo-cho (2)*

Population 1935: 7,720; Japanese 96; Formosan-Chinese 7,486; foreign Chinese 138.
Dairyudo Primary School for Formosan-Chinese.
Taiwan Spinning Company.
Public market for poultry
Inae Hospital
Ohashi Primary School for Formosan-Chinese
Temple of Confucina
Hoan Shrine, built in 1789, enshrines the Emperor Pao-sheng and his 36 "Great Generals." The festival days are March 14 and 15. The deities are believed to work miracles in sickness. Affiliated with a similar shrine in Fukien Province, from which unusual life-size figures in pewter, and much small pewter-ware have been brought as offerings for this temple.

*Eiraku-cho (11)*

Population 1935: 13,360; Japanese 73; foreign Chinese 2,060; Formosan-Chinese 11,217.
Subdivisions: Five
Principal buildings: Police station (4-chome). Post office (2-chome). Eiraku Theater (2-chome).
Seng Ong Byo, shrine of the city's patron saint (festival, 13 May), is situated in 3-chome.
Most popular Formosan-Chinese public market (2-chome).

*Fukujucho (57)*

Population 1935: 1,863; Japanese 1,811; Formosan-Chinese 52.
Penitentiary (inmates not counted in population figure).
Government-general office of prison's headquarters.

*Hakko-cho (53)*

Population 1935: 2,556; Japanese 971; foreign Chinese 235; Korean 1; Formosan-Chinese 1,349.
Subdivisions: Three.
Principal buildings: Post office (2-chome). Police training institute (1-chome).

*Hama-cho (23)*

Population 1935: 1,916; Japanese 484; foreign Chinese 171; Formosan-Chinese 1,261.
Subdivisions: Five
Police station (3-chome)
Taihoku gas works (2-chome)
Camphor processing works (Seino Kaisha): 2-chome
Japanese restaurant, *Gyokin* (1-chome)
Two watergates through the typhoon wall to the bund.

*Hokumon-cho (22)*

Population 1935: 1,551; Japanese 1,296; foreign Chinese 2; Formosan-Chinese 253.
Police Station
Taihoku Station (main line and Tamsui line terminus).
Station Plaza
Umenoya and Ume-yashiki, Japanese restaurants
Construction Company (Tatemono Kaisha) headquarters

*Hom-machi (29)*

Population 1935: 2,256; Japanese 1,896; foreign Chinese 83; Formosan-Chinese 277.
Subdivisions: Four
Principal buildings: Police station (4-chome); recreation hall (Rakutenchi) (3-chome); Thirty-fourth bank (2-chome); Savings bank (Chochiku ginko) 1-chome.

*Horai-cho (7)*

Population 1935; 8,196; Japanese 147; foreign Chinese 475; Formosan-Chinese 7,564.

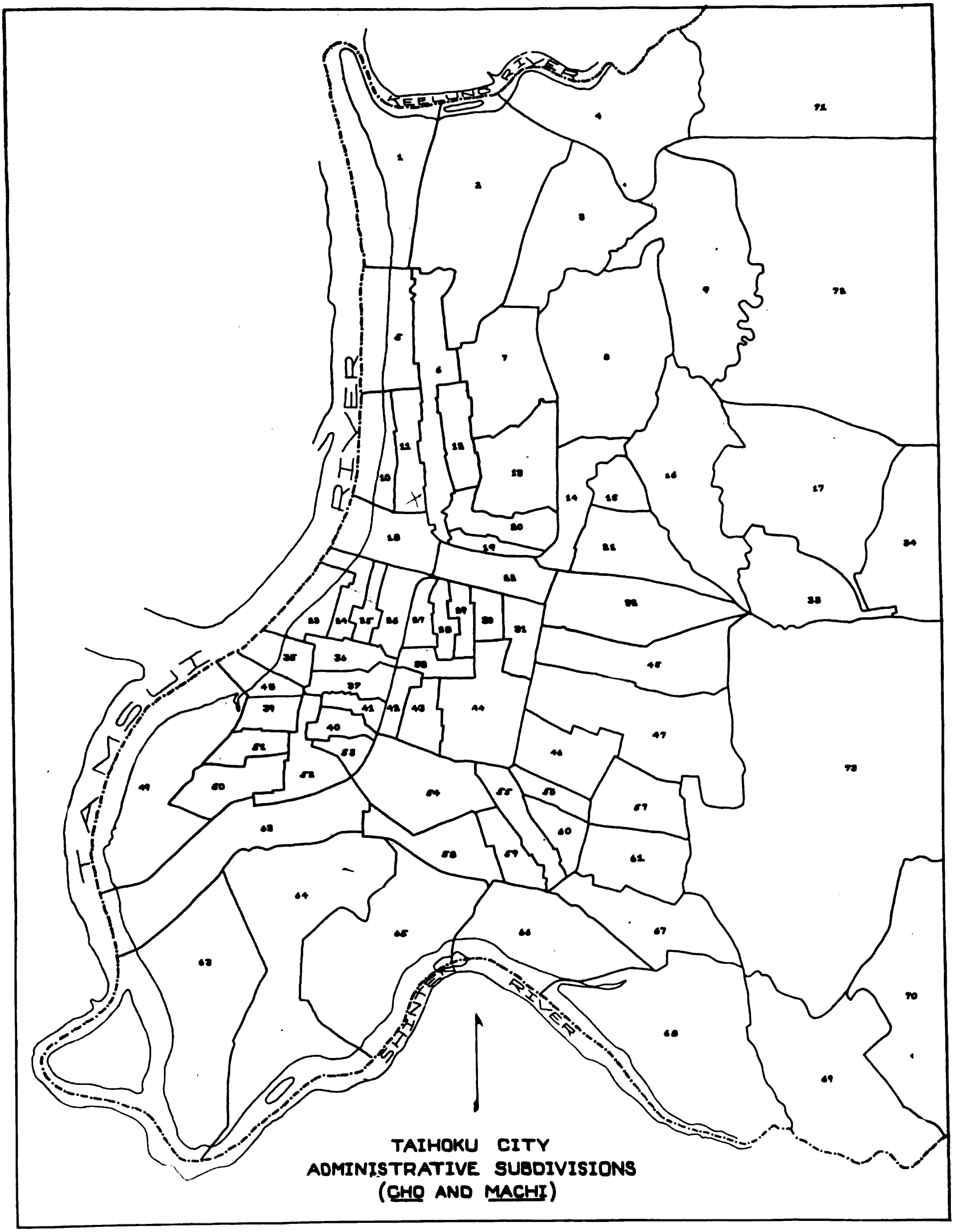


Figure 6.—Taihoku City: administrative subdivisions.

# INDEX TO FIGURE 6

Taihoku City: administrative subdivisions (*cho* and *machi*)

*Alphabetical list*

| | |
|---|---|
| Akashi-cho | 31 |
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| Asahi-cho | 46 |
| Baba-cho | 65 |
| Bumbu-cho | 44 |
| Chitose-cho | 60 |
| Chuchoshi | 16 |
| Churon-cho | 34 |
| Dairyuda | 2 |
| Eiraku-cho | 11 |
| Fukuju-cho | 57 |
| Hakko-cho | 53 |
| Hama-cho | 23 |
| Hokumon-cho | 22 |
| Hom-machi | 29 |
| Horai-cho | 7 |
| Horie-cho | 62 |
| Irifune-cho | 48 |
| Izumi-cho | 18 |
| Kabayama-cho | 32 |
| Kahito-cho | 33 |
| Kamikeifu-cho | 19 |
| Kawabata-cho | 66 |
| Kawai-cho | 1 |
| Kensei-cho | 20 |
| Kodama-cho | 55 |
| Kotei-cho | 67 |
| Kotobuki-cho | 25 |
| Kyo-machi | 28 |
| Maruyama-cho | 3 |
| Matsuyama | ** |
| Midori-cho | 50 |
| Minato-cho | 10 |
| Miyamae-cho | 8 |
| Motozono-cho | 35 |
| Nammon-cho | 54 |
| Nishiki-cho | 61 |
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| Nishizono-cho | 63 |
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| Sakuma-cho | 59 |
| Sambashi-cho | 15 |
| Saiwai-cho | 45 |
| Seimon-cho | 36 |
| Seishinshoshi | 9 |
| Shimohito | 72 |
| Shimokeifu-cho | 13 |
| Shimo-naiho | 70 |
| Shinei-cho | 56 |
| Shinki-cho | 37 |
| Shintomi-cho | 52 |
| Shoin-machi | 43 |
| Shusekiron | 17 |
| Suehiro-cho | 26 |
| Suido-cho | 68 |
| Taian | 73 |
| Taichoku | 71 |
| Taihei-cho | 6 |
| Taisho-cho | 21 |
| Toen-cho | 64 |
| Tomita-cho | 69 |
| Tomon-cho | 47 |
| Tsukiji-cho | 24 |
| Wakatake-cho | 41 |
| Yamato-cho | 27 |
| Yanagi-machi | 49 |

*Numerical list*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Kawai-cho |
| 2 | Dairyuda |
| 3 | Maruyama-cho |
| 4 | Omiya-cho |
| 5 | Ohashi-cho |
| 6 | Taihei-cho |
| 7 | Horai-cho |
| 8 | Miyamae-cho |
| 9 | Seishinshoshi |
| 10 | Minato-cho |
| 11 | Eiraku-cho |
| 12 | Nishin-cho |
| 13 | Shimokeifu-cho |
| 14 | Onari-cho |
| 15 | Sambashi-cho |
| 16 | Chuchoshi |
| 17 | Shusekiron |
| 18 | Izumi-cho |
| 19 | Kamikeifu-cho |
| 20 | Kensei-cho |
| 21 | Taisho-cho |
| 22 | Hokumon-cho |
| 23 | Hama-cho |
| 24 | Tsukiji-cho |
| 25 | Kotobuki-cho |
| 26 | Suehiro-cho |
| 27 | Yamato-cho |
| 28 | Kyo-machi |
| 29 | Hom-machi |
| 30 | Omote-cho |
| 31 | Akashi-cho |
| 32 | Kabayama-cho |
| 33 | Kamihito-cho |
| 34 | Churon-cho |
| 35 | Motozono-cho |
| 36 | Seimon-cho |
| 37 | Shinki-cho |
| 38 | Sakae-machi |
| 39 | Ariake-cho |
| 40 | Oimatsu-cho |
| 41 | Wakatake-cho |
| 42 | Nogi-cho |
| 43 | Shoin-machi |
| 44 | Bumbu-cho |
| 45 | Saiwai-cho |
| 46 | Asahi-cho |
| 47 | Tomon-cho |
| 48 | Irifune-cho |
| 49 | Yanagi-machi |
| 50 | Midori-cho |
| 51 | Ryuzanji-cho |
| 52 | Shintomi-cho |
| 53 | Hakko-cho |
| 54 | Nammon-cho |
| 55 | Kodama-cho |
| 56 | Shinei-cho |
| 57 | Fukuju-cho |
| 58 | Ryuko-cho |
| 59 | Sakuma-cho |
| 60 | Chitose-cho |
| 61 | Nishiki-cho |
| 62 | Horie-cho |
| 63 | Nishizono-cho |
| 64 | Toen-cho |
| 65 | Baba-cho |
| 66 | Kawabata-cho |
| 67 | Kotei-cho |
| 68 | Suido-cho |
| 69 | Tomita-cho |
| 70 | Shimo-naiho |
| 71 | Taichoku |
| 72 | Shimohito |
| 73 | Taian |
| 74 | Rokujori-cho* |
| 75 | Matsuyama** |

* Located in extreme southeastern part of city. Not shown on map.

** Located on eastern edge of Taihoku-shi. Not shown on map.

Principal buildings: North police station; Catholic Church and Girls' School; School for the Blind and Deaf Mutes; Factory of the Taiwan Nails and Cable Manufacturing Company (Taiwan Byora Kogyo K.K.).

*Horie-cho (62)*
Population 1935: 7,031; Japanese 728; foreign Chinese 80; Korean 1; Formosan-Chinese 6,222.
Many plant nurseries in the area.
Jinsai-in Hospital (40 beds); for mental patients.

*Irifune-cho (48)*
Population 1935: 4,997; Japanese 647; foreign Chinese 598; Korean 32; Formosan-Chinese 3,720.
Subdivisions: Four
Post office
Seizan-o Shrine (Deity of the peaceful Soul): near the licensed quarter, dedicated to protection from disease and to military virtue.
Licensed quarter
Ferry across the Tamsui to west bank.
Two watergates in typhoon wall.

*Izumi-cho (18)*
Population 1935: 1,653; Japanese 1,363; foreign Chinese 8; Formosan-Chinese 282.
Subdivisions: Two
Western end of railway yards (1-chome)
Customs House (1-chome)
Warehousing (1-chome)
Lumber yards (1-chome)
Government-general railway bureau offices (1-chome)
Printing establishment (name unknown) (1-chome)
Ferry to west bank of Tamsui
Four watergates through typhoon wall.
Hospital (built 1940) (2-chome)

*Kabayama-cho (32)*
Population 1935: 1,868; Japanese 1,413; foreign-Chinese 7; Formosan-Chinese 413.
Provincial government offices
City government offices
City sanitation department.
Kabayama Primary School for Japanese children.
Extensive new warehousing development and railroad sidings
Sodoji (Japanese Buddhist) Temple
Police station
Alcoholic Beverages Brewery (operated by the Monopoly bureau).

*Kamihito-cho (33)*
Population 1935: 1,849; Japanese 878; foreign-Chinese 10; Formosan-Chinese 961.
Considerable recent residential development.
Takasago beer brewery
North Taikohu Station (freight)

*Kamikeifu-cho (19)*
Population 1935: 2,107; Japanese 783; foreign Chinese 170; Korean 26; Formosan-Chinese 1,128.
Subdivisions: Four
Taihoku Tobacco Monopoly Factory (1,000 workers); 4-chome.
Ice manufacturing company (3-chome)

*Kawabata-cho (66)*
Population 1935: 4,356; Japanese 3,454; foreign Chinese 40; Korean 13; Formosan-Chinese 845.
Two stops (Hotaru-bashi and Kotei-cho) on the Taihoku-Shinten railway
Shinten River embankment, with paved road on crest
Plant nurseries

*Kawai-cho (1)*
Population 1935: 247; Japanese 0; foreign Chinese 3; Formosan-Chinese 244
Most of this section remains open garden plots and bamboo groves along the river bank north of Daitotei and beyond the down-stream end of the typhoon wall. The river bank has been faced with brick but was in bad repair in 1940

*Kensei-cho (20)*
Population 1935: 9,727; Japanese 2,713; foreign Chinese 776; Korean 64; Formosan-Chinese 6,163
Subdivisions: Four
Principal buildings: Police station (2-chome), Chinese theater (3-chome), Hakuai Hospital (1-chome), Kensei Primary School for Formosan-Chinese (4-chome), Taisho-gai station on the Tamsui railway line

*Kodama-cho (55)*
Population 1935: 2,872; Japanese 2,234; foreign Chinese 111; Korean 1; Formosan-Chinese 526
Subdivisions: Four
Monopoly bureau headquarters (1-chome)
Monopoly Bureau Factory (opium and camphor) (1-chome)
Police station (2-chome)
City market (2-chome)
Seikai-kan theater #4 (2-chome)
Post office (2-chome)
Residence of the Taiwan army chief of staff (and annex) (3-chome and 4-chome)

*Kotei-cho (67)*
Population 1935: 6,487; Japanese 3,731; foreign Chinese 132; Korean 7, Formosan-Chinese 2,612.
Police station
Part of Taihoku Higher School compound

*Kotobuki-cho (25)*
Population 1935: 1,326; Japanese 926; foreign-Chinese 37; Formosan-Chinese 362.
Subdivisions: Five
Police station (2-chome)
Higashi Honganji (Japanese Buddhist temple) (2-chome)
Kyoraku Theater (1-chome)
Umemoto and Nihontei Japanese restaurants.
Sakae-za (theater)

*Kyo-machi (28)*
Population 1935: 2,130; Japanese 1,533; foreign Chinese 149; Formosan-Chinese 446.
Subdivisions: Four
A principle Japanese business district
Taihoku central post office (4-chome)

*Maruyama-cho (3)*
Population 1935: 941; Japanese 173; foreign Chinese 5; Formosan-Chinese 758.
Okayama zoological gardens (the Zoo)
Meiji bridge (over the Keelung River)
Maruyama station on the Tamsui railway line
1200-bed military hospital (on the athletic field and including the stadium)
Stadium (capacity about 3,000)
Public playground

Two Japanese temples
Small military cemetery
Prehistoric shellmounds and artifacts *in situ*

*Matsuyama***

The village of Matsuyama was incorporated within Taihoku City limits in April 1939
Airfield (Terminus of Japan-Taiwan lines; center of civil and military aviation)
Railroad shops and yards
Lumber creosoting plant
Brick factories
Reform school (Seitoku Gakuin)
Government's Hospital for mental diseases (Furitsu Yoshin-in): 100 beds
Matsuyama Tuberculosis Sanitarium (152 beds)

*Midori-cho (50)*

Population 1935: 6,762; Japanese 421; foreign Chinese 287; Formosan-Chinese 6,054.
Subdivisions: Five
Police station (3-chome)
Manka Theater (1-chome)
Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Co., Taihoku Factory (5-chome)
Aiairyo Hospital (35 beds; mental cases)

*Minato-cho (10)*

Population 1935: 2,892; Japanese 35; foreign Chinese 539; Formosan-Chinese 2,312
Subdivisions: Four
Police station (1-chome)
Foreign Club (2-chome)
Jardine-Matheson Co., Ltd., compound (2-chome)
Five water gates through the typhoon wall
Ferry to west bank
Important tea-packing district
Foreign residences

*Miyamae-cho (8)*

Population 1935: 7,554; Japanese 774; foreign Chinese 134; Formosan-Chinese 6,622.
Police station
Soren Christian church
MacKay Hospital and mission compound
Soren station on the Tamsui railway line
Homes of wealthy Formosan-Chinese

*Motozono-cho (35)*

Population 1935: 5,115; Japanese 656; Formosan-Chinese 3,589; Korean 9
Police station

*Nammon-cho (54)*

Population 1935: 1,777; Japanese 1,548; foreign Chinese 9; Formosan-Chinese 220
Subdivisions: Five
Army Garrison Hospital (5-chome)
Police station (2-chome)
Botanical gardens, containing the Kenko Shrine to the military dead of Taiwan, the forestry experiment office of the Central Research Institute, and an assembly hall.
"Military Virtue Practice Hall" of the Military Arts Association
Official residential compounds for large companies such as the Bank of Taiwan, in 2, 3 and 4-chome

*Nishiki-cho (61)*

Population 1935: 4,529; Japanese 3,411; foreign Chinese 28; Formosan-Chinese 1,090
Showa Kindergarten
Part of Taihoku Higher School compound

*Nishin-cho (12)*

Population 1935: 13,222; Japanese 95; foreign Chinese 1,455; Formosan-Chinese 11,672
Subdivisions: Three
Police station (1-chome)
Horai-kaku Chinese restaurant (1-chome)
Kozanro Chinese restaurant (3-chome)
Seikan-kan Theater #3 (2-chome)
Formosan-Chinese hotels, cafes and "waiting houses"
Tea exporting firms (to China)

*Nishizono-cho (also read as Saien-cho) (63)*

Population 1935: 2,593; Japanese 43; foreign Chinese 33; Formosan-Chinese 2,517
Lightly settled agricultural area on most southwestern edge of city
Plant nurseries and sugar cultivation
Ferry across Shinten River, connecting with Itahashi road.
Ferry across Shinten River, to connect with Koryi road

*Nogi-cho (42)*

Population 1935: 391; Japanese 383; Formosan-Chinese 8
Subdivisions: Three
Military police headquarters
Army and Navy Officers Club (Kaikosha)

*Ohashi-cho (5)*

Population 1935: 11,226; Japanese 22; foreign Chinese 672; Formosan-Chinese 10,531
Subdivisions: 4
Police station
Taihoku bridge (highway) to the west bank of the Tamsui
Watergate #14, under Taihoku Bridge ramp
Terminus for Tamsui motor launch service
Landing stage for river and coastwise junk traffic

*Oimatsu-cho (40)*

Population 1935: 2,393; Japanese 1,886; foreign Chinese 200; Korean 6; Formosan-Chinese 301
Subdivisions: Three
Oimatsu Primary School for Japanese children

*Omiya-cho (4)*

Population 1935: 392; Japanese 138; foreign Chinese 1; Formosan-Chinese 253
Taiwan Grand Shrine, the state shrine around which the Japanese government centers its nationalistic drive to Japanize the people of Taiwan
Police station (at northern end of Meiji Bridge)
Miyanashita station on Tamsui railway line
Buildings of the National Spiritual Mobilization Headquarters are east of the shrine entrance
Land and properties adjacent to the shrine have been confiscated or bought under pressure in recent years to enlarge shrine compound

*Omote-cho (30)*

Population 1935: 1,028; Japanese 894; foreign Chinese 22; Formosan-Chinese 111
Subdivisions: Two
Taiwan Railway Hotel (2-chome)
Kanan Bank (2-chome)
Kangyo Bank (2-chome)
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Offices (1-chome)
Girls' Business School (1-chome)
Japanese Women's Association Headquarters (1-chome)
Taihoku Kindergarten (1-chome)

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** Not shown on map

Gosai-kan and Bijin-za, Japanese restaurants (2-chome)
Nanyo Soko (Warehouse Co, 2-chome)

*Onari-cho (14)*
Population 1935: 6,124; Japanese 3,220; foreign Chinese 75; Korean 1; Formosan-Chinese 2,825
Subdivisions: Five
American Consulate (4-chome)
Police station (2-chome)
Post Office (2-chome)
City market (2-chome)
Taisho-gai station on the Tamsui railway line
Public Employment Agency and Lodging (Kosetsu Shokugyo Shokaisha) (2-chome)

*Rokujori-cho**
Population 1935: 1,586; Japanese 17; foreign Chinese 22; Formosan-Chinese 1,547

*Ryuko-cho (58)*
Population 1935: 2,306; Japanese 2,019; foreign Chinese 34; Korean 1; Formosan-Chinese 252
Subdivisions: Five
First Middle School compound (including parade ground, gymnasia, dormitories, pool, etc.) (1-chome)
Headquarters and Assembly Hall, Educational Association (1-chome)
Girls' Academy (private school) (1-chome)

*Ryuzanji-cho (51)*
Population 1935: 4,121; Japanese 192; foreign Chinese 223; Formosan-Chinese 3,706
Subdivisions: Three
Ryuzanji Temple (founded 1738) and park (1-chome)
Ryuzanji Primary School for Formosan-Chinese children (3-chome)
Seiso-ko Shrine (Deity of Music and Entertainment)

*Sakae-machi (38)*
Population 1935: 1,885; Japanese, 1,490; foreign Chinese 30; Formosan-Chinese 365
Subdivisions: Four
Bank of Taiwan (head office building) (2-chome)
Police station (2-chome)
Telephone exchange office (3-chome)
Post office (2-chome)
Taiwan Nichi-Nichi newspaper office and presses (4-chome)
Kikumoto Department Store (3-chome)
Niitaka-do Book Store (1-chome)

*Sakuma-cho (59)*
Population 1935: 1,936; Japanese 1,837; foreign Chinese 15; Korean 2; Formosan-Chinese 82.
Subdivisions: Three
Part of the Annex to the Residence of the Taiwan army chief of staff (3-chome)
Showa Kindergarten for Japanese children (1chome)

*Sambashi-cho (15)*
Population 1935: 396; Japanese 245; Formosan-Chinese 151
Public cemetery
Mortuary
Nogi family burial lot
Grave of Governor-General Baron Akashi

*Saiwai-cho (45)*
Population 1935: 2,344; Japanese 1,264; foreign-Chinese 2; Formosan-Chinese 1,078

Central Research Institute
Japanese Christian Church
Second Higher Girls' School
Shichisei-gun office
Second Middle School
Commercial Middle School
Higher Commercial College
Commercial and Technical Middle School
There are extensive parade grounds, athletic fields, pools, gymnasia and assembly halls attached to these schools

*Seimon-cho (36)*
Population 1935: 1,685; Japanese 1,469; foreign Chinese 34; Formosan-Chinese 182.
Subdivisions: Three
Police box (1-chome)
City market (1-chome)
Inari Shinto Shrine (1-chome)
Third Girls' Higher School (3-chome)
Ji Shogakko (Primary school for Japanese) (3-chome)
Koho-ji (Japanese Buddhist temple) (1-chome)
Yoshino-kan (theater) (3-chome)
Seikai-kan #2 (theater) (2-chome)
Shin Seikai-kan (theater) (1-chome)
Japanese cafes

*Seishinshoshi (9)*
Population 1935: 745; Japanese 4 Formosan-Chinese 741

*Shimohito (72)*
Population 1935: 2,246; Japanese 14; foreign Chinese 15; Formosan-Chinese 2,217.
Brick factory on south bank of Keelung River
New construction over area

*Shimokeifu-cho (13)*
Population 1935: 29,782; Japanese 1,863; foreign Chinese 2,259; Korean 17; Formosan-Chinese 25,642
Subdivisions: Four
Police station (1-chome
Nishin Primary School for Japanese (2-chome)
Horai Primary School for Formosan-children (1-chome)
Shoyu Kaisha (Bean Sauce Company) (1-chome)
Kindergarten (1-chome)

*Shimo-naiho (70)*
Population 1935: 1,308; Japanese 5; foreign Chinese 4; Formosan-Chinese 1,299.
Yokodo Private Hospital for mental patients (46 beds)
Second Normal School

*Shinei-cho (56)*
Population 1935: 2,005; Japanese 1,994; foreign Chinese 8; Formosan-Chinese 3.
Subdivisions: Three
Police station (3-chome)

*Shinki-cho (37)*
Population 1935: 4,606; Japanese 2,135; foreign Chinese 963; Korean 4; Formosan-Chinese 1,503
Subdivisions: Three
Post office (1-chome)
Nishi Honganji (Japanese Buddhist temple) (1-chome)
Kindergarten (1-chome)
Kindergarten (3-chome)
Seisui Soshi Byo (Branch of a Fukien temple)

*Shintomi-cho (52)*
Population 1935: 10,318; Japanese 2,640; foreign Chinese 665; Formosan-Chinese 7,010
Subdivisions: Five
Manka Railway station and freight yards

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* Not shown on map.

Police station (5-chome)

City market (5-chome)

Agricultural Produce Inspection Station (5-chome) (Citrus fruits and melons examined before export)

Manka Geki-en (theater)

*Shoin-machi (43)*

Population 1935: 266; Japanese 266

Subdivisions: Three

Taiwan government—general library (1-chome) (164801 volumes in 1938)

Government—general communication bureau (2-chome)

Higher law courts building (3-chome)

Local law courts building (3-chome)

Taiwan army headquarters (3-chome)

Military prison (Eiji Kangoku) (3-chome)

*Shuseikron (17)*

Population 1935: 1,284; Japanese 231; foreign Chinese 1; Formosan-Chinese 1,052

Primary School for Formosan-Chinese children

Police station (appears to be within the primary school grounds)

*Suehiro-cho (26)*

Population 1935: 2,317; Japanese 2,039; Korean 7; foreign Chinese 74; Formosan-Chinese 194

Subdivisions: Five

Nikatsu Motion Picture Theater (1-chome)

Higher Primary School for Japanese (4-chome)

*Suido-cho (68)*

Population 1935: 1,961; Japanese 362; foreign Chinese 4; Formosan-Chinese 1,595

Suigenchi stop on the Shinten Railway

Taihoku waterworks

Power substation

Rapidly developing Japanese residential section in 1940

*Taian (73)*

Population 1935: 8,149; Japanese 2,858; foreign Chinese 20; Korean 1; Formosan-Chinese 5,265

Subdivisions: Three

*Aza Juniko*[1]: Nikka Spinning Co.; Industrial Middle School; agricultural experiment branch station. Well developed recent residential section

*Aza Ryuan-ha*[1]: Police station; Nishiki Primary School; Formosan-Chinese Primary School (attached to Second Normal School)

*Aza Hashin*[1]

*Taichoku (71)*

Population 1935: 1,493; Japanese 16; foreign Chinese 1; Formosan-Chinese 1,476

*Taihei-cho (6)*

Population 1935: 19,636; Japanese 184; Korean 3; foreign Chinese 2,821; Formosan-Chinese 16,627

Subdivisions: Nine

Shoka Bank (1-chome)

Police stations: 2-chome and 5-chome

Eiraku Primary school for Formosan-Chinese (6-chome)

Taihei Primary School for Formosan-Chinese (6-chome)

Taihiko bridge approach

*Taisho-cho (21)*

Population 1935: 4,263; Japanese 4,026; foreign Chinese 5; Formosan-Chinese 232

Subdivisions: Three

Taisho Kindergarten for Japanese children

Residential section occupied by upper class and wealthier Formosan-Chinese and Japanese

*Toen-cho (64)*

Population 1935: 2,106; Japanese 12; foreign Chinese 19; Formosan-Chinese 2,075

Part of the military field now converted into an auxiliary airfield

Toen Primary School for Formosan-Chinese

*Tomita-cho (69)*

Population 1935: 1,927; Japanese 350; foreign Chinese 41; Formosan-Chinese 1,533

The Imperial University and associated schools, experimental stations and farms

(Includes all facilities, such as laboratories, auditoriums, athletic fields, lecture halls, and libraries totalling 391,198 volumes in 1938)

Police station

Tomita-cho bus route terminus

*Tomon-cho (47)*

Population 1935: 7,735; Japanese 6,299; Korean 1; foreign Chinese 80; Formosan-Chinese 1,351

Red Cross hospital

Imperial University medical college

Red Cross Headquarters (and adjacent swimming pool)

Asahi Primary School for Japanese children

Police station

Buddhist Temple and associated middle school

Bunka Kindergarten for Japanese children

Part of Taiwan regimental barracks

Bunka-mura Japanese residential development

*Tsukiji-cho (24)*

Population 1935: 2,241; Japanese 1,124; foreign Chinese 188; Formosan-Chinese 929

Subdivisions: Five

Oroshiura Market: (5-chome)

*Wakatake-cho (41)*

Population 1935: 1,929; Japanese 1,223; Korean 9; foreign Chinese 255; Formosan-Chinese 442

Subdivisions: Three

Hogiji Buddhist Temple (2-chome)

*Yamato-cho (27)*

Population 1935: 1,429; Japanese 1,315; Korean 1; foreign Chinese 18; Formosan-Chinese 95

Subdivisions: Four

South police office (1-chome)

City auditorium (1-chome)

Industrial Bank (Shoko Ginko) (4-chome)

Public pawn shop (1-chome)

Tomoe Automobile and Bus Transportation Co. (2-chome)

Takenoya (Japanese restaurant)

Tomoe Cafe

*Yanagi-machi (49)*

Population 1935: 115; Formosan-Chinese 115

Sugarcane fields and nurseries

Ferry across to a road-end on west bank of Tamsui River

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[1] *Aza* means a constituent settlement contained within a larger community.

# II. KEELUNG CITY

1. **Location, topography, and area.** . Keelung City, one of the three *shi* of Taihoku Province, stands on the narrow shore of Keelung harbor, which is a deep indentation located just east of the extreme northern end of Taiwan. One of the two principal sea-ports of the island, its location is geographically strategic since it is the closest point to Japan and is therefore the chief port of communication with the home country; also, its proximity to the China coast gives it command of the central part of the south China Sea.

The harbor and city are surrounded on the west, south, and east by tertiary period mountain ranges which make an effective screen from all but direct north winds. In general, the mountains are more gently sloping in the southwest but are steep and precipitous in the northwest, rising to elevations of 2,000 feet. To the south of the city is the Shikyoryo and on the east is Shikyakutei-zan. In addition there are other hills and peaks known as Hakumaigame, Gyucho, Sochiryo, Koteiden, and Koshiryo. The hills on the immediate edges of the city rise to a height of 450 feet.

The city is crowded along the narrow shore and on a considerable area of filled land between the surrounding heights and the harbor. The built-up section is scarcely a mile long and extends only a few blocks back from the harbor. The only access to the hinterland is by a shoreline road, by a narrow valley road leading northward on the side of the harbor, and by a highway and railroad which pass through tunnels immediately west of the city.

The streets run parallel to the sides of the harbor, forming rectangular intersections, with a few curving roads along the foot of the hills. Most of the streets are surfaced.

In 1936 the area of the city was 17.94 square miles (46.49 square kilometers). Administratively it included, in addition to Keelung City, a number of suburban districts and neighboring towns and several nearby islands. The principal islands are Sharyo-to (Palm Island), Toban-sho (Bush Island), Chusan Island, Keelung-to (Keelung Island), Kahei-sho (Pinnacle Island), Menka-sho or Nakano-shima (Crag Island), and Hoka-sho (Agincourt Island). Sharyo-to, Toban-sho, and Chusan Island, because of their being integral parts of the harbor of Keelung, are discussed under Ports and Harbors.

Keelung-to (Keelung Island): This abrupt black rock islet lies about 5 kilometers (3.1 miles) northeast of Keelung harbor. Sheer cliffs surround it on four sides. Its shape is conical and from ancient times it has served as a landmark for seamen. One chain NW off the shore of this island is a round needleshaped islet called Shokitsu (Little Beggar). It is 1.3 miles long and 2.5 chains wide, reaching to a height of 29 meters.

Kahoi-sho (Pinnacle Island): This island is an irregularly shaped rock located 9.3 miles SW of Menka-sho. Black perpendicular cliffs are on four sides.

Menka-sho or Nakano-shima (Crag Island): This island lies 8.5 miles south of Hoka-sho. It is 3 chains long from north to south by 2 chains wide. It is steep and rocky, with three round summits, the easternmost one being the highest. Unbroken cliffs are on the north and east sides. The island is without trees. A type of sea bird is said to flock there in June.

Hoka-sho (Agincourt Island): This island is 40 miles from Keelung City. With a shore-line of 1.8 miles, it is nearly square in shape. It has 2 round summits, the eastern one being the higher. The island is without trees but supports a luxriant growth of grass. Sheep owned by the Taiwan Suisan Kaisha (Taiwan Sea Products Co.) are pastured there. A few fishing folk have houses on the west coast. The Hoka-sho light house is atop the highest elevation. The light, housed in a round white brick tower, is 146 meters above mean sea-level and is visible at 30 miles.

2. **Population.** In 1935, the population of the city was 89,690 but by 1939 it had grown to 100,128. In 1940 it was reported as 100,151. A comparison of statistics on the composition of the population for the two latter years is as follows:

| | | *Total* | *Families* | *Male* | *Female* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Formosan-Chinese ..... | '39 | 60,303 | 12,456 | 30,404 | 20,899 |
| | '40 | 69,578 | —— | 35,476 | 34,102 |
| Japanese ............. | '39 | 21,857 | 6,144 | 11,477 | 10,389 |
| | '40 | 24,815 | —— | 13,397 | 11,418 |
| Koreans .............. | '39 | 358 | 113 | 207 | 151 |
| | '40 | 687 | —— | 452 | 235 |
| Foreigners (chiefly Chinese nationals) ...... | '39 | 4,882 | 1,128 | 3,264 | 1,168 |
| | '40 | 5,071 | —— | 3,650 | 1,421 |

3. **History.** In addition to the Chinese and Japanese, at least four European peoples have evinced considerable interest in this part of Taiwan. The Spanish, Dutch, English, and French have played important roles in the history of the area that is now Keelung City.

European and American commercial contacts date primarily from the Opium War of 1840-1842. In 1858, Keelung became an open port. In 1884, during the Sino-French War, the French fleet under Admiral Courbet attacked and captured Keelung. On June 3, 1895, during the Japanese conquest of the island, Keelung was captured, after a fierce battle, by the forces of Prince Kitashirakawa. In 1920, it became Keelung-gai and continued as such until December 1924, when the present city status was attained.

4. **Administrative center.** The administrative center is in Kaheisho-cho. The city hall is in Nishin-cho.

5. **Postal service.** A main post office is located in Motomachi. Hama-cho, Saiwai-cho, and Yoshishigo (Giju) -cho have post offices that do not offer collection and delivery service. A harbor sub-branch of the post office is reported to be in Asahi-cho. The Shinganpeki post office is reported to be in Showa-cho.

6. **Police stations.** Maps indicate only one regular police station within Keelung City but others probably exist. A water police station is located on Sansha-wan (bay) which is on the east side of the inner harbor. A military police headquarters is situated near the southeastern extremity of the inner harbor.

### 7. Medical facilities

a. *Doctors:* In Keelung City the medical practitioners totalled 24 Japanese and 13 Formosan-Chinese, located and classified as follows:

| | *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* |
|---|---|---|
| Nishin-cho | | |
| Oto-rhinologists | 1 | — |
| Pediatricians | 3 | — |
| Roentgenotherapists | 2 | — |
| Surgeons | 1 | — |
| Urologists | 1 | — |
| Venereal disease specialists | 1 | — |
| Giju-cho (Yoshishige-cho) | | |
| Ophthalmologists | 1 | — |
| Pediatricians | 1 | — |
| Surgeons | 4 | — |
| Venereal disease specialists | 1 | — |
| Moto-machi | | |
| Ophthalmologists | — | 1 |
| Oto-rhinologists | — | 2 |
| Unclassified | — | 1 |
| Asahi-cho | | |
| Medical practitioners | — | 1 |
| Pediatrician | — | 1 |
| Venereal disease specialists | — | 1 |
| Tamada-cho | | |
| Gynaecologists | 1 | — |
| Oto-rhinologists | — | 1 |
| Unclassified | 1 | — |
| Futuba-cho | | |
| Unclassified | 2 | — |
| Saiwai-cho | | |
| Medical practitioners | 1 | — |
| Pediatricians | 1 | — |
| Takasago-cho | | |
| Venereal disease specialists | — | 1 |
| Masago-cho | | |
| Venereal disease specialists | 1 | — |
| Fukutoku-cho | | |
| Pediatricians | — | 3 |
| Roentgenotherapists | — | 1 |
| Municipal Hospital Quarters | 1 | — |

b. *Hospitals:*

*Kiirun Iin* (Keelung Government Hospital): accommodation for about 30 ordinary and 20 contagious patients; administrative authority—Dr. K. Tanikawa.

Municipal Hospital: for contagious cases only; can accommodate about 20 patients.

In 1938, the bed capacity of the institutions in Keelung City was approximately 160.

### 8. Industry

**a.** *Manufacturing:* Keelung has long been one of Taiwan's most important industrial centers. Formerly the emphasis was very strongly on commerce—especially foreign trade, but since 1936 it has shifted markedly to manufacturing—particularly to the heavy industries, metallurgical processing, and chemical production. Industrial plants have greatly expanded and increased in number. Flour, fertilizer, and ice are among the important manufactured articles. Cheap coal has been a stimulus to the expansion of manufacturing industries in this area. On the other hand, labor supply, and rain tend to hamper industrial growth. The canning of pineapple has expanded greatly in recent years.

b. *Fishing:* The fishing industry of the area, is centered at the fishing harbor on Sharyo Island. It supplies 35 per cent of the total fish catch of Taiwan. The catch includes sea bream, swordfish, shark, and bonito. Dried fish (especially bonito, for which there are 12 drying factories in the area), fish paste, and shark skin are important processed products. The annual output of dried bonito is about ¥1,300,000. More than 300 motor boats and more than 200 other boats operate from the harbor. In 1939 the total catch at Keelung was valued at ¥6,000,000 and the annual catch generally approximates 2,700,000 pounds.

A community of Ryukyu Islanders, living on Sharyo Island, persist in the use of their out-moded but picturesque methods of fishing. It is understood, however, that with the intensification of military activities at Keelung in the last few years of war, Sharyo-to has been largely, if not entirely, taken over for naval docks and refitting yards, and that fishing throughout the port area has been greatly curtailed.

c. *Mining:* Mining is an important industry, with the extensive production of coal in the immediate hinterland a distinct boon to the expanded shipping and manufacturing enterprises.

d. *Coral:* Large amounts of coral are gathered on Hoka Island and "Keelung coral" constitutes 90 per cent of the total produced in the whole of Taiwan. Items manufactured from Keelung coral have gained considerable popularity in Japan.

e. *Agriculture and forestry:* Agriculture and forestry are insignificant.

### 9. Transportation.

Prior to the war, ships serving the major ports of Japan, China, the Philippines, and the Netherlands East Indies made calls at Keelung. Intra-island shipping connects Keelung with Suo, Karenko, Takao, and Tamsui.

The main government railroad, which has Keelung as its northern terminus, connects the port with the principal cities throughout the western half of the island. The Giran Railroad line, which branches from the main line at Hatto, just south of Keelung, links the city with the east coast district of Taihoku Province.

Roads to the east, south, and west radiate from Keelung. To the east runs a road which connects the city with Giran and Suo in the southeastern part of the province. The road to the southwest parallels the main government railroad and connects Keelung with the major communities of the western half of the island. To the west a road links Keelung with Tamsui, via Sekimon.

*Daisha* (pushcar) lines connect Keelung with Zuiho, 6 miles to the east and with Kinzan (Kanayama) hot springs and the neighboring coal district, 13 miles to the west.

Buses and taxis operate within the city and ferries ply the harbor.

Distances between Keelung and various other important points are given in the following table:

| *By land to—* | *miles:* |
|---|---|
| Giran | 47.3 |
| Kagi | 185.1 |
| Shinchiku | 66.3 |
| Suo | 61.2 |
| Taichu | 122.7 |
| Taihoku City | 17.8 |
| Tainan | 223.3 |
| Takao | 252.3 |

| *By sea to—* | *miles:* |
|---|---|
| Amoy | 222 |
| Ampin | 204 |
| Batavia | 2,158 |
| Foochow | 148 |
| Haiphong | 930 |
| Honolulu | 4,376 |
| Kobe | 917 |
| Manila | 725 |
| Shanghai | 436 |
| Swatow | 323 |
| Takao | 224 |
| Tamsui | 35 |
| Yokohama | 1,134 |

For further information on transportation, see *Ports and Harbors* within this chapter as well as Transportation Facilities and Roads.

10. **Radio and meteorological stations.**

Station JFL, with a frequency of 92.5 kilocycles, a wavelength of 3243 meters, and 1.5 kilowatts of power, is located in Keelung City. It is a fixed, station-to-station installation. However, it also operates a station-to-ship service as follows:

| *Frequency, kcs.* | *Wave length, meters* | *Power, kw.* |
|---|---|---|
| 127 | 2362 | 1.5 |
| 143 | 2100 | 1 |
| 405 | 741 | 1 |
| 500 | 600 | 0.75 |

A meteorological and observation station is situated in Keelung.

11. **The ports and harbor**

a. *History:* Between 1899 and 1935 Keelung harbor underwent 5 programs of expansion and improvement. During that interval the harbor construction program required the expenditure of ¥34,500,000. To meet the increased need for shipping facilities, a program which would require seven years for completion was inaugurated in 1936. A breakwater was projected which would expand the safe anchorage area outside the harbor. Completion of this program was scheduled for 1943. On June 14, 1943 representatives of private industry and various government agencies met in Keelung to discuss the matter of improving and enlarging the installations of Keelung harbor. What action resulted is not known.

b. *Harbor limits:* The mouth of the harbor lies between Banjintai-bi (Image Point) on the west and Toban-sho on the east. The outer harbor is that expanse stretching from the above-mentioned points on the north to Keelung harbor breakwater on the south. The water south of the breakwater constitutes the inner harbor. The outer harbor extends about a mile and the inner harbor extends about 1.2 miles.

c. *Hydrography:* Toban-sho (Bush Island) and Sharyo-to (Palm Island) form the eastern edge of the outer harbor. The former is a rocky islet which is surrounded by rocky shoals. Sharyo-to lies 2 miles SSW of Keelung Island and is 715 chains long from east to west by 4 chains wide. Chusan Island lies off the NW side of Sharyo-to. The northern coasts of these two islands are surrounded by a sharp rock shoal. Between the mainland and Sharyo-to is a strait called Hasshaku-mon. It is navigable only by small boats and Chinese junks. A breakwater 210 meters long has been built to the south from near the southwest tip of Sharyo-to.

The sea to the east has been dredged to form a fishing harbor, with depths varying between 3.1 and 4.2 meters. The fishing harbor is being developed by Mitsubishi interests as a naval building and repair yard. It is understood that a drydock is to be, or is being, built there. Southward from Sharyo-to along the east side of the harbor is Taisha-wan (bay), opposite the Keelung harbor breakwater, which separates the inner and outer parts of the harbor. The beach of Taisha-wan is an excellent bathing beach. Banjintai-bi (Image Point) forms the western side of the mouth of the outer harbor. Southward stretches Kago-o (Merope Bay), with 2 piers on the north and south shores at the beginning of the bay. Near the shore and between the 2 piers is the Sendo quarantine station. On the south side of the south pier is an iron works under Kimura management. This works repairs machinery and ships of 1,000 tons. Southeast of Merope Bay is Sendo-bi (Dendo Point) from which the Keelung harbor breakwater extends eastward.

The inner harbor runs from northeast to southwest, with Gyucho-ko (Guteau Harbor), an artificial basin, extending to the northwest from the north end of the inner harbor. The inner harbor has a depth of 30-36 feet and Gyucho-ko has a depth of 30 feet. Most of the city fronts on the inner harbor, with the docks, warehouses, and other shipping facilities concentrated principally on the northwest shore. Railroad sidings serve all 18 piers, as well as the dry-dock at the inner end of Gyucho-ko.

d. *Lights and breakwaters:* Toban-sho South Light, at the west end of the island, is 8.3 meters high. Toban-sho North Light is an octagonal concrete structure which lies 120 meters north of Toban-sho South Light. The light is 13 meters high.

Hasshaku-mon lighthouse, a round concrete structure on the extreme end of the Hasshaku-mon breakwater, is 7.6 meters high.

Keelung lighthouse, atop Banjintai-bi (Image Point), is 133 feet high and the light is visible 18 miles. The round tower is of brick construction.

Kyuji-san Light, located at a height of 439 feet, is visible from 20 miles.

Sendo lighthouse is an octagonal concrete structure on the end of the Keelung harbor breakwater. The light is 59 feet high.

Keelung harbor breakwater, extending eastward from Sendo-bi (Sendo Point), is of concrete construction and is 327 meters long, having been built on a rocky shoal. At its eastern tip is the Sendo lighthouse. The breakwater divide the harbor into its outer and inner parts.

The 210-meter long breakwater from the southwestern tip of Sharyo-to has been mentioned above.

e. *Docking facilities:* The 18 wharves are found alongside the northwest side of the inner harbor, including Gyucho-ko. Railroad spurs, godowns, cranes, fuel-storage facilities, and repair facilities are available. For further discussion of the piers, cranes, dry-dock, etc., see Transportation.

f. *Shipping tonnage:*

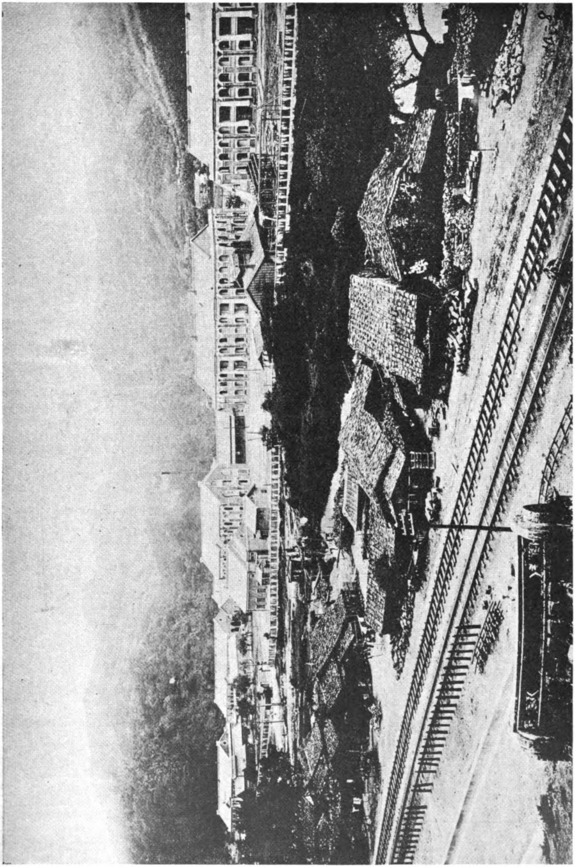
Ships Entering the Port During 1935

| *Kinds of ships* | *Number* | *Tonnage* |
|---|---|---|
| Steamer | 2,463 | 9,201,966 |
| Warships | 27 | 107,335 |
| Sailing vessels | 933 | 32,244 |
| Others | 3,217 | 131,881 |
| Total | 6,640 | 9,475,427 |

Classified as to nationalities, the merchant ships which berthed at Keelung during 1935 were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japanese | 1,964 | German | 8 |
| British | 153 | American | 7 |
| Chinese | 197 | Greek | 42 |
| Norwegian | 67 | Others | 13 |
| Dutch | 12 | Total | 2,463 |

12. **Customs district.** Taiwan is divided in two customs districts. The Keelung customs house, with four branches at Taihoku, Tamsui, Koryu, and Rokko, superintends the district consisting of Taihoku, Shinchiku, and Taichu provinces and Karenko Prefecture. The customs house is located in Meiji-cho. The remainder of the island, plus the Pescadores, is under the jurisdiction of the Takao customs house.



59. Barracks at Keelung, looking west.

13. **Commerce.** Prior to 1936, Keelung was one of the island's busiest commercial centers and was the chief port for foreign trade, being the most important center for transshipment of the island's produce and the principal port of entry of Japanese and foreign goods. It is still one of Taiwan's two greatest commercial ports but, even before the advent of war in 1937, its commercial activity became subordinate to its military importance. Exports declined very appreciably in 1936, after years of steady increases, but imports continued to increase even more rapidly, reflecting its greatly expanding capacity to use raw materials in its industrial plants.

In 1933, the exports totalled ¥98,625,789 and the imports totalled ¥116,118,504.

Principal exports are Oolong tea, powchong tea, coral, cotton goods, fish, and camphor.

Principal imports are rice, soya beans, oil-cakes, ammonium sulphate, Indian mallow, cigarettes, gunny sacks, heavy oil, and wheat.

14. **Electric power.** The Taiwan Denryoku KK (**Taiwan** Electric Power Co., Ltd.) steam plant, located in Hattoshicho, had a capacity of 38,000 kilowatts as of June 1939. Construction of the plant was completed in 1939. (See Utilities.)

15. **Business firms:**

*Cement, brick, and tile*

Kiirun Renga K.K. (Keelung Brick Co., Ltd.): Located in Irifune-cho. Established August 1920. Capital ¥600,000[1]

*Cereals*

Eiryu Shoke: location: 59, Fukutoku-machi 1-chome. Rice merchants.

Kenyu Shoke: location: 8, Tamada-cho 2-chome. Rice merchants.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (Mitsui Products Co.): location: 13 Asahi-machi, 2-chome. Rice merchants.

Taiwan Flour Mills, Ltd. Business: milling of rice and other grains.

Tamafuku Shokai: location: Nishin-cho, 3-chome, 6 banchi. Rice merchants.

Toko Shoten: Location: Asahi-machi, 2-chome, 35 banchi. Rice merchants.

Zuishe and Company: location: 2 moto-machi, 1-chome. Rice merchants.

*Chemicals*

Taiwan Denka K.K. (Taiwan Electro-chemical Co., Ltd.): Location: Kiyana or Gaibokuzan 97. Established June 1935. Capital: ¥2,000,000 (¥1,000,000 paid in). Business: manufacture of metallurgical furnaces, ferro-silicates and nitrogenous lime (producing 30 percent of the nitrogen fixation of the Japanese Empire). President Ohashi Shintaro. The annual production of this company's calcium cyanamide plant is about 2,400 metric tons.

Taiwan Hiryo K.K.: Has an estimated production capacity of 15,000 metric tons of pure sulphuric acid and 27,000 metric tons of super-phosphoric acid annually.

Taiyo Kogyo K.K. (Taiyo Mining Co., Ltd.): Produces sulphuric acid.

*Cold storage and ice*

Kiirun Reizo K.K. (Keelung Refrigeration Co., Ltd.): location: Showa-machi 13. Established October 1930. Capital: ¥300,000[1].

Tobu Suisan K.K. (Eastern Marine Products Co.); operates cold storage facilities.

*Coral*

Chutai Shoji K.K.: location: Nishin-cho 2-chome, 12 banchi.

Iwata Sango-ten (Iwata Coral Shop): location: Giju-cho 1-chome, 8 banchi.

Minami Sango-ten (South Coral Shop): location: Giju-cho 1-chome, 8 banchi.

Nishijima Sango-ten (Nishijima Coral Shop): location: Giju-cho 3-chome, 14 banchi.

Ohmi Sheji K.K.: location: Nishin-cho 2-chome, 6 banchi.

Taiwan Sangye K.K.: location: Nishin-cho 3-chome, 13 banchi.

Uyeda Kaihedo: location: Giju-cho 2-chome, 3 banchi.

*Exploitation and development companies*

Sueho Eirin K.K. (Sueho Forest Management Co., Ltd.): Established December 1921. Capital: ¥1,000,000[1].

Taiwan Jisho Tatomono K.K. (Taiwan Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.): established June 1910. Capital: ¥1,200,000 (paid-up).

Taiwan Shokusan Kogyo K.K. (Taiwan Production Industries Co., Ltd.): location: Taisho-cho, 6-chome, 7 banchi. Established May 1940. Capital: ¥1,000,000[1]. Business: cultivation of fields and mountain areas.

*Fertilizer merchants*

Koyu Shoko and Company: location: Moto-machi 1-chome, 45 banchi.

Taiwan Donka K.K. (Taiwan Electro-chemical Co., Ltd.): produces lime nitrate and other chemical fertilizers.

Taiwan Hiryo K.K. (Taiwan Fertilizer Co., Ltd.): location: Denryo-cho. Established June 1910. Capital: ¥1,000,000 (¥838,750 paid-up). General Director: Takeda Yoshiharu.

Zuisho and Company: location: Moto-machi, 1-chome, 2 banchi.

*Finance*

Taiwan Shoko Kinyu K.K.: Established 1939. Capital: ¥100,000[1]. Business: loan company.

*Fruit*

Taiwan Fruit Co. (branch): Hayashida, Yoshihara.

*Gas*

Taiwan Gas Joint-Stock Company: Established May 1934. Business: supplying gas.

*Hotels*

Funagoshi Hotel: located in Meiji-cho.
Hiroshima Hotel: located in Yoshishige-cho.
Ihime Hotel: located in Asahi-cho.
Keelung Hotel: located in Fukutoku-cho.
Tokiwa Hotel: located in Asahi-cho.
Uchiyama Hotel: located in Nishin-cho.

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[1] It is not clear whether this is authorized or paid-up capital.

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*Lumber and wood products*

Kyohatsu Mokuzai K.K. (Kyohatsu Wood Products Co., Ltd.): located in Futaba-cho, 75. Established July 1939. Capital: ¥100,000[1]. Business: wood products, furniture.

Shudaisei Zaimoku Shoko (Shudaisei Lumber & Trading Co., Ltd.): located in Futaba-cho, 99. Established August 1938. Capital: ¥300,000[1]. Business: wood.

*Machinery*

Ishii Tekkosho: located in Horikawa-cho. Business: manufacture and repair of machinery.

Keelung Dock Co., Ltd.: located in Taisho-machi, 1 chome. Business: manufacture and repair of machinery.

Maeda Tekkosho (Maeda Ironworks): located in front of Hatto station, near Keelung. Business: manufacture of machine tools to fill orders of Japan Mining Company, Taiwan Electric Power Company and Taiwan Development Company.

Taiwan Denka K.K. (Taiwan Electro-Chemical Co., Ltd.): established 1935. Business: manufacture of metallurgical furnaces.

Taiwan Senkyo K.K. (Taiwan Dock Co., Ltd.): established in 1937. Capital: ¥5,000,000[1]. Business: ship docks.

*Marine products*

Hayashi Kane Shoten: located in Hame-cho. Business: fish and shellfish.

Horai Gyogyo K.K. (Horai Fishery Co., Ltd.): located in Hama-cho. Established in March 1939. Capital: ¥600,000 (paid up). Business: fishing.

Jun Bee Kaisanbu: location: Asahi-machi, 1 chome, 47 banchi. Business: marine products exporters.

Leo Kee & Company: location Fukutoku-machi, 1 chome, 29 banchi. Business: marine products exporters.

Mikawa Shoko: location: Asahi-machi, 1 chome, 5 banchi. Business: marine products exporters.

Nippon Suisan K.K. (Japan Sea Products Co., Ltd.): located in Hama-cho. Established November 1935. Capital: ¥91,500,000[1]. Business: fishery, marine products and manufactures thereof. J. Hayashi, director and manager of Taiwan branch.

Senri Shoko K.K. (Senri Trading Co., Ltd.): location: Asahi-machi, 1 chome, 43 banchi. Established November 1936. Capital: ¥100,000[1]. Business: marine products wholesalers.

Shin Senri Shoko (New Senri Trading Co., Ltd.): location: Asahi-machi, 1 chome, 43 banchi. Business: marine products exporters.

Sie Zu Kee & Company: location: Tamada-cho, 2 chome, 79 banchi. Business: marine products exporters.

Taiwan Kairiku Bussan K.K. (Taiwan Land and Sea Products Co., Ltd.): located at 39 Asahi-machi, 2 chome. Established February 1920. Capital: ¥300,000[1]. Fishing and equipment.

Taiwan Kaisammotsu Hambai K.K. (Taiwan Sea Products Sales Co., Ltd.): location: Asahi-machi, 1 chome, 43 banchi. Established May 1940. Capital: ¥180,000[1]. Business: land and sea products; buying, selling and distributing of materials used in fishing.

Taiwan Suisan Hambai K.K. (Taiwan Marine Products Sales Co., Ltd.): located in Taisho-cho. Established October 1932. Capital: ¥300,000[1]. Business: buying and selling of herring, salt trout and other aquatic products.

Taiyo Gyogyo K.K. (Taiyo Fishing Industries Co., Ltd.): located in Hama-machi. Established September 1919. Capital: ¥200,000[1]. Business: Fish.

*Markets*

Keelung Chuo Ichiba K.K. (Keelung Central Market Co., Ltd.); location: Fukutoku-cho, 3 chome, 12 banchi. Established March 1935. Capital: ¥200,000[1]. Business: vegetables, fruits, livestock; sale on credit.

*Metals*

Taiwan Denka K.K. (Taiwan Electric-Chemical Co., Ltd.): Capital: ¥2,000,000[1]. Business: electrolitic and metallurgical processing.

*Mining*

Kiirun Kogyo K.K. (Keelung Mining Co., Ltd.): established February 1912. Capital: ¥350,000[1]. Business: coal.

Kiirun Kogyo K.K. (Keelung Mining Co.): established May 1924. Located in Irifune-cho. Capital: ¥200,000[1]. Business: coal.

Kiirun Tanko K.K. (Keelung Coal Co., Ltd.): established March 1918. Location: Asahi-cho, 3 chome, 12 banchi. Capital: ¥7,000,000 (paid up). Business: coal.

Kyodo Sekitan K.K. (Kyodo Coal Co.): established October 1937. Located at Fukutoku-cho, 1 chome, 62 banchi. Capital: ¥300,000[1]. Business: coal.

Mensei Shoko K.K.: established March 1920. Capital: ¥120,000[1]. Business: coal.

Mitsugawa Shoko K.K.: established July 1938. Capital: ¥300,000[1]. Business: coal.

Taiwan Kogyo K.K. (Taiwan Mining Co., Ltd.) Business: coal.

Taiwan Sangyo Takushoku K.K.: established June 1925. Capital: ¥100,000[1]. Business: coal.

Taiyo Kogyo K.K. (Taiyo Mining Co., Ltd.): location: Kotobuki-cho, 2 chome, 19 banchi. Established June 1918. Capital: ¥10,000,000 (¥6,250,000 paid up). Business: mining of gold, coal, and other minerals.

*Real estate*

Showa Tochi Kogyo K.K. (Showa Land & Industrial Co., Ltd.): location: Asahi-machi, 3 chome, 5 banchi. Established April 1940. Capital: ¥150,000[1]. Business: land and buildings.

*Restaurants*

Azuma-tei: located in Nishin-cho.

Gantei (branch): located in Masuna-cho.

Hama-no-iye: located in Yoshishige-cho.

Jiyo-tei: located in Yoshishige-cho.

Nihontei: located in Yoshishige-cho.

Taisho-ken: located in Nishin-cho.

*Saw mills*

Kishida Seizai: located in Fukutoku-cho.

Shinkichi Hatsu Shoko: located at 8 Asahi-cho, 1 chome.

Suzuki Seizai: located at 24 Horikawa-cho.

Waryu Shokai: located at 15 Fukutoku-cho, 3 chome.

Washo Seizai: located at 37 Horikawa-cho.

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[1] It is not clear whether this is authorized or paid-up capital.

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*Shipbuilding*

Keelung Okasaki Zosen K.K. (Keelung Okasaki Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.): located in Irifune-cho. Established November 1919. Capital: ¥500,000[1]. Business: shipbuilding.

Taiwan Zosen Shizai K.K. (Taiwan Shipbuilding Materials Co., Ltd.): location: Nishin-cho, 3 chome, 2 banchi. Established May 1940. Capital: ¥180,000[1]. Business: shipbuilding materials.

*Shipping, handling, and brokerage*

Asahi Gumi (Keelung Office): location: Asahi-machi, 1 chome, 51 banchi. Business: landing, shipping, stevedores, customs brokers, and forwarding agents.

Kaiun Gumi: location: Fukutoku-machi, 1 chome, 37 banchi. Business: shipping, handling, forwarding.

Keelung Junkosen K.K. (Keelung Patrol Ships Co., Ltd.): location: Nishin-cho, 3 chome, 6 banchi. Established June 1940. Capital: ¥100,000[1]. Business: small cargo and passenger transportation ships.

Keelung-kwan Unso Honten: location: Meiji-machi, 1 chome, 5 banchi. Business: landing shipping, stevedores, customs brokers and forwarding agents.

Keelung Tsukan K.K. (Keelung Clearance Co., Ltd.): location: Asahi-machi, 2 chome, 2 banchi. Established March 1922. Capital: ¥125,000[1]. Business: import and export of freight.

Kinkai Yusen K.K. (Neighboring Sea Steamship Co., Ltd.): Office at 8, 1 chome, Meiji-cho. Established May 1923. Capital: ¥10,000,000 (whole of stock owned by Nippon Yusen Kaisha). Business: sea transport in waters near Japan.

Kokusai Tsu-un Kaisha, Ltd. (Keelung Branch): location: Meiji-machi, 1 chome, 26 banchi. Business: landing shipping, stevedores, customs brokers and forwarding agents.

Kokusai Unyu Kaisha (Keelung Branch): location: Meiji-machi, 1 chome, 13 banchi. Business: landing shipping, stevedores, customs brokers, and forwarding agents.

Murao Kisen K.K. (Keelung Office): location: Nishin-cho, 2 chome, 12 banchi. Business: shipping companies and agents.

Naitai Tsu-un Goshi-Kaisha: location: Giju-cho, 6 chome, 1 banchi. Business: landing shipping, forwarding agents, and labor contractors.

Nippon Tsuun K.K. (Keelung Branch): Business: general forwarding and shipping agents.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Keelung Branch): steamship line.

Nitto Shosen Gumi K.K. (Keelung Branch): location: Meiji-machi, 1 chome, 5 banchi. Business: landing shipping, stevedores, customs brokers and forwarding agents.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Ltd. (Keelung Branch): location: Meiji-machi, 1 chome, 8 banchi. Business: shipping company and steamship line.

Sakura Gumi K.K. (Keelung office): location: Asahi-machi, 1 chome, 51 banchi. Business: landing shipping, stevedore, customs brokers and forwarding agents.

Taiki Kisen K.K.: location: Fukutoku-cho, 1 chome, 73 banchi. Business: shipping company and agents. Established January 1933. Capital ¥260,000[1].

Taiwan Senkyo K.K. (Taiwan Dock Co., Ltd.): located in Taisho-cho, 1 chome. Established May 1927. Capital: ¥5,000,000[1]. Business: ship docks, machinery, materials.

Taiwan Te-konimotsu Unyu K.K. (Taiwan Light Luggage Transportation Co., Ltd.): location: Meiji-cho, 1 chome, 5 banchi. Established August 1936. Capital: ¥100,000[1]. Business: Transportation of cargoes and passengers.

Taiwan Unyu K.K. (Keelung Branch): location: Meiji-machi, 1 chome, 13 banchi. Established September 1933. Business: landing shipping, stevedores, customs brokers and forwarding agents.

Taiyu Kisen Shoji K.K.: location: Fukutoku-cho, 1 chome, 36 banchi.

Toa Kaiun K.K. (East Asia Shipping Co., Ltd.): located on 2nd floor, Shosen Bldg., in front of railway station.

Yamayo Unso K.K.: location: Meiji-machi, 1 chome, 5 banchi. Business: landing shipping, stevedores, customs brokers and forwarding agents.

*Theaters*

Keelung Gekijo K.K. (Keelung Theater Co., Ltd.): location: Nishin-cho, 5 chome, 1 banchi. Established December 1919. Capital: ¥200,000[1].

*Trading (miscellaneous)*

Chutai Shoji K.K. (Chutai Trading Co., Ltd.): located in Kotobuki-cho. Established January 1926. Capital: ¥1,000,000[1]. Business: Buying and selling mines.

Kyoei Shoji K.K. (Kyoei Trading Co., Ltd.): located in Futaba-cho. Established January 1939. Capital: ¥100,000[1]. Business: bottles, packing materials.

Mansei Shoko K.K. (Mansei Commercial Co., Ltd.): established March 1920. Capital: ¥120,000[1]. Business: coal mines and mine products.

Mitsubishi Commercial Company (Keelung Branch): established May 1927. Business: trading in rice, sugar, molasses, pineapple, lumber, coal, teas and sweet potatoes, as well as financing industries.

Mitsugana Shoko K.K. (Mitsugana Trading Co., Ltd): located in Taisho-cho. Established July 1938. Capital: ¥300,000[1]. Business: agricultural products, sugar, coal.

Uden Sangyo K.K. (Uden Industrial Co., Ltd.): location: Giju-cho, 1 chome, 8 banchi. Established July 1940. Capital: ¥100,000.[1] Business: general merchandise.

*Transportation*

Keelung Anzen Taxi K.K. (Keelung Safety Taxi Co., Ltd.): location: Nishin-cho, 5 chome, 13 banchi. Established April 1937. Capital: ¥100,000[1]. Business: automobiles for hire, taxi service.

Keelung Godo Unso K.K. (Keelung Consolidated Transport Co., Ltd.): location: Meiji-cho, 1 chome, 5 banchi. Capital: ¥150,000[1]. Business: transportation management, storage, labor supply.

Keelung Light Railway Company: location: Takasago cho, 3 chome, 82 banchi. Established 1912. Capital: ¥600,000[1].

Keelung Unso K.K. (Keelung Transportation Co., Ltd.): location: Asahi-machi, 3 chome, 7 banchi. Established November 1939. Capital: ¥180,000[1]. Business: transportation management.

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[1] It is not clear whether this is authorized or paid-up capital.

[1] It is not clear whether this is authorized or paid-up capital.

Naigai Unso K.K. (Domestic & Foreign Transportation Co., Ltd.): location: Asahi-machi, 1 chome, 51 banchi. Established November 1939. Capital: ¥150,000[1]. Business: transportation control.

Shuroku Unyu K.K. (Shuroku Transportation Co., Ltd.): location: Asahi-machi, 2 chome, 42 banchi. Established September 1926. Capital: ¥100,000[1]. Business: transportation.

Zuiho Light Railway Co.: location: Takasago-cho, 3 chome, 19 banchi.

*Warehousing*

Kiirun Godo Unyu K.K.: Capital: ¥150,000[1].

Keelung Reizo K.K.: located at 13, Showa-cho. Business: warehousemen.

Manei Kumi K.K.: Established 1930. Capital: ¥200,000[1].

Nippon Shokuryo Kogyo K.K. (Keelung Branch): located at 82, Futaba-cho. Business: warehousemen.

Taiwan Soko K.K. (Taiwan Warehouse Co., Ltd.): location: Meiji-cho, 1 chome, 23 banchi. Established September 1916. Capital: ¥2,000,000 (¥1,250,000 paid in). Business: warehousemen.

*Miscellaneous*

Keelung Kogyo K.K. (Keelung Industries, Ltd.): location: Nishin-cho, 4 chome, 10 banchi. Established February 1912. Capital: ¥350,000 (paid up). Business: coal, building materials, civil enginering.

Kinei Sangyo Goshi Kaisha (Kinei Industrial Co.): location: Nishin-cho, 2 chome, 6 banchi. Established November 1938. Capital: ¥180,000[1].

Manei Gumi K.K. (Manei Co., Ltd.): location: Asahi-machi, 3 chrome, 7 banchi. Established January 1930. Capital: ¥200,000[1]. Business: land-sea transportation, storage, real estate, negotiable securities.

Maruichi Gumi K.K. (Maruichi Co., Ltd.): location: Meiji-cho, 1 chome, 5 banchi. Established November 1931. Capital: ¥150,000 (paid up).

Shayoki Shoku K.K. (Shayoki Commercial Co., Ltd.): location: Tamada-cho, 2-chome, 79-banchi. Established May 1937. Capital: ¥120,000[1]. Business: marine products, canned food, fresh vegetables, fertilizers, grains.

Taiwan Sangyo Takushoku K.K. (Taiwan Industrial Development Co., Ltd.): location: Nishin-cho, 3-chome, 13-banchi. Established June 1925. Capital: ¥100,000 (paid up). Business: rice, coal, wood fertilizer and coke.

Taiwan Shoko Kinyo K.K. (Taiwan Commercial Banking Co., Ltd.): location: Takasago-cho, 1-chome, 1-banchi. Established March 1939. Capital: ¥100,000[1]. Business: Coins, circulation of money, building.

In 1936 Keelung had 69 companies, capitalized at ¥33,924,800. There were 8 markets.

16. **Banks.** At last report, the following financial institutions operated banking houses or branches in Keelung:

Shoka Ginko (Shoka Bank): Keelung branch is located at Tamada-cho, 1-chome.

Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Taiwan): Keelung branch is located at Nishin-cho, 1-chome.

Taiwan Shoko Ginko (Taiwan Commercial and Industrial Bank): Keelung branch is located at Nishin-cho, 4-chome. A sub-branch is at Sotembi, Fukutoku-cho, 1-chome.

In 1936, the above three banks had total deposits of ¥171,595,847.

17. **Schools.** In 1939, the following schools were maintained in the city:

Keelung Agricultural School offers a 5-year course.

Keelung Girls' Higher School, maintained by the province, is located in Saiwai-cho.

Keelung City Girls' Domestic School, located in Yoshishigo-cho, is maintained by the city.

The primary and higher primary schools for Japanese are as follows:

| *Name of school* | *Location (cho)* |
|---|---|
| Keelung Higher Primary School | Tenjin-cho |
| Futaba Primary School | Futaba-cho |
| Nishin Primary School | Irifune-cho |
| Sendo Primary School | Sendo-cho |
| Masago Primary School | Irifune-cho |

The primary schools for Formosan-Chinese are as follows:

| *Name of school* | *Location (cho)* |
|---|---|
| Kotobuki | Futaba-cho |
| Hattoshi | Hattoshi-cho |
| Takara | Kanon-cho |
| Showa | Sendo-cho |
| Takikawa | Takikawa-cho |

For further details, see Education.

18. **Fire protection.** Available data are for the year 1928. At that time there was a fire chief but no permanent (professional) fire brigade. The fire department was organized on a communal volunteer basis and consisted of 63 persons in addition to the chief. The water supply consisted of 93 wells and was utilized by means of 39 hydrants. Equipment included pumps, hooks, ladders, and wagons. Great improvements and additions have undoubtedly been made since that time.

19. **Military establishments and installations.** Reported to be one of the strongest outer defenses of the empire, the entire city and much of the adjacent area is a restricted military zone where close surveillance is maintained and the making of drawings, sketches, photographs, etc., is forbidden.

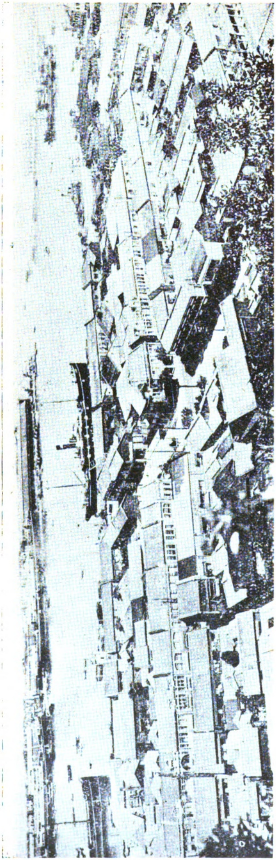
The office of the fortress commandant was last reported in Masago-cho. Headquarters of the heavy artillery battalion was in Horikawa-cho. The military transportation department had offices in Aahi-cho, and the military paymaster's despatch office was in Irifuno-cho.

20. **Religious sites and festivals.** Keelung Shrine, situated atop a hill in the center of the city, enshrines the sun goddess, Prince Kitashirakawa, and several other personages.

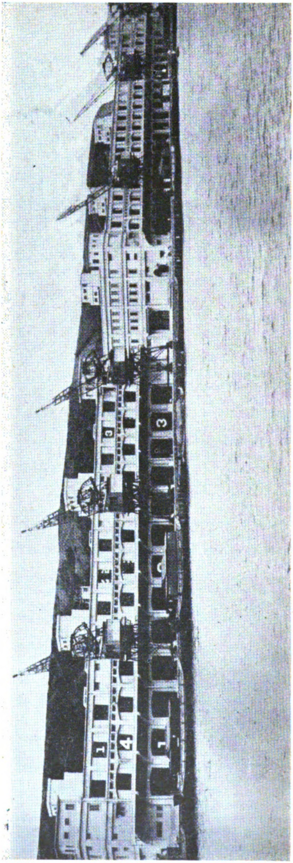
Sendo (cave), situated in the northwestern part of the city, has at its mouth, a shrine to the Buddhist god Kannon, the god of mercy. Within the central one of the three inner avenues is a large chamber in which Benzaiten (god of wealth) is enshrined. Chinese carvings adorn the inner walls of the cave.

Chureiden (shrine of the loyal souls) was erected in 1882. A festival is held every June, with many people in attendance.

21. **Special features.** Three monuments to Prince Kitashirakawa, leader of the Japanese forces that subjugated Taiwan in 1895, are found in Keelung. One is at Ensoryo,



60. View of Keelung harbor looking northwest.



61. Warehouses and loading cranes, Keelung.

in Shinoko-cho, where the attack on Keelung was planned. The second is where the prince made his headquarters in Keelung after its capture. The third is at the present Goshi-kan (Goshi Building) at 4-chome of Irifune-cho. In 1935, all three places were designated as historical grounds.

Takasago Park is situated to the south of the inner end of the harbor and is at the western end of Takasago-cho. It contains a monument erected to the memory of Japanese fighting men.

French Soldiers' Cemetery: This cemetery, located on Courbet Beach (named for the French admiral), faces Taishawan (Taisha Bay). In it are buried those French soldiers and sailors who died during the conquest of Keelung by Admiral Courbet's forces during the Sino-French War of 1884-1885. Memorial services are held annually on June 11. An obelisk inscribed "For French Warriors Who Died at Keelung, Formosa, 1885" is in the center of the cemetery. The upkeep of the grounds has been paid for by the French government. The adjacent beach area is one of the city's finest bathing beaches.

# III. BUNZAN–GUN

## 1. General features

*Population:* The population of Bunzan-gun in 1935 was 60,152. By 1940 it had increased to 63,508.

*Area:* 800 square kilometers (308.8 square miles).

*Topography:* Bunzan-gun occupies the Shinten River basin. The region is mostly mountainous and thickly wooded. It is one of the principal water supply areas for Taihoku city. The main rivers are: the Nansei, the Hikusei and the Keibi. Agricultural land is limited to about 3,500 *ko* for paddy and 800 *ko* for dry field crops.

*Gun office (gunyaku-sho):* The administrative center of the *gun* is Shinten. The *gun* was established in October 1920.

*Industry and production:* The average value of agricultural products in recent years has been ¥2,200,000. The main products are rice, vegetables, fruits, and tea. Bunzan Meicha tea is especially famous. Hog, cattle, and sheep raising are engaged in extensively. Annual production averages about ¥500,000. The principal forest products are lumber, bamboo, charcoal, firewood, and camphor. The annual value is around ¥300,000. Trout, carp, bass, and eels are caught in the Shinten River. The trout are marketed in Taihoku-shi. There is some coal mining, the annual production of which is about ¥250,000. The principal mine is Bunzan mine at Seitan, Shinten-sho. Production in 1935 was 14,992 tons with a value of ¥60,000. The chief manufactured products are *muho* and polished rice, bottles, and tea. There is very little local commerce.

*Transportation:* Transportation is good in the western part of the *gun* where the Taihoku R. R. Co. line runs south from Taihoku-shi (Manka-eki) to Shinten. This line carries both passengers and freight. Buses operate over the highways between Taihoku-shi, Shinten, Keibi, and Sekikei.

*Business firms:* The exact location of the offices, shops, factories, or warehouses of the following firms is unknown. That they do business somewhere in Bunzan-gun, however, is fairly well established.

| *Company* | *Capital in yen* | *Date founded* |
|---|---|---|
| Mitsui Gomei Kaisha | 100,000 | 1938 |
| Bunzan Seicha K.K. (Tea company) | | |
| Giwa Chaho K.K. (Tea company) | 2,000,000 | 1935 |
| Kinki Seicha K.K. (Tea company) | 500,000 | 1932 |
| Sanjo Kyoei Chagyo K.K. (Tea company) | 200,000 | 1938 |
| Jaiwan Kocha K.K. (Black tea company) | 150,000 | 1937 |
| Jaiwan Seicha K.K. (Tea company) | 190,000 | 1939 |
| Eiyu Chako K.K. (Tea company) | 600,000 | 1922 |

*Aborigine territory.* This territory is inhabited by the Takasago tribe of the Atayaru clan. They were formerly noted for their ferocity. The tribe is now engaged in agriculture and hunting. The principal aborigine communities are: Urai, Tampia, Raga, Raho, Rimogan, and Taranan.

In aborigine territory there is one Japanese medical practitioner and one unclassified Japanese practitioner.

## 2. Subdivisions of the *gun*

### *Heirin-sho*

*Population:* Total population in 1935 was 7,880.

*Topography:* The region is practically all mountainous with but a few level areas.

*Administrative center:* Heirin

*Post offices:* One at Heirin with collection and delivery service

*Police stations:* One at Heirin

*Medical facilities:* One unclassified Japanese practitioner at Heirin

*Industry:* The only industry is agriculture and forestry. The farm area is small. The chief products are rice, fruit, vegetables, and tea (in the highlands). The forest products which furnish much of the *sho's* wealth, are lumber, bamboo, charcoal, firewood, and camphor. The forest resources are rich, but they have not been developed extensively. The *yusan* (species of cedar) of this region is well known. The Heirin River is noted for its trout.

*Transportation:* The facilities are inadequate, and the area is far removed from population centers. The roads are very poor and much travel is by foot. Poor transport facilities have retarded the development of forest industries. The Heirin Bashi crosses the Hokusei River just west of Heirin, carrying the main highway.

*Business firms:* The office of the Taiwan Seino Kaisho (Taiwan Camphor Mfg. Co.) is located at Heirin.

*Education:* Two primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, one at Heirin and one at Bishiryo.

*Government agencies:* The government-general has a monopoly bureau office at Heirin.

*History:* Heirin was formerly important as a safe stopping place on the road from Taihoku-shi to Giran. Its importance, however, decreased with the completion of the Giran Railway line.

### *Sekitei-sho*

*Population:* Total population in 1935 was 10,048.

*Area and topography:* Sekitei-sho covers an area of about 149 square kilometers (57.5 square miles). The region is mostly mountainous with green forests. There is relatively little level land. Many boulders abound in the vicinity of Sekitei. The principal rivers of the *sho* are the Keibi and the Hokusei.

*Administrative center:* Sekitei

*Post offices:* All postal service of Sekitei-sho comes through Shinkoshi which is located in Shinko-sho.

*Police stations:* Sekitei and Masekiko. There are probably others.

*Medical facilities:* None are known to exist.

*Industry:* There is little industry of importance. The main agricultural products are rice, vegetables, tea, some citrus fruits, longans, and bananas. Forest products are limited to firewood and charcoal. There is a coal mine which is operated on a small scale. Trout are caught in the rivers and marketed in Taihoku-shi.

*Transportation:* Transportation is undeveloped and very difficult. The Keibi automobile road which runs from Keibi to Giran is the most important. There is also a pushcar line from Keibi to Sekitei.

*Schools:* One primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Sekitei and one language training center.

*Principal communities:* Sekitei is the principal community in the *sho*. It developed early because of the Taihoku-Giran road. Sekitei is the center of the tea trade in that region.

*Shinko-sho*

*Population:* Total population in 1935 was 18,223.

*Topography:* Mountainous lands make up one-half of the area of the *sho*. Flat lands exist only along the shores of the Keibi River which flows westward through the *sho*. The level lands are cultivated and irrigated as paddy fields by water from the Keibi River.

*Administrative center:* Shinkoshi (also called Shinko)

*Post offices:* One at Shinkoshi which has both collection and delivery service. The post office at Daiheirin which is located in Shinten-sho also serves the towns in Shinko-sho which are nearest to it.

*Police stations:* Located at Shinkoshi, (Keibi, Mokusaku, and Shinko (½ mile east of Mokusaku).

*Medical facilities:*

*Practitioners:* Heirin: one Japanese unclassified
Keibi: one Formosan unclassified
Mokusaku: one Formosan medical practitioner
Shinkoshi: one Formosan pediatrician
Taiherin: two Formosans: one dermatologist, one pediatrician

*Industry:* The principal agricultural products are rice, sweet potatoes, vegetables, oranges, bananas, and longan. Tea is especially important and some cotton is grown. Hogs, water-oxen, and poultry are raised on an extensive scale. The hogs are of excellent imported and improved stock. Trout caught in the Keibi River are of good quality. They are sent to Taihoku-shi in considerable quantity. There is a coal mine at Hinaiko which was in full operation in 1938.

*Transportation:* The Taihoku-Shinten railway runs through the *sho* and stops at Keibi station. The main auto highway to Giran runs along the Keibi River and carries bus traffic between Keibi and Sekitei.

*Business firms:* Mokusatsu Chagyo Korei K.K. (Tea processing company): This firm was founded in 1928 with a capital of ¥130,000.

*Education:*

*Special schools:* Mokusaku Special Agricultural School; locally maintained.

*Regular schools:* Shinko Primary School
Keibi Primary School for Formosan-Chinese
Mokusaku Primary School for Formosan-Chinese
Shinko Primary School for Formosan-Chinese

*Principal communities:* Keibi and the neighboring town of Mansei are practically one community. Keibi is the gateway to the *sho* and the crossroads of the *gun*. It is a busy town and important distribution point for coal and other products. It has at least one public school, a credit association, a Taihoku electric substation, a bottle manufacturing plant, and numerous commercial firms. The railway station of the Taihoku Railway Company is located in Keibi.

*Religious sites and festivals:*

*Temples:* The Shinangu Temple at Keibi is dedicated to Fu-yu, the god of faith and protection. It was built in 1891. The festival day is May 18.

The Chujun-byo (temple) at Naiko is dedicated to Hogi Taifu, the god of warriors. The festival day is April 10.

*Shinten-sho*

*Population:* Population in 1935 was 21,244.

*Topography:* The mountains of Daito-zan, Shishito-zan, Chikkozan, and Karyuryo cover the entire area. The Shinten River which flows northward through the middle of the *sho* is fed by many tributaries. Level land is found only along the river valley and at the north edge of the *sho*. Paddy fields are not numerous; most of the cultivation is of dry upland fields.

*Administrative center:* Daiheirin (according to Postal Directory, 1939).
Shinten (according to map, A.M.S. L 792, 1944 edition).

*Post offices:* One at Daiheirin and one at Shinten. Both have collection and delivery service.

*Police stations:* Located at Kokanron, Chokutan, Kutsuseki, Shinten, and Toshienko.

*Medical facilities:* One Formosan pediatrician at Shinten.

*Industry:* The chief agricultural products are tea, rice, vegetables, and citrus fruits. Tea is by far the most important with the famous Bunzan black tea heading the list. Production in 1938 reached a value of about ¥137,000. There are many tea processing plants and tea firms. Rice crops for the most part are meager. Some coal is mined, but production is small. The Shinten River yields trout, carp, bass, and eels. Trout is especially popular. The forest area is about twice the agricultural area. The main products are lumber, bamboo, firewood, charcoal, camphor, and bamboo shoots. In the mountainous Kazan district the Kyushu Imperial University maintains an experimental plantation. The chief manufactured products of the *sho* are processed tea, and milled and polished rice.

*Transportation*: Transportation is difficult in the mountain regions but fairly good along the lowlands. The Taihoku Railway Company operates a line between Taihoku-shi and Shinten. The Daishin Bus line also operates between these points. Railway stations are located at Shinten, Daiheirin, Daikei, and Shichicho. A highway from Shinten to the Ranyo (Giran) district was under construction in 1939.

*Power plants:* Hydro-electric power plants are located at Shosoko and Kizan. It seems that two plants are situated at Kizan, one called the Kizan Hydro plant and the other the Shin Kizan Hydro plant. All three plants are on the upper reaches of the Shinten River.

*Education:*

*Regular schools:* Shinten Primary and Higher Primary School
Anko Primary School for Formosan-Chinese
Daiheirin Primary School for Formosan-Chinese
Kutsushaku Primary School for Formosan-Chinese
Shinten Primary School for Formosan-Chinese

*Recreational facilities:* Shinten Hekitan (a waterfall on the Shinten River) is only about five miles from Taihoku-shi. It is a boating, bathing, fishing, camping and hiking center.

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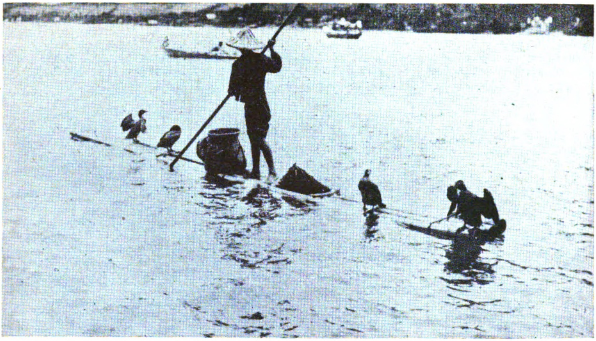
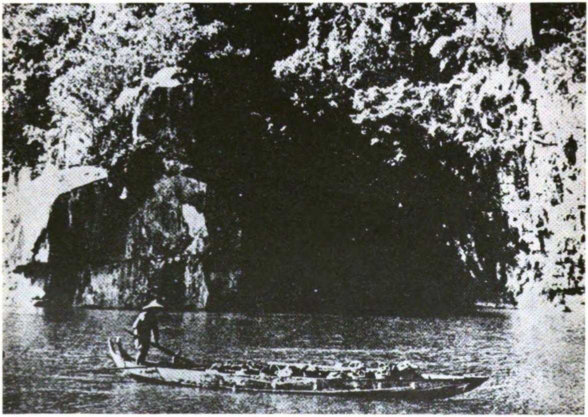


62. Cormorant fishing near Shinten, Bunzan-gun.



63. Chasm southwest of Shinten.

# IV. GIRAN–GUN

1. **General features of the *gun***

*Population:* In 1935 the population was reported as 100,918, which included more than 3,000 Japanese. A decrease in total population was indicated in 1939 when 97,605 inhabitants were reported. In 1940, the figure had increased to 102,730 including Giran City, which is included as a part of the *gun* since it is not certain that its attainment of *shi* status in October 1940 made it administratively separate and distinct from the rest of the *gun.* At this time, there were only about 2,900 Japanese in the *gun,* most of them residing in Giran City. Although no part of the *gun* lies within the aborigine territory, many of the inhabitants living in the western part are of aboriginal stock and a number of communities are distinctly native in character, having been settled by descendants of the Kuburan tribes.

*Area:* The area of the *gun* is 137 square miles (23 square *ri*).

*Topography:* Giran-gun is nearly coextensive with the Giran plain, which is a low river delta area sloping gently from the west toward the east coast. This plain is composed of alluvial soils deposited by the Dakusui and Giran rivers. The shape of the plain is triangular, the northwest boundary running along the foot of the Giran mountain range. The apex, pointing westward, is wedged into the central mountain range and the base faces the sandy beaches of the Pacific Ocean. Its area is 116 square miles (300 square kilometers) but the plain does not extend as far north as the *gun,* while in the south, it includes a part of Rato-gun.

In the central district there are numerous small lakes and ponds, marshes, and sandy beaches. Northwest of the Dakusui River is found the richest agricultural land which, having an ample water supply, produces good crops of rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, Indian corn, peanuts, vegetable greens and Indian mallow. This is the principal rice producing district in Taihoku Province and is considered to be far the best sugarcane area, supplying cane to the Showa Sugar refinery in Niketsu, Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun.

The Giran plain region, often referred to as the Ranyo district, is isolated from the rest of Taiwan by mountains on the north, west, and south. The mountains which form this barrier are, from north to south, Wankoto-zan, Sankoko-zan, Ketsuryo-zan, Shito-zan, Kinnen-zan, Sankakuron-zan, Agyoku-zan and Koshi-zan, which increase in height toward the southwest. Agyoku-zan, which is the highest peak of this range and stands at the southwest corner of the *gun,* has an altitude of about 1,419 meters (4,656 feet).

From the central range spring many rivers, most of which are small. The largest is the Dakusui-kei which rises on the slopes of Nankotai-zan in Taichu Province and flows northwestward to the Giran plain where it is fed by many tributaries and continues eastward as a broad stream, emptying into the Pacific Ocean at Lat. 24° 42′ 40″ N. Although they are shallow, the main bodies of the Dakusui-kei and the Giran-kei (which flows around the north part of Giran-gai and joins the Dakusui-kei near the latter's mouth) are suitable for small river craft. During the rainy season these streams often overflow, causing the banks to cave in and the river beds to shift. This has necessitated the adoption, during the last 15 or 20 years, of extensive flood-control measures and it is reported that between 1929 and 1936 the government spent ¥5,270,000 in carrying out the Giran flood-control plan.

The coast line is 25 miles (40 kilometers) long, the northern shore being rocky while in the south there is a stretch of sandy hills. There are no good harbors and no water traffic except fishing boats, small coastal junks, and river craft.

*History:* Administration of this area was first undertaken by the Chinese in 1810 when the jurisdiction of the Chinese governor extended from Sokei in Keelung-gun southward to the Dainano River. The establishment of this government followed by 25 years the first development of the district by Fukienese colonists who advanced inland from the more northerly plain of what is now called Toisho. Soldiers were brought in by the Chinese and a fort was constructed in what is now Giran-gai. The district had the status of a *shicho* as early as 1895 and, although the Giran district was reduced in size by the revision of 1920, it has, since early years, been considered important as the heart of the northern half of the east coast region. Consequently, an army detachment has been stationed here and Giran is also the site of a district court, a branch of the monopoly bureau, a wireless station, and numerous other administrative agencies.

*Gun-office:* Giran City

*Industry*

*Agriculture:* The economy of the area is notably agricultural and annual production is reported to be more than ¥4,000,000. Rice amounts to ¥3,265,000, green vegetables ¥241,400, and sugarcane a little more than ¥175,000. Citrus fruits, ramie (China grass) and peanuts account for most of the balance. Livestock production, consisting mainly of cows and hogs, is ¥827,000 per year; poultry exceeds ¥106,900.

*Forestry:* Forest products, valued at about ¥118,700 annually, include lumber, charcoal, and bamboo products.

*Manufacturing:* Rice milling is the most important manufacturing industry and more than ¥3,750,000 worth of milled rice is produced annually. Other manufactured goods are cakes and pastries.

*Fishing:* Marine products amount to approximately ¥86,200 annually.

*Transportation:* Transportation is relatively good within the *gun.* The Giran railway line serves the area and there are several narrow-gauge lines. Reasonably good automobile roads are fairly numerous within the *gun,* but to exterior points they are few.

*Education:* Educational facilities include the Giran Agricultural School, two elementary schools, 13 primary or primary and higher schools and three detached classrooms; 35.90 per cent of the school-age children attend schools. There are language training centers in 40 communities, and in Giran-gai and each of the *sho* there are affiliated educational associations.

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## 2. Subdivisions of the *gun*

### *Giran-gai*

*Status:* Giran-gai became Giran-shi in or shortly after October 1940. It is not known whether this administrative change caused a separation of the city from the rest of the *gun*. In the absence of more detailed information, the city is here treated as an integral part of the *gun* and it may in some instances be referred to as Giran-gai, which will be considered as synonymous with Giran-shi in this handbook.

*Population:* In 1935 the population was reported as 26,409, 10 per cent being Japanese. A 1939 report gives a population figure of 26,760. That for 1940 is 36,371 inhabitants, of whom 2,485 were Japanese.

*Area:* The area of the *gai* was 1.804 square miles (0.303 square *ri*) in 1939, at which time it included the communities of Giran, Soichi, and Kinrokketsu.

*Topography:* This is a level agricultural area with excellent paddy fields.

*Administrative center:* Giran-shi

*Principal communities:* Nearly all of the administrative agencies, public buildings, and industrial facilities, as well as most of the population, is concentrated at Giran City. The constituent villages (*aza*) of Soichi and Kinrokketsu are merely suburbs or outlying districts.

*Post offices:* There is a main post office at Giran-shi, which also provides postal facilities for many of the communities in other parts of the *gun*.

*Police station:* Giran City

*Other government offices and public buildings:*

Gun office
District court
Giran branch revenue office
Giran branch monopoly bureau office
Meteorological station
Wireless & radio station
Giran branch prison
Giran branch of Taihoku agricultural experimental station
Military detachment barracks

*Medical facilities:*

*Doctors:* There were seven Formosan-Chinese and three Japanese practitioners in Giran-gai in 1939.

*Hospitals:* Giran-Iin (Giran Government Hospital): Approximately 100 beds. It is believed that there is one other hospital or clinic, located south of the city and near Rokketsu.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture:* Agriculture yields ¥230,000 per year, rice amounting to ¥150,000, green vegetables ¥60,000, while sugarcane, ramie, beans, and other crops make up the balance. Livestock raising is an important industry, water buffalo of an approximate annual value of ¥130,000 are raised, while cows, hogs, poultry and other slaughtered animals yield ¥395,000.

*Manufacturing:* Rice milling is the leading manufacturing industry and amounts annually to ¥2,600,000. The manufacture of vermicelli, wood products, cakes, and pastries, and gold and silver foils aggregate ¥161,000. Virtually all local business and finance are dependent upon agricultural conditions. There are two sugar refineries of the Showa Seito K. K. (Showa Sugar Co., Ltd.): merged in 1940 with the Dai Nippon Seito K.K. (Great Japan Sugar Co., Ltd.) Giran Factory No. 1, built in 1917, having a daily capacity of 400 long tons and Giran Factory No. 2, built in 1920, with a daily capacity of 750 long tons. There is also a miscanthus paper factory and a large lumber depot. A brick an dtile factory branch of the Taiwan Renga K.K. is also located here.

*Transportation:* Buses are operated by the Showa Jidosha Shokai (Showa Automobile Company) from Giran to Inzan and Sankyu. Daisha (push car) lines are operated by the Giran Shokusan Kaisha from the railway station to Inzan and Sanki. The Giran-sen (Giran Railway Line) connects Giran to most of the northern coastal towns, Keelung, and Taihoku cities and in the south, to Suo. River ports and barges on the Giran-kei carry freight between Giran and Toko.

*Banks:* Sanwa Ginko (Sanwa Bank): branch
Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Taiwan): branch
Taiwan Shoko Ginko (Taiwan Commercial and Industrial Bank): branch.

*Business firms:*

Giran Bussan K.K. (Giran Products Co., Ltd.): located in Girangai, Semmon. Established June 1938. Capital: ¥100,000[1]. Business: purchase and sale of rice and other grains.

Giran Godo Unyu K.K. (Giran Consolidated Transport Co., Ltd.): located at Giran-gai, Soichi. Established September 1939. Capital: ¥100,000[1]. Business: transportation management.

Giran Shokusan K.K. (Giran Productive Industries Co., Ltd.): located at Giran-gai, Soichi. Established 1915. Capital: ¥175,000[1]. Business: sugar manufacture, land cultivation, civil engineering, railway transportation.

Giran Suisan Kaisha (Giran Marine Products Co.): located at Giran-gai, Giran. Business: dealer in marine products.

Horai Bussan G.K.[2] (Horai Products Co.): located at Giran. Established August 1935. Capital: ¥150,000[1]. Business: sugar, food, land cultivation.

Horai Shoji K.K. (Horai Trading Co., Ltd.): located at Giran-gai, Giran, 1 chome. Established June 1939. Capital: ¥100,000[1].

Ranyo Seiyu Kaisha (Ranyo Oil Co.): located in Giran-gai, Giran. Business: sale of petroleum products. This is a branch office.

Showa Seito K.K. (Showa Sugar Co., Ltd.): Business: manufacture and sale of cane sugar. This is a branch, with two refineries at Giran and a narrow gauge railway. This company was merged in 1940 with the Dai Nippon Seito K.K. which is now presumably operating the refineries and railway.

Suesei Shoji (Suesei Trading Co.): located at Giran-gai, Giran, Kammon. Established June 1939. Capital: ¥150,000[1]. Business: rice, grains, agricultural products.

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[1] It is not clear whether this represents authorized or paid-up capital.

[2] The initials stand for either Gomei Kaisha or Goshi Kaisha which is not known. (See Preface, Business organization.)

Taiwan Denryoku K.K. (Taiwan Electric Power Co.): located at Giran-gai, Giran. A branch office and hydroelectric plant. Business: generation and distribution of electric power.

Taiwan Industrial Co.: located at Giran-gai, Giran. Established about 1936. Capital: ¥5,000,000[1]. Business: manufacture of miscanthus paper, factory in Giran-gai.

Taiwan Renga K.K. (Taiwan Brick Co., Ltd.): located at Giran-gai, Giran, with brick and tile factory. Established 1913. Capital: ¥3,000,000[1]. This is a branch office and factory.

Tsubame K.K. (Tsubame Co., Ltd.): located at Giran-gai, Giran, Semmon. Established December 1939. Capital: ¥150,000[1]. Business: investments; real estate.

*Associations:* The following associations are known to have been in operation in recent years:

Giran Credit Association: Giran-gai, Giran
Liquor Dealers Association of Taiwan: Giran-gai, Giran
Taiwan Forestry Association: Giran-gai, Giran.

*Schools:*

Giran Agriculture and Forestry School
Ranyo Girl's Higher School
Giran Primary and Higher Primary School
Giran Primary School for Formosan-Chinese: Though formerly known as ***ko-gakko,*** the name of these schools for Formosan-Chinese has recently been changed to ***kokumin-gakko,*** to suggest the idea of national schools, but the practice of segregating Formosan-Chinese and Japanese students is said to be continued.
Giran Primary School for Formosan-Chinese girls.

***Shrines and temples:***

Koshi-byo: This is a Confucian temple located in the Toman district in the northwestern part of the city. It is the largest Confucian temple in the Ranyo district and has served as a center of education for the region.

Tengo-gu: This Buddhist shrine, which is also known as Shoio-gu, is situated in Sommon district and is dedicated to the Goddess of Heaven. It is said to have been built in 1801 and is undoubtedly of considerable religious interest to the Formosan-Chinese.

Joko-byo: A Chinese Buddhist shrine dedicated to the protective god of the walled town. It is reported to have been built in about 1813.

Biunsho Temple: Located in the Kommon district. This temple is dedicated to the Emperors Biunsho and Kan. It is supposed to have been built in 1807.

Togokudaitei-byo: This temple, situated in the Konman district, is of Formosan-Chinese origin and was built, reportedly, in 1857.

Gokoku-byo: One of the most important religious centers in the area, this temple was built by a Fukienese about 1800 and is dedicated to the God of Agriculture.

*Giran park (Giran Koen):* This is a public park located in the Sommon (southeast) district of the city. Monuments commemorating the twentieth year of Tao-kuang (1840) as well as those who died in the subjugation of the aborigines, are found within the grounds which cover 5.54 acres (224 areas). The park was established in 1909.

*Hotels:* The following hotels are located in the city:

Shoryu Ryokan
Sugizaki Ryokan
Toshio Ryokan

*Inzan-sho*

*Population:* In 1935 the population of this *sho* was 19,489, of whom 121 were Japanese. There were only 26 foreign nationals, all presumably Chinese.

*Topography:* Along the northwestern border of the *sho* is the mountain, Agyoku-zan (1,419 meters), while on the south is Sanshingo-zan (815 meters), which slopes downward toward the sea. The western part of the *sho* is mountainous but the eastern portion forms part of the Giran plain and is crossed by the Giran-kei. There are many wet rice fields and in the north numerous fruit orchards.

*Sho office:* Located at Gaiinzan

*Principal communities:* The largest town is Taiko, with a population of 4,326, all but 8 of whom are Formosan-Chinese. The next in size is Sanki with 1,979. The largest numbers of Japanese are found in Gaiinzan, Shinko, and Naiinzan, each of which has fewer than 1800 inhabitants.

*Postal service:* There is no post office in the *sho*. Service is provided from the Giran City post office.

*Police stations:* According to map sources, police stations are located at Gaiinzan, Taiko, and near the village of Chinto-zan.

*Medical facilities:*

*Doctor.* As of 1939 only one doctor was known to be practicing. He was a Japanese and resided at Gaiinzan.

*Hot spring.* The Inzan hot spring is located in the northeastern part of Naiinzan. The waters are without taste, odor, or color. The bathing facilities are managed by the Inzan Hot Spring Company.

*Industry:* The local economy is chiefly agricultural, rice, and other products common to Giran-gun being the chief crops. Production statistics are lacking.

*Transportation:* The principal communities of the *sho* are connected with Giran City by roads, busses and *daisha* (pushcar) lines. (See Transportation.)

*Electric power plant:* It is reported that the Inzan hydroelectric plant of the Taiwan Denryoku K.K. (Taiwan Electric Power Co., Ltd.) is located in this *sho*. Its reported generating capacity is 16,300 kilowatts. The source of power is the Dakusui-kei. Construction of the plant was begun in 1939 with completion scheduled for October 1941, and it is believed that the plant has been in operation since that time.

*Schools:* The schools listed are the Inzan First Primary School (for Formosan-Chinese) and the Inzan Second Primary School (for Formosan-Chinese). One of these is at Naiinzan; the other on the southwestern edge of Gaiinzan. A map shows another school about one-half mile east of the village of Haroutsu.

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[1] It is not known whether this represents authorized or paid-up capital.

*Giran shrine:* This Shinto shrine is known as Kinsha Giran Jinja and is located at Gaiinzan. It is dedicated to three Japanese deities and to Prince Kitashiraka Yoshikiga. The festival day is October 28th. This provincial shrine was originally located in Giran park (in Giran-gai) but was moved to its present site in 1918 or 1919.

### *Shokei-sho*

*Population:* The population reported for this *sho* was 19,247 in 1935. The same figure was also reported for 1939. This included 159 Japanese most of whom resided at Doi (Toi). Also included were approximately 100 assimilated aborigines.

*Area:* The area of the *sho* is 42.37 square miles (6.98 square *ri*).

*Topography:* The *sho* is high and mountainous in the west, with the peaks of Chikushiron-zan, Koshi-zan, Goboki-zan, Sankakuran-zan, all more than 1,000 meters (3,280 feet) high, ranged along the western border. On the east the terrain is low and flat, with a fertile plain crossed eastward by the Shokei, Kimuran, and Niketsu rivers. This is known as a region of plentiful rains.

*Administrative center:* The *sho* office is located at Rokketsu, which, in 1935, had a population of only 735.

*Principal communities:* It is said that both Shokei and Rokketsu are important and flourishing towns. Larger settlements, according to the 1935 census, were Hakuseikkyaku (pop. 1,907), Niketsu (1,738), Shikotsu (1,479), and Taiha (1,214). There are hot springs at Shokei which gush out at the foot of Kinmenzan. Here there are public baths and three hot spring hotels. The spring water, which is salty to the taste and about 52° C. in temperature, is said to be colorless, odorless, and radio-active.

*Postal services:* There is no post office within the *sho* and all mail is handled through the Toi (Toi-sho) and Giran city post offices.

*Police station:* Police stations are said to be located at Shichiketsu and Taiha.

*Medical facilities:*

*Doctors:* No doctors are listed within the *sho*.

*Hospitals:* No hospitals, clinics, or other medical institutions are listed for the *sho*.

*Hot springs:* There is a hot spring at Shokei. The waters are alkaline and radioactive, and the flow is large.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture:* Agriculture is the most important industry and more than 50 per cent of the inhabitants are engaged in farming. Principal agricultural products are rice, sweet potatoes, peanuts, soy beans, and radishes. Total agricultural production is about ¥2,000,000 annually. Cattle, hogs, and goats are raised. Secondary agricultural products consist of citrus fruits, peaches, plums, longan, and *renbu*.

*Forestry:* From the mountain region lumber, firewood, charcoal, bamboo, and bamboo shoots are produced.

*Manufacturing:* Manufacturing consists chiefly of rice hulling and polishing, the making of vermicelli and the manufacture of brick and tile; horn-working and rope and hat making are important family industries.

*Transportation:* Transportation is reasonably good within the *sho*. The Giran railway line has stations at Shiketsu (built in 1922) and Shokei (built in 1919). The Hachito-Giran highway parallels the railroad and there are several other automobile roads. There is bus service between Shokei and Giran.

*Associations:* The *sho* has a number of patriotic national spirit associations, which include both young men's and young women's societies, the Kyoka Rengokai, the Buraku Shinkoki, and a Young Men's Institute. There are also a *nokai* (farmer's association) and credit associations which, in the absence of any banks, provide banking and credit facilities.

*Schools:* Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese (now known as *kokumin-gakko*) are maintained at Shiketsu and Shokei. One other public school (probably a primary school for Japanese) is reported. There are five language institutes (Japanese language training centers).

*Temple:* An old Chinese temple known as Kanteikunbyo is located at Shokei. It is dedicated to Kuan (God of War). The festival day is January 13th, according to the old Chinese calendar.

*Places of interest:*

Fujurin (maple forest): This is situated near Shokei and is famous for its maple trees which are said to be more than one hundred years old.

Taihi Lake: This is a well known spot and is more than two kilometers (1.2 miles) in circumference.

Komorito: This is a cave on Goboki-zan (Mt. Goboki) which was once the hiding place and headquarters of aboriginal bands. It may be similarly used in the future.

### *Soi-sho*

*Population:* In 1935 the population was 17,485, including 92 Japanese. There are a few assimilated aboriginal communities.

*Area:* The area of the *sho* is 8.1 square miles (21 square kilometers).

*Topography:* The terrain is a rich level plain traversed by the Giran and Dakusui rivers.

*Sho office:* The administrative offices of the *sho* are maintained in Giran City.

*Principal communities:* Soni, which is situated on the Giran railway line, is the largest town (population 1,642 in 1935) and has the largest number of Japanese. The next largest is Daifuku (population 1,366).

*Postal services:* There is no post office within the *sho* and all services are maintained through the post offices at Giran-shi and Toi, Toi-sho.

*Police stations:* Police stations are known to be maintained at three points along the coast, namely at Daifuku and Sankaiseki, and near the mouth of the Dakusui-kei, south of Bugo.

*Medical facilities:* Only one doctor is listed in the *sho*; he is Japanese and is located at Karei.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture:* Agriculture is the principal industry and the chief crop is rice. There are 8,150 acres of wet-rice fields and the annual production of rice amounts to ¥1,000,000. Green vegetables yield ¥73,000 per year and the annual value of other crops as follows: sugarcane ¥55,000; sweet potatoes ¥22,000; peanuts ¥15,000.

Indian mallow, citrus fruits, and bananas are also raised. Stock raising is an important activity, annual production being as follows: water buffalo ¥75,000; hogs ¥100,000; poultry (including chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys) ¥15,000.

*Fishing:* Marine products amount annually to ¥40,000.

*Manufacturing:* Milled and polished rice, rush mats, bamboo products, straw hats, and other miscellaneous manufactured goods total approximately ¥222,000 annually.

*Ports and harbors:* There are no ports or harbors of importance in the *sho*, all being limited to a few off-shore fishing craft and river boats.

*Schools:* Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese (*kokumin-gakko*) are maintained at Kokan, Koteihon, and Soshi.

### *Toi-sho*

*Population:* In 1935 the population of this *sho* was 18,288, including 196 Japanese.

*Area:* The administrative area included within Toi-sho comprises the islands of Kizan-to and Kiran-to, which lie 6 or 7 miles to the east.

*Topography:* The *sho* is mountainous for the most part but with level land in the south and along the coast. The Toi River flows northeastward through the *sho* to the sea and there are many small streams. The water from these sources is, however, insufficient for irrigation.

*Sho office:* The administrative offices of the *sho* are located at Toi.

*Principal communities:* The town of Toi (population 3,360 in 1935) is the largest community and the largest number of Japanese reside there. Taikei, a fishing port located in the mouth of the Taikei-kawa in the northern part of the *sho*, is well known for shrimp and abalone.

*Postal service:* There is a post office at Toi.

*Police stations:* Information obtained from maps indicates the existence of police stations in the following places:

At a point about one mile west of Batsugorin
Kizan (Kizan island)
Kizan Station
Nii
Taikei
Tairikan
Toi

*Medical facilities:*

*Doctors:* According to reports of 1939, there was one Japanese doctor at Toi and one Formosan-Chinese doctor at Taikei.

*Hospitals:* Although no hospitals are listed for the *sho*, a map based upon the Japanese Imperial Land Survey of 1929 and information obtained subsequent thereto indicate that there is an isolation hospital in the village of Buei, just north of Toi.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture:* Agriculture is the chief industry and the principal products are tea, rice, vegetables, sweet potatoes, peanuts, sugarcane, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, persimmons, bananas, longan, and pineapples. Hogs, water buffalo, and poultry are also raised.

*Fishing:* Despite the long coast line, the annual catch amounts to only ¥100,000, for there are no good harbors and fishing is conducted on a very small scale.

*Forestry:* Forest products consist of lumber, firewood, charcoal, bamboo, and bamboo shoots.

*Manufacturing:* The principal manufactured products are milled and polished rice, wood and bamboo products, and *geta* (Japanese clogs). All manufacturing is on a small scale and annual production amounts to about ¥100,000.

*Transportation:* Transportation is best along the coast, which is served by the Giran railway line as well as the Giran automobile highway. Railway stations are located at Tairi, Taikei, Kizan Station, Gai-o, and Toi (all of these stations having been built in 1920). The automobile highway leads through the same towns and northward through Koryo-sho to Zuiho and Keelung-shi. The only sizeable harbor is Useki-ko in the mouth of the Toi River, but floods have caused it to silt up so that ships can no longer use it.

*Schools:* There is a primary school (for Japanese) at Toi. Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese are maintained at Nii, Otani, and Toi.

*Religious sites and festivals:*

Muten-byo: A Buddhist temple said to have been built in 1796. It is near Toi.

Butsuso-byo: This Buddhist temple is located in Toi and was reportedly built in 1787. Its festival day is July 31.

*Special features:*

Tairi Kaigan: A bathing beach has been established here.

Gai-o: The best bathing beach in the district is situated near this town.

Kizan-to: This is a volcanic island, with sulphur pits, caves, and springs located six miles east of Kizan station. So far as is known, the sulphur deposits have been worked very little and the more than 500 inhabitants are practically all engaged in fishing.

Hokuseki-shi: This is a narrow pass in a mountain spur midway between Taikei and Kizan station. It is supposed to have been excavated in about 1820 and was guarded in the early days as a barrier gate against the aboriginal savages.

Sorei: A 2,000-foot mountain peak of this name is located three miles south of Tairi. It is pierced near the coast by a railway tunnel 7,102 feet in length, which is the longest in Taiwan.

# V. KAIZAN-GUN

## 1. General features

*Population:* In 1935, the total population was 98,445. By 1940, it had increased to 102,682, of whom 1,455 were Japanese.

*Area and topography:* The area of the *gun* is more than 125 square miles (21 square *ri*). There are mountains on the east and west and between them is a plain. Through the middle of this plain runs the Tamsui River which springs from the aborigine territory in Shinchiku-shu and flows north into the ocean. It should be noted that above Taihoku City the Tamsui River is often referred to as the Daikakan-kei. The Shinten River also flows along the north side of Chuwa-sho and then west into the Tamsui River. Topographically, therefore, the east and west are high while the center is flat and open in the north.

*Gun office (Gunyaku-sho): Itahashi*

*Industry and production:* Kaizan-gun is well adapted to agriculture and farmers comprise 37 per cent of the population. The arable land is more than 11,400 *ko* (27,325 acres) and agricultural produce amounts to ¥5,600,000 annually. The principal product is rice, the annual yield of which is ¥2,700,000. Tea brings ¥180,000, followed by sugarcane and green vegetables. Stock raising is popular, and under the guidance of agricultural organizations, the quality of the stock has improved in recent years. The amount produced annually is ¥500,000; most of this is shipped to Taihoku City. Coal is mined in Sankyo-sho and Oka-sho. The annual production is ¥460,000. The Daikakan River abounds with fish. People fish the year round; 80 per cent of the fish caught is trout—a popular food in Taihoku City. There are also pottery, tile, and basket work. A liquor distillery is located at Jurin.

*Transportation:* Transportation facilities are good in Kaizan-gun. There are six main line railway stations and four principal roads. Since the completion of the Showa bridge, which connects with Taihoku, and the 10-motor automobile roads between Taihoku, Itahashi, Dojo, and Sankyo, the transportation system has been much improved. The several rivers provide convenient water transport.

*Business firms:* Though the exact location of the following firms is unknown, it is certain that they are in Kaizan-gun.

| *Company* | *Capital* | *Established* |
|---|---|---|
| Kaizan Keitetsu K.K. ................. | ¥500,000 | 1921 |
| Okenhatsui Seiki Sangyo K.K............ | ¥300,000 | 1927 |
| (Okenhatsu Seiki Industrial Co.) | | |

## 2. Subdivisions of the *gun*

### *Chuwa-sho*

*Population:* The total population in 1935 was 15,620. There were 71 Japanese.

*Topography:* The northern half of the *sho* is flat, while the southern half is mountainous. The latter forms the southern end of the so-called Taihoku plateau.

*Administrative center:* Showa

*Principal towns:* Showa, with a population in 1935 of 3,585, is the largest town. Nanseikaku and Kironrankeishu each have more than 2,600 inhabitants.

*Postal service:* There is no post office within the *sho*. Mail service is provided by the Itahashi post office.

*Police stations:* None are known.

*Medical facilities:* There is one Formosan medical practitioner at Horyo.

*Industry:* The most important industry is agriculture. The value of annual agricultural production is ¥1,200,000. Principal products are rice, tea, sweet potatoes, vegetables, peanuts, Indian mallow, and herbs. Oranges, bananas, and longans are also raised. Stock raising is a secondary industry for farmers. Water buffalo, yellow oxen, hogs, and poultry are the most important animals raised. Forestry products are charcoal, firewood, bamboo products, and bamboo shoots, which are produced in the southern mountain regions. The value of annual production is ¥10,000. Fresh-water fish are caught in the Shinten River, and include trout, carp, and eels. Most of the trout are shipped to Taihoku City. Mineral products are coal, coke, and lime, the combined annual production of which amounts to ¥200,000. Manufacturing is conducted on a small scale and includes milled rice, polished rice, wood, and iron products, vermicelli, brick, tile, bamboo products, lime, pottery, metal statues, and incense.

*Transportation:* Transportation is good. There are several roads leading out of Showa to Itahashi, Taihoku, and other centers. With the completion of the Showa bridge over the Shinten River, transportation to Taihoku has greatly improved.

*Education:* Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese are maintained at Keishu and Showa.

*Religious sites and festivals:*

Entsu-ji is a temple located in Gaiin-zan. Attached to it is a nunnery of an old Chinese sect. It is a building of good size and is noted for the large statue it contains. Because it is on high ground overlooking beautiful scenery, tourists visit it the year round.

Sikiheki Kozanen Tsuzenji is a temple which is also located in Chuwa-sho.

### *Dojo-sho*

*Population:* Total population in 1935 was 12,115, including 47 Japanese.

*Topography:* Dojo-sho is half mountain land and half flat land. The Daikakan-kei which forms the boundary between Dojo-sho and Oka-sho in the west flows from south to north. The eastern part of the *sho* is in general elevated, but there are no high mountains.

*Administrative center:* According to the Postal Directory, the *sho* office is at Kanrinpi, but map sources show it to be at Dojo.

*Principal towns:* Dojo is the principal community and probably includes such small neighboring settlements (named in the population table) as Kanrinpi. Inrin, with 2,857 inhabitants in 1935, is next in importance. Seisuiko, to the east, has a population of over 2,000.

*Postal service:* The Itahashi post office provides service, since there are no separate post offices within the *sho*.

*Police station:* Seisuiko

*Medical facilities:* At Jurin there are one Japanese and one Formosan surgeon.

*Industry:* Agriculture and mining are the chief industries. The annual value of rice, tea, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, beans, vegetables, and fruit is ¥650,000. Livestock raised include water buffalo, yellow oxen, hogs, goats, and poultry. The principal manufactured products are lime, wood products, and vermicelli. Besides coal, which is extensively mined near Seisuiko in the eastern part of the *sho,* lumber, firewood, charcoal, and bamboo are produced from the mountain lands.

*Transportation:* There are a few roads, two narrow-gauge coal railways which extend northward from Masodin and Seisuiko, and one or two *daisha* (pushcar) lines. Thus far it has been possible to meet the transportation needs with the facilities available.

*Education:* There is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese at Dojo. Though their exact location is unknown, libraries are known to exist in the *sho*.

*Itahashi-gai*

*Population:* In 1935, the total population was 21,043. There were 556 Japanese, or nearly half the number in the whole *gun*.

*Topography:* Itahashi-gai occupies the western part of Taihoku plain. The land for the most part is flat, fertile, and well watered.

*Administrative center: Itahashi*

*Principal towns:* Itahashi (1935 population, 5,100) is the economic, administrative, and cultural center of the *sho*. Other important communities are Koshisui, Koho, Keishu, and Koshisai.

*Postal service:* Itahashi has a post office with both collection and delivery service.

*Police stations:* One at Itahashi.

*Medical facilities:* There are four Formosan doctors at Itahashi—one surgeon, one venereal disease specialist, one otorhinologist and one unclassified practitioner.

*Business firms:*

| *Company* | *Capital* | *Location* | *Establishment* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Taiwan Mengyo ............. (cotton industries) | ¥120,000 | Hoken | 1940 |
| Kyoyo Tochi Kembutsu K.K.... (Kyoyo Land and Construction Co.) | ¥500,000 | Koho | 1927 |
| Taihoku Kembutsu K.K....... (Taihoku Construction Co.) | ¥400,000 | Koho | 1930 |
| Showa Seishi K.K............ (Showa Paper Mfg. Co.) | ¥120,000 | Shinkyu | 1937 |
| Taihoku Tochi Kembutsu K.K. (Taihoku Land & Construction Co.) | ¥400,000 | Koho | 1930 |
| Eikibo Shoku K.K............ (Eikiho Trading Co.) | ¥100,000 | Itahashi | 1937 |
| Kaka Takushoku K.K. ....... (Kaka Development Co.) | ¥400,000 | Itahashi | 1924 |
| Rin-Hongen Iki Kogyo K.K. (Rin-Hongen Industrial Co.) | | Itahashi-gai | |

*Industry:* Farming is the principal industry. The chief products include rice, tea, sweet potatoes, and vegetables. Most of the vegetables supply the Taihoku City market.

*Transportation:* Transportation is good. The main line railway connects Itahashi with Taihoku-shi, Keelung, and the southern Formosan cities. A pushcar line operated by the Taiwan Sugar Company gives service from Itahashi to Dojo, Masoden, and Manka. The Kaizan Auto Company maintains bus service to Dojo, Masoden, and Sankyo.

*Banks:* Shoka Ginko (Shoka Bank): a branch of this bank is located at Itahashi.

*Communications:* The Taihoku wireless station and the Itahashi broadcasting station are located east of Itahashi. There are four towers 110 meters high, each weighing 115 tons. The wave length of the station is 6600 meters.

*Schools:* Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese are maintained at Itahashi, Koshisui, and Sharon. At Itahashi there is also a primary school for Japanese.

*Rinhongen garden:* The Rinhongen garden (or estate) which is one of the most famous on the island, is located 2.4 miles (4 kilometers) northwest of Itahashi station. It is said that all the materials for building the garden were brought from China, and that it took three years to finish it at a cost of ¥500,000. It is a large and typically oriental park and contains many beautiful rocks, streams, and ponds. The whole garden, including several imposing buildings, is surrounded by a wall which in the early days was heavily fortified and guarded. In recent years the park has been open to the public free of charge.

*History:* Itahashi-gai was formerly called Bankyo-sho. Established by the richest family on the island, the Lin (or Ling) family, it is one of the oldest settlements on Taiwan. Itahashi is still called Bankyo by the Formosan-Chinese.

*Oka-sho*

*Population:* Total population in 1935 was 25,737, of whom 388 were Japanese.

*Topography:* Oka-sho is in the northwestern part of Kaizan-gun. The northwestern region is mountainous and hilly, but in the southwest there are plains. The Tamsui River divides into a number of branches and flows to the northeast across the plain. For this reason Kanon, Nanseiseki, Ronshi, and part of Sanshikyaku are surrounded on all sides by the river and resemble islands.

*Administrative center:* Oka

*Principal communities:* In 1935, Oka (population 4,105) was the largest town, but it has probably been surpassed by Jurin (sometimes also called Hofuku) which has two-thirds of the Japanese of the *sho* and has become a busy industrial center.

*Post office:* One at Oka with delivery and collection service.

*Police stations* are located at Kanen, Okla, and Taichiku.

*Medical facilities:* There are two Formosan pediatricians at Jurin and one Formosan general practitioner and one Formosan gynaecologist at Oka.

*Industry:* The annual value of agricultural production is ¥1,060,000. The chief product is rice, which brings in the neighborhood of ¥770,000, while tea is ¥30,000.

Hog-raising is extensive and annual production is valued at ¥450,000. Forestry products include lumber, charcoal, and bamboo to the yearly value of approximately ¥16,500. The most important species of trees are acacia, richii, and pine. 30,000 tons of coal are mined annually in the mountain region. As for manufacturing, there are pottery, tile, and brick plants in Sonzan, rush mats are made in Tantei, and baskets are woven in Kyoshito. The value of annual production, which is increasing yearly, is ¥75,000. Liquor is also produced by the monopoly bureau distillery located at Jurin. Besides staples, the commerce of this *sho* includes active trading in fertilizers and stock feeds. Fresh-water fish are caught in the Daikakan River, most of the catch being shipped to Taikoku-shi.

*Transportation:* As the *sho* is near Taihoku City, there are four provincial highways: the Daikei-Oka road, the Oka-Sankyo road, the Oka-Shinsho road, and the Oka-Toon road. The Oka-Shinsho road runs through the middle of the *sho*. Many branch roads and 11 *sho* roads serve the smaller communities. The Jukan rail line passes through the *sho* and stops at Jurin, Sanshikyaku, and Oka. Bus lines operate between the principal communities.

*Business firms:*

| *Company* | *Capital* | *Location* | *Established* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kano Tanko K.K.<br>(Kano Coal Mining Co.) | ¥300,000 | | 1919 |
| Kyoei Tanko K.K.<br>(Kyoei Coal Mining Co.) | ¥193,000 | Oka | 1940 |
| Ogenhatsu Shoko<br>(Ogenhatsu Commercial Co.) | | | |
| Sanyu Tanko K.K.<br>(Sanyu Coal Mining Co.) | ¥198,000 | Oka | 1936 |

*Associations:* There are a number of farm cooperatives within the *sho* such as stock raisers' associations and irrigation associations.

*Education:* Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese are maintained at Jurin, Kanen, Sanshikyaku, and Senzan. There is also a Japanese language training center, and libraries are found throughout the *sho*.

*Saiangu shrine:* Referred to as the Kaizan-sho Daiteibyo in the early records, this temple is located in Tantoi, about 5 kilometers east of Jurin station. Built in 1788, the cost of construction was reportedly more than ¥40,000.

### *Sankyo-sho*

*Population:* Total population in 1935 was 23,930, including 134 Japanese.

*Area and topography:* The total area of the *sho* is 12.4 square *ri* (73.8 square miles). The region is mostly mountainous, but there are a few flat lands in the northwest in the valley of the Daikakan River. The land becomes progressively higher and more mountainous in the east and south where rise Hokusoten-zan, Rohhei-zan, Kabo-zan, Kakkysuhin-zan, Shishito-zan, and Jogan-zan. The Sankyo River flows northward through the *sho*.

*Administrative center:* Sankyo

*Principal communities:* Although Sankyo is the seat of the *sho* government, it is smaller than Okei, Taiho, and Seifuku—all tea-producing and mining centers.

*Postal service:* There is a post office at Sankyo with collection and delivery service.

*Police stations* are located at Sankyo, Sogo, Sokei, Goryo, and Taihyo.

*Medical facilities:*

at Kokango: Three Formosan general practitioners, one Formosan gynaecologist, one Formosan ophthalmologist
at Sankyo: One Formosan general practitioner
at Sokaku: One Formosan medical practitioner

*Industry:* Though most of the *sho* is mountainous, there is some farming. The principal products are rice, vegetables, sweet potatoes, and tea. The annual production of tea is considerable. Livestock raised include water buffalo, yellow oxen, hogs, and some poultry. From the mountain lands come charcoal, firewood, camphor products, bamboo products, and bamboo shoots. Camphor and lumber products amount to about ¥50,000 per year. Manufacturing is conducted on a small scale, the chief products being finished lumber, bamboo goods, wisteria products, vermicelli, and *geta* (Japanese clogs). Coal mining is carried on quit extensively in the southern part of the *sho* and particularly in the vicinity of Sogo.

*Transportation:* A number of narrow-gauge rail lines, operated by the Kaizan Keitetsu Kabushiki Kaisha, extend to many parts of the *sho*. In recent years automobile traffic has increased, and the provincial highway which reaches the *sho* by way of Dojo and extends as far south as Sogo, plays an important role in the transportation of goods and passengers.

*Business firms:* The Kaizan Keitetsu K.K. (Kaizan Light Railway Co., Ltd.) has already been mentioned. It was established in 1921 and is reported to be capitalized at ¥500,000. The Mitsui Gomei Kaisha has a black tea processing plant in the *sho* (exact location unknown). There are also six other tea firms under individual management, but there is little information available with respect to them. One in Tairyo produces 250,000 pounds annually.

*Education:* Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese are maintained at Sankyo, Seifuku, and Taiho. There is a primary school for Japanese at Sankyo. In addition to these schools, there are several language training centers. Young men's associations exist in almost every community, and since 1925, a number of small libraries have been established here and there within the *sho*.

# VI. KEELUNG–GUN

1. **General features of the *gun***

*Population:* In 1935, the total population was 118,117. By 1940 it had increased to 136,181, of which 3,328 were Japanese.

*Area: The area of the gun* is 572 square kilometers (220.8 square miles).

*Topography:* The *gun* occupies the northeastern shore of Taiwan, both east and west of Keelung harbor and city, and on its eastern side it extends southward to Giran-gun. Nearly all of the *gun* is mountainous but there are a few arable lands in the Keelung River valley.

*Industry:*

*Mining.* Mining is the most important industry in the *gun*, whose prosperity, in fact, depends almost entirely on mineral production. In 1933 the value of mineral products was ¥11,000,000 which amounted to 75% of all industry within the *gun*. By 1936 mineral production had exceeded ¥20,000,000 annually, and it has undoubtedly further increased since that time. The chief minerals are coal, gold, silver, copper, and sulphur. Centers of ore concentration and treatment are at Zuiho, Kyufun, Kinkaseki, Kimpori, and Suinando.

*Agriculture.* The principal agricultural products are rice and tea, followed by sweet potatoes, vegetables, and fruit. Stock raising is a secondary agricultural pursuit, the animals raised being chiefly yellow oxen, water buffalo, hogs, cattle, and poultry.

*Marine industry.* This is confined mostly to coastal and offshore fishing. The catch incudes sardines, mackerel, claims, bonito, shrimp, carp, eel, black snapper, crabs, squid, and shellfish. The gathering of coral is an important and extensive industry.

*Forestry.* The chief products are lumber, firewood, charcoal, and bamboo products.

*Gun office* (gunyaku-sho): The administrative offices of the *gun* are located in Keelung City.

2. **Subdivisions of the *gun***

*Banri-sho*

*Population:* In 1935 the population was 9,802 of whom only 32 were Japanese.

*Topography:* Banri-sho is in the extreme northern part of Taiwan. Most of the region is mountainous and there are few level areas.

*Administrative center:* Chobanrikato

*Principal communities:* Although Chobanrikato (population 1935, 1,898) is the seat of the *sho* government, Chubanrikato (population 4,914) and Shimobanrikato (population 2,990) are both larger and more important economically.

*Postal service:* Postal service is through the post office at Shimochuko in Kanayama-sho.

*Police stations:* None are known to exist in the sho. Police supervision is probably maintained from the station at Kimpori in Kanayama-sho.

*Medical facilities:* One Japanese pediatrician at Barenkoko.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture.* Agriculture is the chief industry in the *sho*. The principal products are rice, tea, sweet potatoes, and vegetables. The value of annual production is ¥300,000.

*Fishing.* This consists mainly of coastwise fishing. The catch includes sardines, grey mullet, frigate mackerel, horse mackerel, clams, shrimp, abalone, seaweed, and gelidium jelly. The reported value of annual production is ¥150,000.

*Stock raising.* Animals raised include water buffalo, yellow oxen, hogs, and poultry. Annual production amounts to ¥200,000.

*Mining.* There are a number of coal mines, some of which extend into neighboring *sho*. The Kimpori coal mine, which is near Shimobanrito and is partly within the *sho,* although its main workings appear to be in Kanayama-sho, was reported, in 1935, to have an annual output of 3,288 tons, worth ¥22,000. The Sokei coal mine at Chobanrikato in 1935 had an annual production of 22,023 tons valued at ¥140,000. This mine extends into Shichisei-gun. In the same year the Baren coal mine in Chubanrikato produced is 15,534 tons. It was valued at ¥100,000. So far as is known, all of these mines are still in operation.

There are also a number of sulphur mines within the *sho*. The Koshikei sulphur mines, located in Shimobanrikato, having an annual production of 213 tons worth ¥14,000.

*Transportation:* Transportation facilities are few and poor, and there are no railways except narrow-gauge lines which serve the mines. An auto road runs along the coast.

*Education:* There are primary schools for Formosan-Chinese at Maren and Taihei and also a number of detached classrooms as well as several young men's educational organizations.

*Religious sites and festivals:* Shuso-byo is a temple whose location in the *sho* is not specified. It is dedicated to a legendary warrior called Shuso and its festival days are February 2 and August 15.

*Mineral spring:* A mineral spring is located less than one mile southeast of Kimpori (Kanayama-sho).

*Heikei-sho*

*Population:* Total populaiton in 1935 was 8,954. There were 150 Japanese.

*Topography:* Heikei-sho is high and mountainous. The Jubunryo River, an upper tributary of the Keelung River, flows through the *sho*. The only flat lands in the region are along this river.

*Administrative center:* Sekitei

*Principal communities:* The towns of Sekitei and Jippunryo appear to be the only settlements of any importance. Both are on the Heikei branch railway line. In 1935, Sekitei had a population of 5,480; Jippunryo, 3,474.

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*Postal service:* Postal service is through Zuiho, there being no post office reported within the *sho.*

*Police station:* At Sekitei

*Medical facilities:*

*Doctors.* One Formosan surgeon serves both Seidoko and Sekitei. One Formosan-Chinese doctor (unclassified) practices at Seidoko and Sekitei.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture.* Fifty per cent of the sho's inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. The principal argicultural product is rice, both the Horai and the ordinary variety, and annual production is valued at ¥120,000. Other products are tea, sweet potatoes, vegetables, and fruits, which, together, amount to ¥200,000 annually. Hogs, cattle, and poultry are also raised, and the annual value of livestock is ¥130,000. The inhabitants do not eat cattle, but use them for labor.

*Forestry.* Although the *sho* is mountainous, there are no large forests; consequently the lumber industry is not a flourishing one. Some lumber, however, is produced, and in addition there is charcoal, firewood, bamboo products, bamboo shoots and *taku,* which is a species of bamboo.

*Mining.* Mining is an old-time industry and the most important activity in the area. Annual production is estimated to be ¥1,500,000. Coal constitutes the chief mineral product.

*Transportation:* The government-owned Heikei railroad line extends into the *sho* as far as Seidoko and connects with the Giran line at Sanshorei (Zuiho-gai). It makes stops at the stations of Jippunryo, Ryokakuryo, Sekitei, and Seidoko. The maps do not indicate that there are any improved auto roads, but recent reports suggest that a new road from Shinten and Shinko in Bunzan-gun, and running through Heikei-sho to Sanshorei, has probably been completed.

*History:* Heikei-sho was formerly a part of Sekitei-ho, which included this *sho* and Shiodome-gai of Shichisei-gun. Even after Taiwan became Japanese territory, Sekitei-ho was continued as an administrative district. However, in October 1920, at the time of the general district revision, this *ho* was divided in two and Heikei-sho was put under the jurisdiction of Shishisei-gun. Recently it has been made a part of Keelung-gun.

### *Kanayama-sho*

*Population:* The population in 1935 was 10,367, which included 47 Japanese.

*Area and topography:* The total area of the *sho* is 48.5 square kilometers (18.7 square miles). At its widest point north and south, it is 13 kilometers (8.1 miles); from east to west it is 9.4 kilometers (5.8 miles). The *sho* is located in the northwestern part of Keelung-gun and it has mountains on three sides. Only the coastal strip is flat land. A small stream, the Ko-kei (Ko River), flows through the *sho* from the southwest to the northeast and empties into the ocean.

*Administrative center:* Shimochuko

*Principal communities:* Shimochuko, the *sho* seat, and Kimpori, the principal mining center, are located so close together that they appear to be practically one community. In 1935, the population of Shimochuko was 5,005, which probably included the population of Kimpori. Other settlements of more than 2,000 inhabitants include only Chukaku and Chokaku.

*Postal service:* There is a post office at Shimochuko, which provides delivery and collection service in the *sho* and in neighboring Banri-sho.

*Police stations:* Police stations are maintained at Kimpori and Kokeito.

*Medical facilities:* The *sho* is served by one Japanese medical practitioner and one Formosan surgeon, both located at Shimochuko.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture.* The arable land of the *sho* totals 1,600 *ko* (3,835.2 acres). Rice is the main crop, followed by sweet potatoes, vegetables, and tea. The annual value of agricultural produce is said to exceed ¥300,000.

*Fishing.* Marine products amount annually to 470,000 pounds and are valued at ¥25,000. The usual catch consists of sardines, grey mullet, white snapper, tanago, sword fish, frigate mackerel, tuna, shark, *kobitai* (local sea bream), *matsudai* (another sea bream), horse mackerel, eels, carp, shell fish, and seaweed.

*Mining.* Both coal and sulphur are mined in considerable quantities. Coal is produced chiefly at the Kimpori mine on the Banri-sho border (for details, see preceding section on Banri-sho). The annual production of sulphur is said to be 365,000 pounds worth ¥16,000. There are a number of scattered sulphur pits and mines, including the one at Shikoshihei.

*Credit facilities:* The Kanayama Credit Association serves as a banking institution. It is probably located in Shimochuko or Kimpori.

*Education:* A Kanayama Primary School for Formosan-Chinese is maintained within the *sho,* probably at Shimochuko or Kimpori. There is also an agricultural school, but details on it are lacking. Twenty-three per cent of school-age children attend school.

*Recreational facilities:*

Kanayama Onsen (Kanayama Spring) is situated at the town of Kanayama. A public bath is operated here by the *shu* and *sho.* The water is said to be pure and to have a temperature of 37° C. This place is popular as a spot for summer vacations.

Kimpori beach is in the northeastern part of the *sho.* It is of white sand, and in the back there is a pine forest.

Kimpori Koen is a park where public baths are maintained. It was built by the *sho* to commemorate the coronation of the present emperor. Within the park is a monument called Kempei Juman Chukonhi, which is a memorial to seven men who died under the leadership of one Sergeant Yamashita, when native bandits (so called by the Japanese) assaulted the Kimpori garrison on December 31, 1895.

Kimpori Yuen is a playground in the northern part of the town.

### *Koryo-sho*

*Population:* The population in 1935 was 13,118, including 75 Japanese.

*Area and topography:* The total area of the *sho* is 97.45 square kilometers (37.6 square miles). The widest point east and west is 7.85 kilometers (4.9 miles), while north and south it is 15.7 kilometers (9.7 miles). Koryo-sho is situated on the eastern end of the Keelung-gun and is mountainous. The chif ranges are Sanchorei and Ryuryurei. Between them flows the So-kei (So River) which comes from Sokei-sho on the west, flows through Koryo-sho, and empties into Sancho Bay. Most of the arable land is along the coast and the banks of the So-kei, and covers a total area of 2,000 *ko* (4,794 acres).

*Administrative center:* Koryo

*Principal communities:* The largest town is Denryoyo, with a population, in 1935, of 3,029. Koryo, in the same year, had 2,071 inhabitants. Smaller settlements of some importance are Tanri, Otei, and Rodo.

*Postal service:* There is no post office in the *sho,* but service is provided by the Sokei post office in Sokei-sho.

*Police stations:* None are known.

*Medical facilities:* There is one Japanese practitioner (unclassified) in Koryo.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture.* The principal agricultural product is rice, which has an annual value of ¥460,000. Sweet potatoes yield ¥80,000 and vegetables ¥30,000. Some tea is also produced in the mountain region, but the amount is relatively insignificant. Oxen, hogs, and chickens are the chief livestock raised. Their combined annual value is ¥120,000.

*Fishing.* Most of the fishing is coastal and offshore. The species caught include sardines, *chidai* (a kind of snapper), frigate mackerel, black snapper, local sea bream, eel, abalone, squid, shellfish, shrimp, and crabs. Seaweed and gelidium are also gathered. There is some deep sea fishing out of such small boat harbors as Otei and Pao, and the catch includes shark, bonito, mackered, and *shun* (sahara). The value of the whole annual catch is ¥174,000.

*Forestry.* The area which has been reforested by private enterprise is 274 *ko* (656.8 acres). The chief forestry products are lumber, bamboo, firwood, and charcoal. The value of annual production is ¥20,000.

*Transportation:* The government-owned Giran Railway line enters Koryo-sho from Sokei-sho on the west, runs east along the basin of the so-kai, and, turning south at Denryoyo, enters Toi-sho of Giran-gun. There are many tunnels along this route. The tunnel through Sorei, which is at the border of Giran-gun (between Otei and Tairi stations) and is 2,153 meters in length, is the longest tunnel in Taiwan. It was completed in 1924. Trains stop at Koryo and Otei stations, both of which were built in 1924. Except for the Keelung-Giran auto road, which passes through Chotan, Koryo, Kasokei, and Emboko, roads are very poor and few.

*Finance:* The *sho* budget for 1937 was ¥49,227. There are no banks, but limited credit facilities are provided by the Koryo Shinyo Kobai Riyo Kumiai (Koryo Credit, Trading, and Utilization Association).

*Education:* Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese are maintained at Koryo and Otei. There is also one detached classroom. Only 31 per cent of school-age children attend school. There are 11 language training centers; 3 young men's associations, and 9 *shosei shinko kacho kai* (religious organizations).

*Special features:*

The Otei bathing beach extends along the coast of Koshizan in the Denryoyo district, a short distance northwest of hte Otei station of the Giran line. This spot was opened as a bathing beach in 1926 and is in the vicinity of the historic site where Prince Kitashirakawa landed. The landing site, dedicated as a memorial park in 1933, is north of Otei beach and a memorial ceremony (Japanese) is conducted there on May 31 of each year.

*Shichito-sho*

*Population:* Total population in 1935 was 15,971 and included 339 Japanese and 114 Chinese nationals.

*Area and topography:* The entire area of the *sho* is 5.5 square *ri* (32.8 square miles). The greatest distance east and west is less than 3 *ri* (7.3 miles), while north and south it is scarcely over 2 *ri* (4.9 miles). The *sho* is located to the southwest of Keelung City, in about the middle of Keelung-gun and is, for the most part, mountainous. The Keelung River which flows in from Zuiho-gai on the east, winds along the central part of the *sho.* The only flat lands are found along the basin of the river. Rainfall is exceptionally heavy, particularly in the mountains south of Keelung City, and the rainy season lasts for six months.

*Administrative center:* Shichito

*Principal communities:* Although the small town of Shichito (1935 population, 1897) is the seat of the *sho* government, several other communities are larger and more developed industrially. These are Dandan (1935 population, 2,722), a railway and mining center, Yura (2,304), and Baryoko (1,944). Hatto is important as the railway junction of Jukan (main government railroad) and Giran lines.

*Postal service:* There is no post office within the *sho,* but service is provided by the Shiodome and Keelung post offices.

*Police stations:* None are known, though some probably exist. Data on this area are meager, since it is within the restricted Keelung military zone.

*Medical facilities:* There is one Japanese venereal disease specialist at Dandan; at Shichito is located a Formosan-Chinese pediatrician.

*Industry:*

*Mining.* This is the chief industry of the *sho* and coal deposits are found throughout the mountain region. In recent years, with the improvement of financial conditions, the mines which had been closed have been reopened and production of coal has increased. Besides coal, alluvial gold is also mined, and some silver is recovered. Gold-mining operations have been conducted in the last few years.

*Agriculture.* Because of the general poor condition of the soil and the effect of the monsoons, agriculture does not flourish, although more than half of the inhabitants are farmers. The *sho* contains only 670 *ko* (1,607 acres) in paddy fields, but the mountain lands have been developed more and more for cultivation each year so that the total arable land is now 1,400 *ko* (3,356 acres). In the more level areas rice is the principal crop, and in the mountain lands tea, sweet potatoes, and vegetables are raised. Because of the heavy monsoon rains and wind, the rice crop is small. Tea is the most important crop in the mountain regions. Over 1,000 *ko* (2,397 acres) are devoted to tea plantations which represent 80 per cent of all arable mountain land. Tea is such a valuable crop that it affects not only the farmers but the entire local financial situation.

Because Shichito-sho is adjacent to Keelung City, it occupies an important position as a supplier of foodstuffs to the city.

Draft cattle, hogs, and poultry are the principal livestock raised. Hogs are especially important to the farmers, for they are sent to market in Keelung and Taihoku. Hog raising will probably increase in the future. A livestock association (*chikusan-kai*) has been organized to improve the stock-breeding methods and marketing facilities.

*Forestry.* Although the forest area is more than double that of other arable land, forestry is not a thriving industry. This is because there has been such an indiscriminate cutting of trees in the past. Reforestation in recent years, however has helped to improve the situation. Hardwood, firewood, charcoal, bamboo, and bamboo shoots are produced, but the amount is small.

*Transportation:* The Jukan-sen (main government railroad) follows the Keelung River through the central part of the *sho,* stopping at Hatto and Shichito stations, both of which were built in 1899. Parallel to the railroad is the Jukan-do (main national highway), over which government-owned buses are operated. The Giran line, which originates at Keelung station, runs on the Jukan line to Hatto station, where it branches off to the east, passing through Zuiho-sho and on to Giran and Suo. It stops at Dandan station, which was built in 1919. In the mountain regions transportation facilities are not good.

*Business firms:* The Showa Seni Kogyo K.K. (Showa Fiber Industry Co., Ltd.) at Shichito has a capital of ¥400,000. Its business is the manufacture of bagasse and other vegetable fibers. The Maeda Tekkosho (Maeda Iron Works), which manufactures and repairs machinery, is located in Hatto.

*Finance and credit:* Compared to other *gai* and *sho,* Shichito-sho is not prosperous. The budget for 1937 was ¥44,235; this amount was raised almost entirely by taxation. Thus, by local standards, the burden on the population is heavy. For this reason a reserve fund was established in the *sho* in 1933 to meet future financial problems. In the field of private finance, the Shichito Cooperative Credit Association plays an important role in local affairs, making small loans and performing other banking functions.

*Education:* The Keelung Middle School, which is maintained by the *shu,* is located somewhere in the *sho.* Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese are maintained at Baryoko, Dandan, Goto, Shichito, and Yunai. There are also two detached classrooms. About 45 per cent of the children of school age attend school. The comparatively high rate of attendance in this *sho* is due to the fact that the miners, who comprise 40 per cent of the population, realize the inconvenience of not understanding Japanese when it comes to securing employment, negotiating for wages, and similar transactions. There are several language training centers, as well as a *kyoka rengokai* (educational association). Thirty per cent of the population in the *sho* understand Japanese.

*Associations:* In addition to the livestock, cooperative credit, and educational associations mentioned above, there are within the *sho* a religious association (*sho-sei-shinko*), a household-heads' association (*katcho renmei*), and several young men's (*seinindan*) and young women's (*joshi seinendan*) associations.

*Sokei-sho*

*Population:* The population in 1935 was 14,415, of whom 154 were Japanese.

*Area and topography:* The total area of this *sho* is 150 square kilometers (57.9 square miles). It occupies the valley between the Sanchoryo and the Soryo (mountain ranges) and it is a rich area with many rivers and streams.

*Administrative center:* Sokei

*Principal communities:* Sokei, whose population in 1935 was 2,519, is the largest town. Butanko (1935 population, 2,459) is the *sho's* most important mining center. In the same year, Heirin had 2,389 inhabitants. Most of the Japanese live in Sokei.

*Postal service:* There is a post office with collection and delivery service at Sokei. The northern part of the *sho* is served, however, by the Kinkaseki post office in Zuiho-gai.

*Police stations:* Police stations are located at Kankyaku, Koryashi, and Sokei.

*Medical facilities:* One Formosan medical doctor and one unclassified Formosan practitioner are located at Sokei.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture.* The total area of rice cultivation is 1,400 *ko* (3,356 acres). The value of annual rice production is ¥400,000; of sweet potatoes, ¥20,000; tea, ¥30,000; vegetables, ¥35,000; and fruits, ¥45,000. The principal livestock raised are water buffalo, hogs, and poultry. The annual value of water buffalo is ¥25,000, hogs ¥35,000, and poultry ¥20,000.

*Forestry.* Forestry is not extensively developed. The principal products are firewood, charcoal, and bamboo. Total annual value is ¥10,000.

*Manufacturing.* The principal manufactured products are milled and polished rice, which amount to ¥220,000 annually.

*Mining.* The principal industry of Sokei-sho is mining. Coal is mined at the Genwa, the Zuisan, the Heikei, and the Gyoko mines. Gold and some copper, silver, and coal are mined in the Butanko mines. Other mines in the *sho* are those of Gaikankyoku and Zuihosan. The yearly value of mine products is: gold ¥600,000; coal ¥220,000; coke ¥150,000.

*Transportation:* The Giran Railway line passes through the northern end of the *sho.* Stops are made at Sokei and Butanko Eki (Butanko station). This is an important artery of trade between Giran and Keelung, and since the devopment of the coal mines, the line has been prosperous. An auto road also traverses the northern end of the *sho*, passing through Sokei, Butanko station and Sekihekiko. A number of unimproved roads or trails run west and southwest from Sokei into the less populous part of the area.

*Schools:* Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese are maintained at Sokei and Kankyaku. Sokei also has a primary school for Japanese.

*Sokei historical site:* Located less than a quarter of a mile southwest of the village of Chosokei, this was originally the house of a Chinese blacksmith. However, Prince Kitashirakawa spent the night there on June 1, 1895, and, in true Japanese fashion, it has been preserved since as a historical landmark.

*Zuiho-gai*

*Population:* The total population in 1935 was 45,490. Of this number, 2,135 were Japanese, 1,339 were Chinese nationals, and 18 were Koreans.

*Topography:* Zuiho-gai surrounds Keelung City on the southeast and east and is mountainous. Level land suitable for cultivation is found only along the banks of the Keelung River, which flows through the center of the *gai.*

*Administrative center:* The *gai* seat is at either Zuiho or Kyufun. The sources are not in agreement on this point.

*Principal communities:* There is a rather unusual number of larger towns and villages in Zuiho-gai. The largest is believed to be Zuiho. Koshiryo, (1935 population, 14,128) is situated on a bay due north of Zuiho and is an important ore-shipping point. Kinkaseki (9,549) and Kyufun (population unknown but possible included with that given for Kinkaseki) are only a mile apart and are the two most important gold-mining centers in Taiwan. Kinkaseki is a particularly busy community and has recreation centers which are operated by the Taiwan Kogyo K.K. (Taiwan Mining Co., Ltd.). Other substantial settlements are Ryutanto, Sansoshi, Kyukyukyo, and Suinando, the latter having recently gained in prominence on account of the smelting and other metallurgical processes conducted there.

*Postal services:* There are post offices with delivery and collection service at Kinkaseki, Shikyakutei, and Zuiho.

*Police stations:* The only known police station is located at Ryutanto. Others are probably maintained.

*Medical facilities:* 3 Japanese unclassified practitioners and 1 Formosan unclassified practitioner at Kinkaseki. At Koshiryo: 1 Formosan dermatologist, 1 Formosan pediatrician, 1 Formosan surgeon, and 1 Formosan venereal disease specialist. At Ryutanto: 1 Formosan gynecologist, 1 Formosan pediatrician, 1 Formosan venereal disease specialist. At Suinando: 1 unclassified Japanese practitioner.

*Industry:*

*Mining.* More than half of the inhabitants of the *gai* are engaged in mining, which is by far the most important activity. Production of gold from the Kinkaseki mine is among the largest in the entire Japanese empire and in 1937 it amounted to ¥12,900,000. The Zuiho mine at Kyufun is the island's second largest producer. Alluvial gold is taken from the Keelung River in considerable quantities, while coal is produced in the regions of Kodo, Kanshirai, Ryutanto, and Sanshorei.

*Agriculture.* The principal agricultural products are rice, vegetables, and sweet potatoes but, because the area of arable land is so limited, these products are not sufficient to meet local needs. Fairly extensive tea cultivation is carried on in the mountain regions. Annual agricultural production amounts to ¥90,000.

*Forestry.* From the mountain regions, some lumber, firewood, charcoal, and bamboo are produced.

*Fishing.* An important secondary industry, fishing is engaged in by a considerable number of the inhabitants and coastwise fishing is carried on extensively. The fishermen use motorboats as well as both Japanese sampans and Chinese junks. The catch consists mainly of sardines, *sodei* (bonito) horse-mackerel, and squid. Marine products are also manufactured to a small extent. The total value of all marine industry is ¥120,000 yearly.

*Commerce.* Commerce is limited to the retail trade with the local inhabitants. Goods include vegetables, fish, poultry, rice, domestic, and foreign merchandise; cloth goods, crockery, medicine, and many other daily necessities.

*Transportation:* In spite of its topography, transportation in Zuiho-gai is good. The Giran Railroad line runs eastward from Shikyakutei and southward from Kanshirai. It passes out of the southern border of the *gai* at Sansashi. Stops are made at Zuiho, Shikyakutei, Kodo, and Sanshorei Eki (Sanshorei station). Along the north coast, from Suinando to Keelung City there is a private mining company railroad. The Keelung-Giran auto road runs through the middle of the *gai*, passing through Ryutanto, Zuiho, Kyukyukyo, and Kodo, and there are a number of lesser roads. A bus line operates from Zuiho station to Keelung City, Kyufun, and Kinkaseki.

*Business firms:* The Taiwan Kogyo K.K. (Taiwan Mining Company Ltd.) has a cyanide plant at Kinkaseki which it operates in conjunction with its gold and copper flotation plant and mill. There is also a copper smelter at Kinkaseki. The Taiyo Kogyo K.K. plant at Zuiho produces 50 metric tons of sulphuric acid daily, using the Matsue-Osame process. This company was established in June 1918 with a capital of ¥10,000,000.

At Ryutanto is located the Ekiryu Unso K.K. (Ekiryu Transportation Co., Ltd.) which was established October 1938 with a capital of ¥150,000

Also operating at Ryutanto is the Yoeki Shoji K.K. (Yoeki Trading Co., Ltd.). This firm was founded in December 1938 with a capital of ¥150,000.

*Education:* At Zuiho there are two primary schools, one for Japanese and the other for Formosan-Chinese. Kinkaseki has a primary and higher primary (combined) school and also a primary school for Formosan-Chinese. Other primary schools for Formosan-Chinese are maintained at Shikyakutei and Kyufun.

*Shrines and temples:*

Zuiho Jinja. Located in Ryutanto, this Shinto shrine is dedicated to Amaterasu Omigami, Okuni Tamashii-no-mikoto, Oana, Mushi-no-mikoto, Shohikana-no-mikoto, (three Japanese deities) and Prince Kitashirakawa.

Kinkasekisha is a Shinto shrine situated in Kinkaseki. Dedicated to three Japanese deties, it was built in 1898, when the Kinkazan mines were first opened, and is supposed to have protected the miners from bandits.

Zuiho Kozanshi. This is another Shinto shrine which is situated near Zuiho and was dedicated in May 1906 to two Japanese deities.

Getsubi-zan Reisanji is an old temple on Getsubi-zan (Mt. Getsubi) less than one mile north of Shikyakutei.

*Special features:*

Zuiho bathing beach is located on Chimuo-wan (Chimuo Bay) and is reached by a regular bus service from Zuiho station.

Bitokaku lighthouse is located on Bito Cape. It is a fourth-class lighthouse and has a revolving sighting beam, flashing every 30 seconds. The arc covers the area from S. 89° E. to N. 11° W. The lamp is elevated 12.5 meters above the base and 64 meters above sea level. It can be seen at a distance of 21 nautical miles.

# VII. RATO–GUN

## 1. General features

*Population.* The population of Rato-gun in 1935 was 75,142. By 1940 it had increased to 84,320.

*Topography and soil.* Rato-gun is divided between mountainous area and rich plain country. The mountains occupy the aborigine territory in the south and the upper valley of the Dakusui River where there is a series of high peaks and deep gorges. The plain occupies the Dakusui River basin and the regions near the coast. The soil of the plain is rich and well watered. Paddy fields are widely cultivated and agriculture is a thriving industry.

*Gun office* (gunyaku-sho): Rato.

*Industry and production.* Agriculture is the most important industry. The chief products are rice, sugarcane, sweet potatoes, peanuts, China grass (ramie), tobacco, vegetable greens, and citrus fruits (oranges). Rato-gun leads the island in the production of China grass. The average value of agricultural products is ¥5,550,000. Stock raising also occupies an important economic position. Besides the water buffalo and the yellow ox, hogs, chickens, geese, and ducks are raised. Forestry is an important activity and logging operations are carried on in the Taiheizan forest area. Sugar manufacturing, rice milling, wood, and straw products are the chief manufactures. Fishing is conducted on a small scale but constitutes an important local source of food.

*Transportation.* Transportation in general is good. The givernment railway (Giran-sen) passes through the three stations of Niketsu, Rato, and Tozan. There is also a logging railroad which starts from the railway station in Rato and passes through the two *sho* of Tozan and Sansei. Besides carrying lumber it handles freight and passengers. A narrow gauge pushcar line operates between Rato, and Shonano, and Kankei Village. Another pushcar line extends eastward from Rato to Rita-Kukan and Seisui beach. The main automobile highway between Suo and Giran passes through Rato. Roads are good between Rato and Sansei and Rato and Ritakukan. There is also bus service within the *gun*.

*Power plants.* The Taiwan Denryoku K.K. operates the Dakusui hydro plant. It is in Rato-gun but its exact location is unknown. It is probably located at Gyokuran in the western part of the *gun*.

*Sugar refinery.* The Tainan Sugar Co. operates a sugar refinery at Niketsu.

*Aborigine territory:*

*Education.* There is a combined primary and higher primary school at Taiheizan.

*Medical facilities.* One Japanese pediatrician at Taigen.

*Police stations.* Map sources indicate that police stations are maintained at the following places located in aborigine territory within the *gun* (police sub-stations being designated by asterisks):

Banun Village
Ekiju*
Kobayashi*
Kussha*
Mera*
Mururoafu*
Piyanan-ambu*
Riyanan Village
Shikikun Village
Shora Village
Totsuryo*

## 2. Subdivisions of the *gun*

### *Goketsu-sho*

*Population.* In 1935 the total population was 18,649, including 13 natives of Karafuto.

*Area and topography.* The total area of the *sho* is 2.5 square *ri* (14.9 square miles). Goketsu-sho is located in the lower basin of the Dakusui River, where the land on both sides is flat and there are no mountains. Most of the land is arable and over half the population is engaged in farming.

*Administration center: Goketsu*

*Principal communities:* Chogoketsu, Choseisui. Niketsu, Ritakukan, Shiketsu, and Shimo-sanketsu.

*Post offices.* According to the Postal Directory, delivery and collection service is provided through the Rato post office. Another source, however, indicates that there is a post office in Niketsu.

*Police stations* are maintained at Ritukakan and Seisui.

*Medical facilities.* One Japanese obstetrician in Niketsu. One Formosan medical practitioner in Ritakukan.

*Industry.* Rice is the leading agricultural product. The value of the annual yield is ¥1,200,000. The annual value of rice greens in ¥140,000, sugarcane ¥50,000, sweet potatoes ¥40,000, and beans ¥10,000. Indian mallow and China grass are also grown. The chief manufacturing is sugar refining, carried on at the Niketsu plant of the Tainan Sugar Co. The average amount refined yearly is 19,000,000 pounds with a total value of ¥1,690,000. Paper is also manufactured in the *sho,* as well as constructing material called "taitex." Fishing is carried on along the coast. The catch usually includes swordfish, grey mullet, and sardines. The chief stock raised is hogs. Their annual value is more than ¥10,000.

*Transportation.* Transportation is good. The Giran line railway runs through Niketsu and makes a stop at the station. Besides this there are two private lines operated by the Showa Sugar Manufacturing Corp. and the Taiwan Kogyo Industrial Co. There are four highways in the *sho,* the main ones being the Giran-Suo road and the Rato-Ritakukan road. In addition there are eight minor *sho* roads. Bus transportation is convenient on the main highways.

*Business firms.* The following business firms are located within the *sho.*

| *Company* | *Capital* | *Established* | *Business* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kyoko Shoko K.K. ........ (Kyoko Trading Co., Ltd.) | ¥ 100,000 | 1939 | Rice, grain, building materials |
| Honen Shoko K.K. ........ (Honen Trading Co., Ltd.) | 120,000 | 1937 | Rice, fertilizer |
| Taiwan Kogyo K.K. ....... (Taiwan Industries Co., Ltd.) | 8,000,000 | 1935 | Paper and pulp |
| Showa Seito K.K. ......... (Showa Sugar Co., Ltd.) | 7,000,000 | 1927 | Sugar refining |

*Banks.* For banking facilities there is the Ritakukan Shinyo Kobai Hambai Rujo Kumiai (credit and trust association) with capital of ¥55,280. In addition there is the Niketsu post office (for postal savings).

(Maps show a sugar refinery to be located at Niketsu. Some sources say it is operated by the Tainan Sugar Co.; others, that it was owned by the Showa Sugar Co. which has been reported merged with Dai Nippon Sugar Co.)

*Associations.* There are the following associations:

Heiwa Noji Kumiai (Heiwa Farmers' Association),
Taihei Gyogyo Kumiai (Taihei Fishermen's Association), Ritakukan Sona Saibai, Kyodo Shutsumi Kumiai (Vegetable Growers' and Shippers' Association).

*Schools.* Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese are maintained in the towns of Boshi (Boshiryo), Goketsu, Niketsu, and Ritakukan.

*Religious sites and festivals*

Chinan-gu is a Formosan-Chinese temple located at Niketsu and dedicated to "The Three Noblemen." Its festival days are January 16, July 1, October 10, October 21, and November 25 (according to the old Chinese calendar).

Seibendo, another Formosan-Chinese temple, is located near Chogoketsu. It is dedicated to Prince Wang t'ien and its festival day is March 8, (according to the old Chinese calendar).

Oko-byo, a temple at Ritakukan, was built by Fukienese colonists. November 26 (by the old Chinese calendar) is celebrated as its festival day.

*Rato-gai*

*Population.* In 1935 the total population was 18,099, which included 9 natives of Karafuto.

*Topography.* Rato-gai is located in the southern part of the low, flat Giran plain. The area is well watered and several small tributaries of the Dakusui-kei flow around the northern boundary.

*Administrative center:* Rato. The gun office (gunyakusho) is also located in Rato.

*Principal communities:* Arishi, Chikurin, Hokusei, Juhachiratsu, Jurokofun, and Rato. The population of Rato was 6,498 in 1935.

*Post office.* The post office at Rato provides collection and delivery service for the *gai* and for other communities nearby.

*Police stations.* One in Rato.

*Medical facilities*

Chikurin: One Formosan ophthalmologist
Juhachiratsu: One Formosan gynecologist
  One Japanese venereal disease specialist
  One unclassified Formosan practititioner
Rato: One Japanese obstetrician
  One Formosan surgeon
  One Formosan venereal disease specialist
  One (unclassified) Japanese practitioner
  One Japanese (unclassified) practitioner is listed in the Jinsai Clinic, believed to be in Rato.

*Industry.* Agricultural industry includes the production of rice, peanuts, livestock, and other produce.

Forestry is very important. Timber (especially camphor wood and an excellent grade of cypress) is cut in the Taiheizan forest area and transported to Rato by the logging railroad. At Rato it is manufactured into lumber and stored, before further shipment to a lumber yard a half mile northeast of the Rato station. This yard has an area of at least 8 *ko* (19.1 acres) and can handle about 100,000 cubic *shaku* (98,300 cubic feet) of lumber. Camphor and camphor oil are produced in considerable quantity.

Also located at Rato (2,000 feet north of the railway station) is the metallurgical plant of the Taiwan Denka K.K., which in 1938 produced carbide (annual production 2,160,000 metric tons), manganese, ferrosilicon, and steel alloys.

*Transportation.* Transportation is good, with Rato the focal point. The Giran line runs through Rato. A forestry railroad operated by the government forestry bureau makes trips between Rato and Toba, a distance of 22 miles. It hauls principally lumber, but passengers are also permitted to ride. A narrow gauge (pushcar) railroad is operated by the Giran Shokusan Kaisha. It gives service from Rato to the communities in the immediate vicinity. Bus service out of Rato is also good. Convenient connections can be made with such towns as Arishi and Ritakukan.

*Business firms and industrial establishments* reported active within the *gai* are as follows:

Eiko Seizai: a sawmill; located at Chikurin.

Heiwa Seizai: a sawmill; located at Chikurin.

Kyoshin Shoko K.K. (Kyoshin Commercial Co., Ltd.): located at Chikurin; established 1939; capital ¥100,000[1].

Kyowa Seizai: a sawmill, located at Rato.

Neiho Sangyo K.K. (Neiho Industrial Co., Ltd.): located at Rato; established 1938; capital ¥100,000[1].

Ranyo Beikoku K.K. (Ranyo Rice Co., Ltd.): located at Rato; established 1938, capital ¥100,000[1].

Ranyo Jidosha K.K. (Ranyo Automobile Co., Ltd.): located at Rato; established 1930; capital ¥100,000[1].

Ranyo Tochi Kembutsu K.K. (Ranyo Land an Construction Co., Ltd.): located at Juhachiru; established 1938; capital ¥150,000[1].

Rato Unyu K.K.: located at Rato; established 1939; capital ¥100,000[1].

Shogen Kengyo Goshi Kaisha (Shogen Construction Co.): located at Chikurin; established 1929; capital ¥100,000[1].

Sunata Seizai: a sawmill; located at Rato.

Taihatsu Makuzai K.K. (Taihatsu Lumber Co., Ltd.): located at Juhachiru; established 1937; capital ¥150,000[1].

Taishodo K.K.: located somewhere within the *gai;* established 1938; capital ¥100,000[1].

Taiseido K.K.: dealer in clothing and miscellaneous goods; located at Rato; established 1938; capital: ¥100,000[1].

Taiwan Denka K.K. (Taiwan Electro-Chemical Co., Ltd.): branch office and plant located at Rato; established 1935; head office—Taihoku City; capital ¥2,000,000[1].

Taiwan Kogyo K.K. (Taiwan Industrial Co., Ltd.): located at Rato; established 1939; produces bagasse and other by-products of sugarcane; capital ¥100,000[1].

Taiwan Seizai K.K. (Taiwan Lumber Co., Ltd.): yards and mills located at Juhachiru and Rato; established 1939; capital ¥180,000[1].

Taiyo Kogyo K.K. (Oriental Mining Co., Ltd.): branch located at Rato; head office is in Keelung City, Kotobuki-cho, 2 chome, 19 banchi; established 1918;-capital: authorized ¥10,000, paid in ¥7,000,000.

Toko Shoko K.K. (Toko Trading Co., Ltd.): located at Chikurin; established 1939, capital ¥120,000[1].

Toryu Shoko K.K. (Toryu Trading Co., Ltd.): located at Juhachiru; established 1938; capital ¥180,000[1].

Towa Shoko K.K. (Towa Trading Co., Ltd.): located at Juhachiru; established 1939; capital ¥100,000[1].

Towa Takushoku K.K. (Towa Development Co., Ltd.): located at Juhachiru; established 1938; capital ¥150,000[1].

Wako Seizai: a sawmill; located at Chikurin.

Yamato Shoko Seizai: a sawmill; located at Chikurin.

*Banks.* Taiwan Shoko Ginko (Taiwan Commercial and Industrial Bank). A branch is located in Chikurin.

*Government agencies*

Gun office, located at Rato.

Rato branch of the forestry management office (a subdivision of the industrial development bureau)

Secretary of the sub-branch courts—Karenko branch (department of judicial affairs). Secretary located at Rato.

*Associations.* At least one credit association is known to be operating in the *gai*. Its office is in Rato.

*Schools*

Rato Primary and Higher Primary School
Rato Primary School for Formosan-Chinese
Rato Primary School for Formosan Chinese Girls

*Theater.* The Rato-za is located in Rato.

*Hotels and restaurants.* All of the following establishments are thought to be located in the town of Rato:

Ito Hotel
Sawamura Hotel
Asahi Hotel
Take-no-ya Restaurant

*Sansei-sho*

*Population.* In 1935 the total population was 15,472. There were only 261 Japanese and 41 Chinese nationals.

*Area and topography.* The total area is 9.9 square *ri* (59.0 square miles). Sansei-sho occupies what is known as the Parisa plain. It is a part of the Giran plain around the middle basin of the Dakusui River. During the rainy season floods are not infrequent. The land is good for farming and over half the population is engaged in it. The arable land of the *sho* includes more than 3,400 *ko* (8,149.8 acres).

*Administrative center.* The *sho* government office is located in the Getsubi section of Sansei town.

*Principal communities.* Sansei (sometimes read as Misei) is the largest town (population, 1935—5,574). Arishi, with 2,712 inhabitants, was the next in size.

*Post offices.* One at Sansei with collection and delivery service.

*Police stations* are located at Chokoi, Hachioi, Ronhishi, Sansei, and Tensopi.

*Medical facilities.* There is one Formosan medical practitioner in the Getsubi quarter of Sansei. Although health conditions are in general good, malaria has not been eliminated.

*Industry.* Farming is probably the most important. The chief products are rice, sugarcane, vegetables, ramie, peanuts, fruits, tobacco, and Indian mallow. Hog and chicken raising bring in a considerable income. The principal forestry products are bamboo, bamboo shoots, firewood, and charcoal and there is considerable forest area.

*Transportation.* Transportation for the most part is good. A forest railroad line is operated by the government-general between Rato and aboriginal territory. A provincial highway runs from Rato to Sansei and on to the west of Tensopi. In addition, there are so-called industrial roads and village roads.

*Power plants.* A hydro-electric plant is located near Tensopi. The Railway Guide indicates that there is another power plant at Kyukyuko, but this has not been confirmed.

*Saw mill.* The Yamamoto Seizai Company, under Japanese ownership, operates a saw mill at Sansei.

*Associations.* The *sho* has a livestock association (*chikusan-kai*) and a credit association (*shirryo kumiai*).

*Schools.* The following schools are listed for the *sho:*

Sansei Primary and Higher Primary School
Sansei Primary School for Formosan-Chinese
Taishu Primary School for Formosan-Chinese

In addition, there is also a detached classroom within the *sho*, besides an educational institute. There are language training centers in each of the important communities.

*Sansei Koen.* This park commemorates the coronation of the present emperor. It was completed in 1930 and is considered to be one of the best scenic spots in the region. The park has a swimming pool.

*Tozan-sho*

*Population.* The total population in 1935 was 18,536, of whom only 102 were Japanese.

*Topography.* The western half of Tozan-sho is mountainous, but to the east the region opens into a plain which forms a small section of the Giran plain.

*Administrative center:* Tozan. Its population was 1,948 in 1935.

*Principal communities.* In 1935, Inzan and Rokuho were both more populous than Tozan. Koko and Junan were somewhat smaller.

*Postal service.* There is no post office within the *sho*, and all mail service is through the post office in Rato.

*Police stations* are maintained within the *sho* at Junan, Koko, and Tozan.

*Medical facilities.* A Formosan pediatrician is said to be located at Nanko.

*Industry.* The chief industry is agriculture. The average value of agricultural products is ¥1,864,000. Rice occupies by far the most important place, with an annual value of ¥1,485,000. Ramie is next with ¥120,000; sweet potatoes and sugar together amount to ¥90,000; vegetables ¥50,000; and other products more than ¥10,000. Among the fruits grown, oranges are the chief crop. Stock raising is also engaged in, the principal animals raised being water buffalo, yellow oxen, goats, hogs, chickens, geese, and ducks. Forest products consist mainly of bamboo which yields over ¥40,000 annually.

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[1] It is not clear whether this represents authorized or paid-up capital.

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*Transportation.* The Giran railway line runs along the eastern plain from north to south and stops at Tozan station. There is also a logging railroad which runs from east to west in the northern section of the *sho*. Besides these, there is a light railway which runs from Koko to Shonano. Across the northern section of the *sho* is the provincial highway which goes to Rato in the east and Sansei and Tensopi in the west. The main auto highway between Rato and Suo runs through Tozan.

*Schools.* Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese (kokumingakko) are maintained at Buen, Junan, and Tozan.

# VIII. SHICHISEI–GUN

1. **General features of the *gun***

*Population:* In 1935 the population was reported as 100,153, of whom 2,458 were Japanese. A decrease in total population was indicated in 1940 when 85,642 inhabitants were reported, of whom 1,947 were Japanese. This decrease is probably attributable to the incorporation of Matsuyama-sho into Taihoku City in 1938.

*Area:* The area of the *gun* is 101 square miles (17 square *ri*).

*Topography:* On the northwest and north is the Daiton mountain range. The slope is downward from those districts toward the south and west where the Tamsui River forms the *gun* boundary. These flat stretches of the *gun* adjacent to the Tamsui River constitute a part of the Taihoku plain, a fertile agricultural district. The Keelung River, a major tributary of the Tamsui, flows westward for 24 kilometers across the central part of the *gun* and through a level, fertile valley. Snow falls every year in the mountain districts, and Sozen (Mt. So) and Chikushi-ko (lake) in the northern part of the *gun* have an average temperature of 63.5 degrees Fahrenheit, or 7.2 degrees lower than that of Taihoku City.

*History:* Beginning October 1, 1920, Shichisei-gun was composed of Shiodome-gai, Shrin-sho, Hokuto-sho, Matsuyama-sho, Naiko-sho, and Heikei-sho. On February 1, 1932, Heikei-sho was incorporated into Keelung-gun and in December 1933 Shirin-sho was made into Shirin-gai. In 1938, Matsuyama-sho was incorporated into Taihoku City.

*Gun office:* The *gun* office is at Sawai-cho in Taihoku City.

*Industry:* Industrial regulations put into effect in 1931 have resulted in a gradual increase in production in the years that followed. The total annual industrial income was more than ¥11,100,000 in 1938.

*Agriculture:* Agriculture is the most important industry of the area. The area of flat land is small, with only 6,853 *ko* for paddy fields and 3,758 *ko* for other crops. (One *ko* equals 2.397 acres.) In recent times an increasingly large area of mountain land has been brought under cultivation, tea being the principal product. The tea is called Choshu-cha (Choshu tea) and has been exported to south China and the South Seas for a long time as tea of the highest grade. Stock-raising is generally a subsidiary interest of the farmers, few people making a specialty of it. Besides hogs, which rank first, considerable numbers of cows, chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys are raised. Milch cows are more common in Shirin-gai and Hokuto-sho than elsewhere.

*Fishing:* Fishing is limited to the rivers and lakes and the annual yield is small.

*Forestry:* Despite a large proportion of forest area and recent projects, the annual yield of forest products (timber, bamboo, bamboo shoots, wood and charcoal) is small.

*Manufacturing:* Ranking next to agriculture in importance, the principal manufactured products include paper, brick, tile, vermicelli, rice, wooden products, and rush mats.

*Mining:* Coal is the principal mineral product, being mined in almost every *sho* and *gai* of the *gun*. Projects to undertake the mining of alluvial gold and oil in Naiko, Shiodome, and Hokuto are being considered.

*Transportation:* Transportation is good within the *gun*. The main government railroad line crosses the southern section from east to west and has stations at Goto, Shidome, and Nanko. The government-operated Tamsui Railroad line crosses the western section of the *gun* and has stations at Kanto, Hokuto, Shin-hokuto (on a branch line), Kirigan, and Shirin. Roads parallel both railroads, and government-operated buses provide transportation on both roads. Other roads branch off from those two main roads, and private and municipal bus lines afford transportation to the more important interior points of the *gun*.

*Education:* Educational facilities include 2 primary schools for Japanese, 9 primary schools for Formosan-Chinese, and an undetermined number of detached classrooms and language institutes. The rate of school attendance, as of 1936, was 65.83 per cent among the boys and 43.62 per cent among the girls, which was a considerable improvement over prior years. The province maintains a school of agriculture at Sankaku-ho, Shirin-gai. There are libraries in Shirin and Hokuto.

2. **Subdivisions of the *gun***

*Hokuto-sho*

*Population:* In 1935 the population was reported as 17,164, of whom 923 were Japanese.

*Topography:* The *sho* slopes gradually from the Daiton mountains of the northeast to the basins of the Tamsui and Keelung rivers in the southwest, forming a part of the Taihoku plain.

*Administrative center: Hokuto*

*Principal communities:* Forty per cent of the population of the *sho* is in Hokuto, at which point 767 of the Japanese are centered. Kirigan and Kanto are sites of railroad stations on the Tamsui line, being located in the southeastern and southwestern corners of the *sho*, respectively.

*Postal service:* There is a post office at Hokuto. Part of the *sho* is served by the post office at Shirin, Shirin-gai.

*Police stations:* A police station is known to be located at Hokuto.

*Medical facilities:*

*Doctors:* Medical practitioners in the *sho* included (as of 1939) 2 Japanese and 2 Formosan-Chinese, all 4 of whom were located in Hokuto. The Japanese doctors were designated as pediatricians and the Formosan-Chinese were listed as unclassified.

*Hospitals:* A branch of the army garrison hospital is reported to be in Hokuto.

*Hot springs:* Hokuto and Shin-hokuto hot springs have been developed into one of the two most popular spas of Taiwan. Besides the public baths under the management of the *shu*, there are various organizations, therapy centers, and hotels. The waters of the springs are both sulphuric and carbonated.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture:* In the hill district many fruits, including oranges, peaches, plums, bananas, and pineapples, are grown. Large quantities of paddy-field rice are produced on the plains. Sweet potatoes and other vegetables are widely grown. Hogs, ducks, and chickens, many of which are shipped to Taihoku City, are raised.

*Manufacturing:* Tile and rush mats are made in the *sho.* Pottery is made from native clay in Karobetsu. There is some refining of sulphur.

*Mining:* Some sulphur mining is reported. In 1935, 277 tons of sulphur, valued at ¥19,000 were produced by the Tokuki Gomei Kaisha at Hokuto Iwozan (sulphur mountain).

*Quarrying:* Building-stone is taken from the hills near Kirigan. This is chiefly limestone.

*Transportation:* The Tamsui line, with four stations within the *sho* (Kirigan, Hokuto, Kanto, and Shin-hokuto, the last-named being on a short branch from Hokuto), offers railroad connection with Taihoku City to the south and Tamsui to the northwest. One road traverses the *sho* parallel to the Tamsui line; another road runs eastward from Hokuto to the southern hill district, which has the poorest transportation facilities of the entire *sho.* Government and private buses operate over an asphalt road between Shin-hokuto station and Daiton national park. Buses connect Hokuto with Taihoku City and Tamsui.

*Business firms:*

Hokuto Sangyo K.K. (Hokuto Industrial Co., Ltd.): located in Hokuto. Established May 1939. Capital: ¥110,000. It is not clear whether this represents authorized or paid-up capital. Business: rice, agricultural products.

Tokuki Gomei Kaisha (Tokuki Co.): located in Hokuto. Produced 277 tons of sulphur, valued at ¥19,000, in 1935.

Tomoe Jidosha Kaisha (Tomoe Auto Co.): operates buses between Shin-hokuto Station and Daiton National Park.

Taiwan Toki Kaisha (Taiwan Chinaware Co.): located in Hokuto. Business: chinaware.

Hotels in Hokuto: Shotoen, Shinsenkaku, Hasshoen, Yamato, Yokikaku.

Straw Mat Mfg. Co.: located in Hokuto. Business: straw mats.

*Water system:* There is a modern water system at Hokuto. (See Utilities)

*Schools:*

Hokuto Primary School
Hokuto Primary School for Formosan-Chinese
Sekihai Primary School for Formosan-Chinese
Sekito Primary School for Fomosan-Chinese

*Temple:* Zenkoji, a branch of Taiwan Temple, is 1.2 miles east of Shin-hokuto station. It was completed in 1931.

*Special features:*

Daiton national park, established December 27, 1937, is a popular playground district in the northern part of the *sho.*

Hokuto-seki (Hokuto stone), found in the river bed of the Hokuto River and having a chemical composition which has caused it to be regarded as important to chemical research, was designated a natural history monument in 1933.

There is a library in Hokuto.

*Matsuyama-sho:* It appears that this *sho* was incorporated into Taihoku City in 1938. It is not certain, although it is probable, that the available population figures for Taihoku City include Matsuyama-sho, whose 1935 population was listed as 17,980, of whom 787 were Japanese. For further discussion of this area, see Taihoku City.

*Naiko-sho:*

*Population:* In 1935 the population was reported as 19,531, of whom 145 were Japanese.

*Topography:* The southern half of the *sho* is hilly, some of it even mountainous, while the northern part of the area is comparatively level. The Keelung River, in a winding course, traverses the central part of the *sho* from east to west, and level fertile tracts are found in its basin.

*Administrative center:* Naiko

*Postal service:* There is no post office in the *sho.* Service is provided from the post office in Matsuyama.

*Police stations:* According to the map, there are no police stations in this *sho.*

*Doctors:* Two Formosan-Chinese practitioners are reported within the *sho,* classified and located as follows: I pediatrician at Naikokokon and 1 pediatrician at Nankosanjuho.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture:* Rice is grown along the Keelung River and tea cultivation is widespread in the hill districts. Sweet potatoes, fruits, and vegetables are produced. Stock-raising, though a secondary interest of the farmers, produces many hogs, water buffalo, goats, chickens, ducks, and geese.

*Fishing:* Many varieties of fish and shells are taken from the Keelung River.

*Forestry:* Lumber and fire-wood come from the mountain districts, but apparently not in great quantity.

*Manufacturing:* Brick and tile are manufactured extensively enough to fill the needs of the area. Cabinet-work, bamboo products, earthenware, drainage pipes, and rice flour are also manufactured.

*Mining:* Coal is mined extensively in the *sho.* (See business firms for output as of 1935.)

*Transportation:* The main government railroad and the principal road of the island parallel the southern bank of the Keelung River, crossing the *sho* from east to west. Nanko station is the only railroad station within the *sho.* Government buses operate over the main road, affording bus connections with Taihoku and Keelung cities. Naiko, in the northern part of the *sho,* is connected by road with Matsuyama, to the southwest, with Taihoku City (also to the southwest), and with the Taihoku City-Shirin road to the west. There is bus service between Naiko and Taihoku City. The transportation facilities of the southern part of the *sho* are inferior to those of the central and northern sections of the area. Some *daishas* (pushcars) are reported in operation.

*Business firms:*

Taiwan Tangyo K.K. (Taiwan Coal Mining Co., Ltd.): located in Naiko-sho. Established April 1920. Capital: ¥1,000,000. (It is not clear whether this represents authorized or paid-up capital.) The 1935 production of specific mines of this company was as follows: the Genho mine in Toshinshoshi produced 8,123 tons; the Naiko mine in Shinrizoku produced 15,574 tons; and the Matsuyama mine in Kizan produced 25,338 tons.

Nitto Kogyo K.K. (Nitto Mining Co., Ltd.): located at Shibunshi. The Konan mine, owned by this company, produced 31,437 tons of coal in 1935.

Tokuko K.K. (Tokuko Co., Ltd.): The Tokkoshozan mine, located in Kozan (as well as in Taihoku-shi, Sanchori, and Bunzan-gun, Shinko-sho, Hanaiko) produced 23,345 tons of coal in 1935.

Kyokincho, operating the Renko mine at Kozan (and in Matsuyama-sho, Gofunho) produced 13,321 tons of coal in 1935.

*Schools:* Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese are reported to be maintained at Naiko and Nanko.

*Shiodome-gai*

*Population:* In 1935 the population was reported as 19,284, of whom 219 were Japanese. The population is said to fluctuate, depending upon the mining conditions.

*Area:* The area is a little more than 4 square *ri*. One *ri* equals 5.955 square miles.

*Administrative center: Shiodome*

*Principal communities:* Approximately 30 per cent of the population of the *gai* is in Shiodome, which is the most populous town between Keelung and Taihoku City.

*Postal service:* There is a post office at Shiodome. A postoffice without delivery or collection service is located at Katokyaku.

*Police station:* A police station is known to be at Shiodome.

*Doctors:* Medical practitioners include 4 Formosan-Chinese doctors, 2 of whom are located in Katokyaku and are classified as pediatricians. Shiodome has 2 doctors, one being a pediatrician and the other unclassified.

*Industry*

*Agriculture* is handicapped by the over-abundance of rainfall, the scarcity of flat land, the poor quality of the soil, and the emphasis upon the mining of coal. In 1938, the cultivated area amounted to only 2,350 *ko*, of which 1,198 *ko* were paddy fields. (One *ko* equals 2.397 acres.) Rice, vegetables, tea, sweet potatoes, and sugarcane are the principal agricultural products. Because of improved methods of cultivation and the importation of new types of seed, production has recently increased. In the district of Katokyaku there is an imported sugarcane seedling farm (established in 1919 and operated by the government agricultural bureau) at which plants are cultivated for two years and are immunized against sugarcane diseases and pests. Those plants which pass inspection are distributed to the sugar industry laboratory, the sugarcane seedling farm, and the sugar manufacturing companies.

Tea, raised in the southern mountain regions, is one of the oldest products of the district. In 1938 more than 800 *ko* were planted in tea, two-thirds of the farmers being engaged in tea cultivation. Powlong is the most prominent variety, followed by Oolong, black tea, and Mobo. Since 1931 a full-time tea expert has been on duty, advising concerning the management of tea farms and the improvement of processing techniques. Nine commercial tea companies are reported to be in the district. As a secondary pursuit, many farmers raise cattle, hogs, and poultry.

*Forestry:* Although the forested area is double that of the arable land, the forests have suffered considerable neglect. Recently, however, the government set up a forestation project, supplying seedlings without charge.

*Manufacturing:* There are the following manufacturing establishments within the *gai:* an iron foundry, a vermicelli factory, a tea-processing plant and a number of rice mills.

*Mining:* Mining is the oldest industry in Shiodome-gai. The principal coal mines are in the northern mountain district. Prosperity in recent years has led to an expansion of the coal industry in this area. In 1938, the Rokuryo, Hokukoko, and Heinai coal mines, located in the neighborhood of Goto station, had a combined annual production of 243,000 tons.

*Transportation:* In olden days Shiodome was a center for the bustling river traffic between Keelung and Taihoku on the Keelung River but with the development of land transportation the water route was abandoned, so that at present it is almost non-existent.

The main government railroad crosses the central part of the *gai* from east to west, linking the area with Keelung to the east and Taihoku to the west. Two stations are within the *gai*, at Goto and at Shiodome. Goto station serves a coal and tea-producing district. The main government road, paralleling the railroad, crosses the *gai* from east to west, government operated buses affording transportation over this route. The fact that the Keelung River has not been bridged constitutes a major obstacle to intra-*gai* transportation. In both the northern and southern districts transportation is rather poorly developed.

*Finance:* In 1937 the budget for the *gai* was ¥76,083.

*Business firms:*

Atomiya Tanko K.K. (Atomiya Coal Mining Co.): located in Shiodome-gai. Established in March 1921. Capital: ¥1,000,000[1].

Ekiko Tanko K.K. (Ekiko Coal Mining Co.): located in Shiodome-gai. Established in March 1934. Business: coal mining. Capital: ¥600,000[1].

Sengen Shoko K.K. (Sengen Commercial Co., Ltd.): located in Shiodome-gai. Established in February 1930. Capital: ¥100,000[1]. Business: mining, movables, real estate.

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*Associations:*

Tea Improvement Research Association

Stock Raisers' Association: Promotion of improved breeds and better methods of raising and marketing live stock.

Shiodome-gai Reforestation Association: Founded in 1933 by prominent citizens for the purpose of furthering reforestation projects. It receives grants from the government.

Shiodome Shinyo Kobai Ryokumiai (Shiodome Credit and Trading Association): Capital: ¥50,000[1]. This is a credit organ with banking facilities, which is important in local finance.

Kyoka Rengo-kai (an educational association): Conducts institutes.

Seijin-kai (youth associations) and Fujin-kai (young women's associations).

*Schools:* A primary school for Japanese children is located at Shiodome. Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese are maintained at Hokko and Shiodome. Detached classrooms of the Keelung Language Institute have been in the *gai* since 1911. The rate of school attendance in 1936 was 52.42 per cent. In the remote districts of Shabo and Jusanbun there are *shoho* (reading rooms) which give a 3-year course for children of school age who are unable to attend public schools. Institutes (chiefly lessons in Japanese) are conducted by the Kyoka Rengo-kai (educational association).

*Religious sites and festivals:*

*Shiodome Jinja:* A Shinto shrine constructed in 1935 next to the building that served as Prince Kitashirakawa's quarters.

Seitokugu is situated in the center of the *gai* and is dedicated to "the heavenly mother." The shrine has been at its present site since 1859. Its festival date is April 15, according to the Chinese calendar.

Hakuhoko Hakuunji: This Buddhist temple, dedicated to Kanseion, is south of Goto station and is situated on Mt. Hakuhoko. The festival day falls in July of the lunar calendar.

*Special features:*

The brick and tile building which served as Prince Kitashirakawa's quarters during the conquest of the island in 1895 has been designated and preserved as an historical site. It is one of the finest buildings in the Shiodome district. The adjacent grounds embrace 5,000 *tsubo* (19,770 square yards). The Shiodome Jinja is adjacent.

There is a food retail market in Shiodome which was established in 1911.

The Senko Mausoleum in Hokko is 32 *cho* (2.2 miles) to the north of Goto station.

Tea-jobbers flock to Shiodome in May and June of each year.

*Shirin-gai*

*Population:* In 1935 the population was reported as 26,194, of whom 384 were Japanese.

*Area:* The area is 6.48 square kilometers (2.5 square miles).

*Topography:* Most of this area is mountainous with a gradual slope from northeast to southwest. Adjacent to the Tamsui River, which is the boundary on the southwest, is a plain extending eastward beyond the Keelung River, which crosses the *gai* from south to north: The wide basin formed by the two rivers is a part of the Taihoku plain.

*Administrative center:* Shirin

*Postal service:* There is a postoffice at Shirin

*Police station:* A police station is known to be at Shirin.

*Medical facilities:*

*Doctors:* Five Formosan-Chinese practitioners were in Shirin-gai, all being located in Shirin. Their specializations were: 1 in general medicine, 1 pediatrician, 1 surgeon, 1 specialist on venereal diseases and 1 unclassified.

*Hot springs:* The Tembo hot springs are in Sankakuho, 3 kilometers (1.8 miles) north of Shirin and in the center of the *gai*. The water is green and differs from that of Sozan and Hokuto. The waters are said to have curative effects upon external injuries and skin diseases.

The Shirin hot springs are located in the Sokei district.

Sozan hot springs are situated at the foot of Mt. Shichisei (Shichisei-zan) 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) north of Shirin station. The water is sulphurous, of a muddy white color, and is suitable for bathing, with a temperature of 71° Fahrenheit. The waters are said to have curative value for skin diseases, rheumatism, gland diseases, women's diseases, and gout. Hotels, private residences, and public baths make it a popular spot for summer vacationing.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture:* The *gai* is widely cultivated despite its mountainous nature, and in 1938 1,200 *ko* were in crops. In the level areas rice, vegetables, and sugarcane are the principal products, while in the mountain districts peaches, oranges, pineapples, and other fruits are raised. As a secondary concern, many farmers engage in the raising of hogs and chickens. In Shichi-ko district (in the northern mountain district) the *gai* operates a stock farm which embraces an area of more than 1,000 *ko*. During the farmer's slack season 1,000 head of cattle can be grazed there. A dairy farm operated by the Choshun Chikusan K.K. (Choshun Livestock Co., Ltd.) supplies milk for Taihoku City.

*Fishing:* Fishing is a small-scale industry along the rivers of the *gai*.

*Forestry:* Forest products include lumber, charcoal, bamboo products, and bamboo shoots. The total production, however, is small.

*Manufacturing:* The Taiwan Paper Manufacturing Company is the only large manufacturing enterprise. Small factores produce hemp rope, cutlery, milled rice, tea, and paper. Of these products the Shirin knife is best known. Proximity to Taihoku City has been an obstacle to local industry.

*Mining:* Coal is the principal mineral product.

*Quarrying:* Building stone (chiefly limestone) is quarried within the *gai*.

*Transportation:* The government-owned Tamsui Railroad line crosses the southwestern part of the *gai* from north to south, and stops at Shirin station. Trains for Taihoku City leave this station every 30 minutes.

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[1] It is not clear whether this represents authorized or paid-up capital.

The Taihoku-Tamsui road also crosses the *gai*, paralleling the railroad line. The Shirin-Kanayama road links Shirin with Kanayama-sho of Keelung-gun to the northeast. Both the Taihoku-Tamsui road and the Shirin Kanayama road are of asphalt construction. The former is served by a government-operated bus and over the latter there is the Taihoku-Sozan-Hokuto bus line, operated by the Tomoe Jidosha Kaisha (Tomoe Auto Co.). The same company operates buses between Shirin and Tembo hot springs in Sankakuho. Bus service is maintained between Taihoku City and Sozan hot springs, 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) north of Shirin. Buses leave Shirin station every 15 minutes for Tembo hot springs, 3 kilometers (1.9 miles) to the northeast.

*Finance:* In 1937, the budget of the *gai* was ¥143,608, the highest in history.

*Business firms:*

Taiwan Seishi K.K. (Taiwan Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd.): located in Fukutokuyo, Shirin-gai. Established September 1919. Capital ¥240,000 (paid up). Business: paper.

Taiwan Denryoku K.K. (Taiwan Electric Power Co., Ltd.): Located in Shirin-gai. Business: electric power.

Choshun Chikusan K.K. (Chosun Livestock Co., Ltd.): Supplies milk for Taihoku City.

*Associations:* The Shirin and Shashi Credit associations have contributed greatly to local economic development, the financial condition of the *gai* being generaly excellent. There is also a Gai Kyoka Rengokai, an educational association.

*Electric power:* The Taiwan Denryoku K.K. (Taiwan Electric Power Company) was known to be operating a hydroelectric plant in the *gai* in May 1939, though the date of construction is unknown. Its source of power is believed to be the Tamsui River and its capacity, as of May 1939, was 500 kilowatts.

*Schools:*

Shashi Primary School for Formosan-Chinese
Shirin Primary School for Formosan-Chinese
Sozan Primary School for Formosan-Chinese

Because the first school in Taiwan was established in Shirin-gai, this region is called the cradle of education. The *shu* agricultural school is located at Sankakuho. Two detached classrooms operate within the *gai*. Sixty per cent of the children of school age attend school. Japanese language institutes are found in each village.

*Recreational facilities:* There are playgrounds, pools, and bathing beaches, under the management of the *gai*.

*Special features:*

A large public food market, which is well patronized, is located in Shirin.

In Fukutokuyo there is the Taihoku water reservoir as well as the Chuo research laboratory of the agricultural department, and the horticultural experiment station.

The Kihinkan (building) commemorates the visit of the crown prince to the Sozan hot springs district. At the same place, the Shurakuen public bath has been built in commemoration of the coronation of the present emperor.

The monument for the martyrs is on Shizangen (hill). The hill itself was designated as an historical site by the historical and natural history investigation committee in November 1933. On the hill is a virgin forest which has been designated as a national forest.

There is a library in Shirin.

# IX. SHINSHO–GUN

1. **General features**

*Population:* In 1935, the total population was 62,864. Of these only 475 were Japanese.

*Topography and soil:* Shinsho-gun is located in the western part of Taihoku-shu and is divided into the region of the Taihoku plain which is formed by the Tamsui River basin, and the plateaus of the Kannon mountain range which rise 240 meters above sea level. All along the western plateaus, the water supply is scarce. The land in this area is dry and poor; consequently it is not suitable for rice cultivation. Tea is produced in this part of the *gun*. In the eastern plains, which are convenient for irrigation, the soil is rich and rice is produced extensively. The Tamsui River, which has its source in Shinchiku-shu, circles the eastern part of Shinsho-gun and flows into the sea at Tamsui. The river is wide but ordinarily the water is too shallow for steamer navigation. However, boats can navigate inland 24 kilometers from the river's mouth. The Goko River flows from south to north through the middle of the *gun*. At Seishiryo in Goko-sho it flows into the Tamsui River. It is only a little over 8 kilometers in length but when the river is high it is navigable by small boats.

*Gun office (Gunyaku-sho): Shinsho*

*Industry and production:*

*Agriculture:* Rice is the chief agricultural product and amounts annually to ¥2,515,086. The area under cultivation is 9,000 *ko*. (One *ko* equals 2,397 acres.) Tea is also produced. Its yearly value is ¥108,844. Sweet potatoes, soy beans, and peanuts amount to ¥91,215 yearly, while fruits bring in ¥169,403. The annual value of sugarcane is ¥4,275. In order to promote agricultural industries *gyoden-kai* (associations of small-scale farmers) were organized in each *gai* and *sho* in 1929. Their membership now numbers 4,235. The total area cultivated by small farmers is 5,200 *ko*.

*Stock raising:* The principal kinds of livestock are water oxen, hogs, goats, and poultry. Annual production is ¥402,927.

*Fishing:* Fish are caught mostly along the Tamsui River basin. The catch includes principally sardines, carp, eels, and clams, and is reported to be worth ¥15,682 annually.

*Manufacturing:* Rice milling is the principal industry. Polished rice brings in ¥1,109,394 per year while hulled rice amounts to ¥210,257. Woodworking and cabinet work bring ¥58,180 yearly while the confectionary business amounts to ¥359,396. Vermicelli production reaches ¥54,421.

2. **Subdivisions of the *gun***

*Goko-sho*

*Population:* Total population of the *sho* in 1935 was 8,583.

*Area and topography:* Total area of the *sho* is 13.49 square miles. It is 4.33 miles from east to west and 5 miles from north to south. For the most part it is mountainous, and level land is found only in Shinon and in parts of the Koryo and Suitai regions. Cultivated lands, except for these in the few level areas, are scattered here and there on the mountains and in the valleys. They are, however, few and far between.

*Administrative center:* Gokoko. The population of Gokoko in 1935 was 1,723.

*Principal communities:* Ganonko (Kanonko), Gokoko, Koryo, and Seishiryo.

*Postal service:* Postal service is through Shinsho in Shinsho-gai, there being no post office within the *sho*.

*Police stations:* None are known.

*Medical facilities:* None are known to exist. It is reported, however, that health conditions are relatively good.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture:* Most of the inhabitants of the *sho* are farmers. Their principal product is rice of which they produce annually 133,120 bushels worth ¥48,000. Citrus and other fruits are grown extensively, for the hilly regions of the *sho* are well suited to fruit culture. Recently the yearly orange crop has been 750 tons and its annual value ¥70,000. Other agricultural products are sweet potatoes (which bring ¥20,000 annually), vegetables, and tea.

*Forestry:* Forestry products include charcoal, firewood, bamboo products, and bamboo shoots. Annual production is valued at ¥20,000.

*Transportation:* There are several main roads and trails in the *sho*. One road connects with Washoshu in Roshu-sho on the east, and on the west passes by the Ryoun Temple on Kannon-zan and continues to the summit. Another road skirts the base of the mountain, leading to Hachiri-sho in the north and Sankyaku in Shinsho-gai in the south. Buses operated by the Shinkau Automobile Company travel over each of these roads, starting from Seishiryo and connecting with Taihoku-shi, Shinsho, and Hachiri-sho. Besides these there are other roads and trails that connect various villages. Some are only narrow mountain roads or paths and are not convenient for travel. Maps indicate that there are no railroads in the *sho*. There may be pushcar lines, however, though details on them are lacking.

*Credit and finance:* The sole financial institution in the *sho* is the Goko Shimjo Kobai Hambai Riyo Kumiai (Goko Credit Buying, Selling and Utilization cooperative) which has capital of ¥16,000. The sho budget for the year 1933 was ¥24,540.

*Education:* The Shinsho Farmers' School is maintained by the *gun* to teach agricultural technique and methods, while the Goko primary school for Formosan-Chinese and two detached classrooms provide elementary schooling. Sixty per cent of the school-age children attend school and this percentage is said to be increasing. In order to popularize the Japanese language, language institutes (training centers) have been established in four localities. Social training is undertaken by the young men's and young women's associations.

*Religious sites and festivals:*

*Temples:*

The Nishi Seiunganji is located in Shushi. It was built in 1752 and belongs to the Rinsai sect.

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The Ryounzinji is located at Naigon. It was dedicated in 1909, and belongs to the Rinsai sect.

The Rounji temple at Naigon in Kanonko was erected in 1816 and belongs to the Sodo sect.

*Shrines:* The Chugi shrine at Shushi in Koryo district was erected in 1776. It belongs to the Taoist order.

*History:* Originally Goko-sho was a forest and hunting ground for aboriginal tribes. About 200 years ago, however, northern and southern Fukienese immigrated and settled in the Tamsui River region. In time the aborigines were gradually driven back into the central mountain range region. In 1731, the Chinese government sent an inspector with headquarters at Hachiribon (the present Hachiri-sho). This was the first administrative organization. In 1871, the Hachiribon government office was moved to Shinsho-gai and from there administered the district. Several governmental changes were made under Japanese rule, but with the administrative reorganization effected in October 1920, the area was reconstituted as Goko-sho, and was placed under the jurisdiction of Shinsho-gun. The *sho* office was established at Gokoko.

### *Rinko-sho*

*Population:* In 1935, the total population was 8,264.

*Topography:* Rinko-sho is located in the northwestern part of Shinsho-gun and occupies a plateau that corresponds to the tail of the Kannon mountain range. There are few flat lands except along the shores of Taiwan Strait.

*Administrative center:* Seiho (according to the Postal Directory). However, map sources show Jurinko to be the *sho* seat.

*Principal communities:* Genjuko, Nanseiho, Seiho, Shonanwan, Tainanwan (Dainanwan), and Jurinko.

*Postal service:* Mail is collected and delivered through the post office at Shinsho, Shinsho-gai.

*Police stations:* None are known.

*Medical facilities:* There is one Japanese practitioner at Jurinko.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture:* Tea is widely cultivated on the plateaus and is regarded as the most important industry in the *sho.* Next in importance are oranges, rice, and sweet potatoes.

*Stock raising:* The principal livestock raised are yellow oxen, water buffalo, hogs, and poultry.

*Forestry:* There are few forestry products, and only small amounts of bamboo and charcoal are produced.

*Transportation:* There is a main road in the southeast corner of the *gun* which leads to Shinsho from Jurinko and Hachiri-sho (Tamsui-gun) on the west. Bus service is available on this road, but aside from this, there are no other good roads in the *sho.* There are many steep slopes and, in general, transportation is not well developed.

*Education:* Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese are maintained at Seiho and Tainanwan. A Tea Culture Training School is also located in the *sho.*

### *Roshu-sho*

*Population:* Total population in 1935 was 27,128.

*Topography:* Roshu-sho is located in the extreme eastern part of Shinsho-gun, facing Taihoku City across the Tamsui River, while to the south across the river is Itshashi-gai. Being situated in the western part of the Taihoku plain, the land is rich and well watered.

*Administrative center:* Sanjuho (according to the Postal Directory). Washoshu (according to map sources).

*Principal communities:* Nijuho, Sanjuho, Washoshuchuro, Washashukeikan, Washoshuroshiseki, and Washoshusuinan.

*Postal service:* There is no post office in the *sho.* Service is provided by the Shinsho (Shinsho-gai) post office.

*Police station:* A police station is located at Koho.

*Medical facilities:* One Formosan Pediatrician was reported to be practising at Daichikui in 1939.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture:* Roshu-sho is chiefly an agricultural area. The principal products are rice, sweet potatoes, soya beans, peanuts, vegetables, and fragrant flowers. The most valuable species of these flowers are called Koshi, Matsuri, and Shuei, and they are raised chiefly to give aroma to tea. Oranges, bananas, longans, and pomegranates are also grown, the Washoshu oranges of this *sho* being especially famous. A large part of the vegetable and fruit crop is shipped to Taihoku City.

*Stock raising:* Stock raising is a supplementary industry for many farmers. They raise water buffalo, yellow oxen, various species of cattle, hogs, ducks, and chickens, most of which are shipped to Taihoku City.

*Fishing:* The catch includes grey mullet, carp, terrapin, shrimp, and flounder.

*Handicraft and manufacturing* are conducted on a very small scale and include chiefly bamboo and wisteria products, and *geta* (Japanese clogs).

*Transportation:* The direct connection of Roshu-sho with the capital city by the Taihoku bridge facilitates traffic and commerce. The Jukando (main island highway) and several secondary roads run through the *sho* and serve all of the principal communities.

*Business firms:*

| *Company* | *Capital* | *Date founded* |
|---|---|---|
| Nikko Gomei Kaisha | ¥120,000 | 1930 |
| Seika Mokuzai K.K.<br>(Seika Lumber Co.) | ¥100,000 | 1940 |
| Shinsho Kanonzan Jido<br>(Shinsho Kanonzan Bus Co.) | ¥100,000 | 1930 |
| Roshu Beikoku K.K.<br>(Roshu Rice Co.) | ¥180,000 | 1939 |

*Credit and finance:* A credit association with the *sho* provides credit banking facilities.

*Education:* Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese are maintained at Nijuho, Sanjuho, and Washoshu. In order to promote agriculture within the *sho,* there is an agricultural school for farmers. Language training centers in most of the communities are designed to promote the understanding and use of Japanese. Young men's organizations provide a means for social education along familiar nationalistic lines.

### *Shinsho-gai*

*Population:* Total population in 1935 was 18,889.

*Area and topography:* Total area of the *gai* is 31 square kilometers (19.2 square miles). Excepting the plateau region in the northwest section, the *gai* is level and fertile lowland where there is ample water for the irrigation of the many paddy fields.

*Administrative center:* Shinsho. Population in 1935 was 6,371.

*Principal communities:* Chukoseki, Saisei, Sankyaku, Shinsho, Taikako, Tozen.

*Post office:* Collection and delivery service from Shinsho.

*Police station:* A police station is located at Shinsho.

*Medical facilities:* At Shinsho there are two gynecologists, four pediatricians, one general practitioner, and one unclassified practitioner. All are Formosan-Chinese.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture:* Rice occupies the top position among agricultural products, and the total area under cultivation is 1970 *ko*. The value of the annual yield is ¥96,000. The yearly value of other agricultural products is reported to be as follows: tea ¥1,767, sweet potatoes ¥16,235, vegetables and fruits ¥71,500, and sugarcane ¥2,600.

*Stock raising:* Livestock raised in the *gai* include water buffalo, hogs, goats, and poultry. Their annual value is ¥164,057.

*Manufacturing:* Rice milling is the most important. Other manufactures are on a vary small scale. Rice milling reaches an annual figure of ¥1,592,300, wheat gluten ¥13,000, vermicelli ¥46,500, and wood products ¥47,200.

*Transportation:* There is a narrow-gauge railway which runs from the Taihoku bridge in Taihoku-shi through the eastern part of the *gai* to Shinsho. From here it continues on to Toen in Shinchiku-shu. The Jukan-do (main island highway) from the capital runs southwesterly through the *gai* and into Shinchiku Province. This, as well as several secondary roads, center on Shinsho.

*Associations:* There are a number of associations in the *gai*, including a farmers' association which has a membership of over 1500 and a water utilization association with a membership of 2375. The total length of the canals and ditches controlled by the latter is 84,700 meters and the area irrigated is over 3575 *ko*. A credit association is said to be active in the promotion of business and manufacturing.

*Education:* A primary school for Japanese children is located at Shinsho, while primary schools for Formosan-Chinese are maintained at Sankyaku and Shinsho. There are also a number of detached classrooms. Slightly over 50 per cent of the school-age children attend school. There are also Japanese language training centers, young men's associations, and an educational society.

*Jizo temple,* which belongs to a Buddhist sect, is located in Chukoseki. Here a number of local deities are worshiped. The festival day is July 29.

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# X. SUO–GUN

## 1. General features

*Population.* The population of Suo-gun in 1935 was 20,692. By 1940, it had increased to 23,336.

*Topography.* Most of Suo-gun is mountainous. The mountains within this area are a part of the group that surrounds the central peak Dainanko-zan. The principal mountains within this group are Nankotai-zan (3,797 meters or 12,454 feet), and Sansei-zan which is 2,265 meters (7,440 feet) high.

The rivers of this region all flow eastward into the Pacific Ocean. Chief among them are the Daidakusui, the Dainano, and the Buroko.

Only a small area of Suo-gun is level. It is restricted to the northeast corner of the *gun* near Suo, and the somewhat larger delta of the Dainano-kei which covers but three square *ri* (17.9 square miles). As a result, agriculture plays an exceedingly small role in the economic life of the region.

Though forests occupy most of the important area of Suo-gun, forestry is not an extensive industry. Its development remains a problem for the future.

*Gun office (gunyaku-sho).* The administrative center of the *gun* is Suo. The only region included in the administration is Suo-sho. The rest of the *gun* is aborigine territory.

*Industry and production*

(1) *Minerals:* Though the resources of the *gun* have not been extensively tapped, the region is well supplied with minerals. There are, for example, rich deposits of manganese and excellent quality marble. Other minerals which are regarded as potentially productive are limestone, silica, and mica. Since the *gun* has good mineral deposits, there is some possibility that the chemical industry may develop in time. Carbides, cement products, and fertilizers might well be produced in the future.

(2) *Fishing:* The center of the fishing industry is Suo and Nampo-o (also situated on Suo Bay). These two ports are the base of operations for the east coast fisheries. In fact, government organized sea-going fishing fleets operate from Suo. The principal catches are swordfish, tuna, bonito, flying fish, mackerel, sea bream, and sardines. During the summer, coral gathering proceeds on an extensive scale.

*Police stations.* The following police stations are located in Suo-sho:

Baryo
Buroko
Hakubeiyo
Hokuho-o
Nanho-o (Nampo-o)
Nano
Rosuko
Suo
To-o sha

The following police stations are located within the aborigine territory of the *gun* (those marked with asterisks being sub-stations):

Berefun
Buta-sha
Daidakusui
Dozan*
Kankei Village
Kinnosu*
Kinyan Village
Kiyanrawa*
Koro Village
Kubabo*
Mohen*
Nankei*
Nanshi*
Piyaho Village
Rokuhi Village
Rukiyofu*
Ryohen Village
Sankyaku*
Senran*
Shihorin Village
Sokan*
Suigen*
Taigen Village
Yabitsu*

## 2. Subdivisions of the *gun*

### *Suo-sho*

*Population:* In 1935, the total population was 16,761.

*Administrative center:* Suo

*Principal communities:* Suo and Tainan-o are the only communities of any importance in Suo-sho. In 1935, Suo had a population of 6,381. Although efforts have been made to develop it as a fishing and commercial port to relieve congestion at Keelung during recent years of intensive military activity at the latter port, and although its population is reported to have increased very greatly in the last few years, the number of inhabitants is still less than 20,000. In 1935, Tainan-o had a population of 2,772.

Suo is much the most important town in the *gun* and stands in the middle of the crescent formed by two curving peninsulas which make and shelter Suo Bay. The built-up area of the town extends inland from the coast and occupies two pockets of level land between the precipitous mountains and the sea. The town could expand farther inland along the valley of the stream which winds through it. To the north, a ridge cuts Suo off from the Giran plain except for a gap through which pass the east coast highway and the Giran line railroad. A fishing port settlement, called Nampo-o, which is situated a mile southeast of Suo on Koko-bi, is connected with the town by a road cut into the side of a steep cliff. In Suo, there is at least one small repair shed, with facilities for minor repairs, and it is believed that considerable storage facilities for gasoline and other petroleum products, as well as fish and other food products, are located around the port.

Tainan-o is situated at the delta mouth of the Dainano-kei, and, in reality, consists of four small settlements all within a mile or so of each other and connected by roads or paths. The central community is called Nano. Rosoku and Kaigan lie to the east and south, respectively, of Nano, while the aboriginal village of Kanshito is a mile to the northwest.

*Post offices:* Third-class post offices are located at Suo and Tainan-o. They provide both collection and delivery services.

*Medical facilities:* At Suo there are one Formosan-Chinese and one Japanese doctor. One Japanese practitioner is reported to reside in each of the settlements of Nampo-o, Tainan-o, and Ryohen Village (in aboriginal territory).

*Industry:* Agriculture is very limited in this area and is restricted chiefly to small crops of rice in the vicinity of Tainan-o and Suo. The chief industries are fishing, quarrying, and mining, all of which center about Suo. The annual catch of fish amounts to at least 1,000,000 *yen*. Good quality marble, slate, and manganese ore are quarried and mined near Suo (exact location of quarries and mines unknown) and are exported through the port. A large cement plant is situated just south of Suo town.

*Transportation:* Access to this area is had only by sea, the east coast highway, and the Giran railway line. By sea there are regular daily steamer connections (one in each direction) between Suo and Karenko and there is another coastwise service between Suo and Keelung. This is understood to be operated on a daily schedule.

Railway service extends only to Suo, the southern terminus of the Giran line, which joins the Jukan (main) line at Hatto in Keelung-gun.

The east coast highway, which connects Rato, Giran, Shokei, and points in Keelung-gun on the north, passes through both Suo and Tainan-o. It continues farther southward, passing through Berefun, and extends to Karenko and Taito. In many places this is a narrow road, hewn out of the sides of cliffs and probably less than nine feet wide.

A *daisha* (pushcar) line extends southeastward from Suo into the mountains for a distance of 3 or 4 miles. This is probably a quarrying and mining railroad.

*Ports and harbors:* The only port of any consequence in the *gun* is Suo. This is the best natural harbor on the east coast of the island. Its only disadvantages are its shallowness and its exposure to southeasterly winds, although there are recent indications that extensive harbor work and dredging have given it a sheltered roadstead with a depth of from 11 to 12 fathoms. The bay is completely surrounded on the northeast, north, west, and south. The only dangerous season for anchorage here is during the summer months when a marked southeasterly ground swell is frequently experienced. The only docks are in the port basin at Nampo-o, which until recently was used only by small coastal and fishing vessels, but which may now be developed to accommodate larger ships. This basin, at last report, had a harbor area of 2300 *tsubo* (1.863 acres). Its construction was begun in 1937. The Hokuho-o lighthouse is situated on the easternmost edge of the northeastern peninsula. This is a fourth-class lighthouse, constructed in May 1927, and has a light which is visible for 18 nautical miles.

*Business firms:* The following is a list, undoubtedly incomplete, of business concerns known to have been operating recently in the *sho:*

Suo Kyoei Kogyo K. K. (Suo Kyoei Industries Co., Ltd.): Established April 1940; capital 100,000 *yen;* business: labor supply and civil engineering.

Dainano Takushoku K. K. (Dainano Development Co., Ltd.): Established February 1934; location, Tainan-o; capital ¥200,000; business: sugar production, land cultivation and forestry.

Suo Togyo K. K. (Suo Sugar Industries Co., Ltd.): Location: Suo, Hakumen; established July 1935; capital ¥100,000; business: sugar production.

Tobu Suisan K.K. (Eastern Marine Products Co.): Operates a cold storage plant at Suo. Business: fishing, marine products.

*Government agencies:* A custodian station of the government-general customs is located at Suo. Here are also located the *gun* and *sho* offices, a postal and telegraph station and a meteorological station.

*Schools:* Suo: Higher and Higher Primary School
Primary School for Formosan-Chinese
Tainan-o: Primary School
Primary School for Formosan-Chinese
Others: Map sources indicate the existance of additional schools at the following places: Masai, To-o, Funkiko, and Baryo.

Schools for aborigines are located at Berefun, Kanshito Village, and probably at a number of other settlements in the aborigine territory.

*Special features:* There is a natural spring, known as Tennen Tansan Sen, located a short distance from the Suo station. This spring spouts carbonic liquid and gas, which are used in a local bottling works for the manufacture of beverages.

# XI. TAMSUI–GUN

## 1. General features

*Population:* Total population in 1935 was 51,583. By 1940, it had increased to 52,169.

*Topography, soil, and climate:* Tamsui-gun lies in the extreme northern end of Taiwan. It surrounds the mouth of the Tamsui River and forms an oblong shape from the northeast extending to the southwest. The *gun* is on the northwest slope of the Daiton-zan range and the Kannon-zan range. The rolling hills which come down from these mountain slopes extend to the coastline. Although the southwestern part of the *gun* includes the mouth of the Tamsui River, there are few level plains in this region. In addition to the Tamsui, there are other rivers in the *gun:* the Rinshi, Daiton, Hachiren, Robai, and Chodoko, all being short and narrow. Their water is used for irrigation. In spite of the fact that there are few flat lands in the river valleys and along the coastline, there are many paddy fields which are constructed in terraces, this being one of the characteristics of the *gun.* In some regions the soil is a poor, acidic clay, which is said to be one of the reasons why the *gun* does not produce as many agricultural products as other regions in the province.

The climate of the *gun* is affected greatly by the ocean and mountains. During the winter the monsoon rages. Along the coast the waves are high and the clouds carried inland by the winds hit the mountain sides and produce a long rainy season. In the summer the *gun* has an oceanic climate with cool winds constantly blowing. Showers are scarce and sunny days continuous.

*Gun office (Gunyaku-sho):* Tamsui. The population of Tamsui in 1935 was 9,018.

*Industry and production:*

*Agriculture:* Agricultural products include tea, rice, sweet potatoes, vegetables, and fruits. Great quantities of watermelons are raised along the sandy shore of the *gun.* The annual value of agricultural products is ¥2,350,000.

*Stock raising:* Water buffalo are raised for farm work and number 5000 head. Hogs number over 320,000 head, chickens over 70,000, and ducks more than 30,000. Livestock represents one of the chief sources of farm income.

*Forestry:* Forestry is still in the developing stage as an industry. Charcoal, firewood, and bamboo are produced, but the amount is small. There are, however, a few lumber mills in Tamsui-gai.

*Fishing:* Fishing is confined chiefly to coastal and offshore waters. The annual catch is valued at ¥200,000.

*Transportation:* The Tamsui Railroad runs along the right bank of the Tamsui River to Tamsui-gai. Parallel to the railroad is the Taihoku-Tamsui highway over which *gun*-controlled bus lines operate. Northwards along the coast from Tamsui runs a road to Kanayama-sho in Keelung-gun which passes through Sanshi-sho and Sekimon-sho. Buses of the Sanwa Jidosha Kaisha (Sanwa Automobile Co.) operate between the two terminals. In Hachiri-sho a road which follows the left bank of the Tamsui River is used by buses of the Shinkan Jidosha Kaisha to link the *sho* with Taihoku-shi through Goko-sho and Roshu-sho in Shinsho-gun.

## 2. Subdivisions of the *gun*

*Hachiri-sho:* Population in 1935 was 6,864.

*Area and topography:* The total area of the *sho* is over 40 square kilometers, the greater part mountainous. Kannon-zan, 613 meters high, is the principal peak. There are some small areas of flat lands along the bank of the Tamsui River and along the northern coast of the *gun.* The Kosuisen River springs from the Nambu-zan district and irrigates the western part of the *sho.* In spite of the hills and mountains the arable lands are chiefly in rice.

*Administrative center:* Daihachirifun (according to the Postal Directory). Kaikenseki (according to map source).

*Postal service* is provided by the Tamsui post office, since there is no post office within the *sho.*

*Police stations:* None are known.

*Medical facilities:* Two unclassified Japanese practitioners and one unclassified Formosan practitioner are reported at Chodoko. One unclassified Japanese practitioner is at Futo and another is located at Shohachirifun. Rakusanen (Happy Mount Leper Colony): Established and operated by the Canadian Presbyterian mission, this leprosarium is located near Kaikenseki 16 miles west of Taihoku City by road. For further details, see Health and Sanitation. Rakusei (or Rakujo) Iin (government leprosarium): This institution was established by the government-general in 1928. It is located near the village of Tosho, 12 miles northwest of Taihoku City.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture:* Rice, sweet potatoes, and tea are the principal agricultural products. Peanuts, watermelons, and other melons are raised on the sandy soil along the coast. There are also fruit orchards in the hilly regions, and oranges are a specialty.

*Stock raising:* Livestock raised include water buffalo and yellow oxen, which are used mainly for draft purposes. Hogs, goats, and poultry also are raised.

*Forestry* is not extensively developed, but charcoal, firewood, and bamboo are produced for local consumption.

*Fishing:* Many species of fish are caught in the coastal waters. The amount, however, is generally small.

*Transportation:* There is an auto road which runs from the southwest corner of the *sho* northward to Kaikenseki, Jusanko, and Hishito. Bus service from Shinsho and Jurinko in Shinsho-gun is available on this road. There is also bus service from Goko-sho in Shinsho-gun to the northern part of Hachiri-sho. Ferries are available for crossing the Tamsui River to Tamsui-gai.

*Sanshi-sho:*

*Population:* In 1935 the total population was 10,657.

*Area:* The area of the *sho* is 4.25 square *ri* (25.3 square miles).

*Administrative center:* Koseki (according to Postal Directory). Shokiirun (according to map source).

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*Principal communities:* Hokushinshoshi (Kitashinshoshi), Koseki (Goseki) Kyushokiirun, Shakuban, Shinshokiirun, Tochikoho, and Shokiirun.

*Postal service* is provided by the Tamsui post office. There is no post office within the *sho.*

*Police stations:* Police stations are located at Shokiirun and Kitoshinshoshi.

*Doctor:* One unclassified Japanese practitioner is reported at Shokiirun.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture:* Agriculture is the chief industry. Of the arable land within the *sho* 1700 *ko* are paddy fields and 2000 *ko* are farm lands. The principal agricultural products are rice, tea, sweet potatoes, and citrus fruits. The sandy coast of the *sho* is ideal for watermelons and the yield has been increasing yearly.

*Stock raising:* Hog and chicken raising are the chief supplementary agricultural industries. Through the efforts of government officials, both the quality and quantity of production have been steadily increasing.

*Forestry:* Forest areas cover 2400 *ko,* the principal forestry products being charcoal, firewood, and bamboo.

*Transportation:* The Tamsui-Kinzan road, which is a provincial highway, is the main road of the *sho* and skirts the coast. The Sanwa Jidosha Kaisha maintains bus service between Tamsui and Kinzan (in Kanayama-sho). There are in addition many lesser roads and trails, but since there are many steep hills and deep valleys, travel over them is often difficult. A narrow-guage pushcar line runs along the coast of the *sho.*

*Business firms:*

| *Company* | *Capital* | *Date founded* |
|---|---|---|
| Sanshi Kyoei Chagyo K.K. ............. (Sanshi Kyoei Tea Co.) | ¥200,000 | 1938 |
| Sanjo Bussan K.K. .................. (Sanjo Products Co.) | ¥100,000 | 1939 |

*Credit and finance:* The Shokiirun Shinyo Hambai Kobai Riyo Kumini (Shokiirun Credit, Trading, and Utilization Association) operates as a banking and credit institution. It has grown since 1918 and contributes toward the financing of *sho* industries.

*Education:* Primary schools for Formosan-Chinese are located at Kokaten, Suikento, and Tamsui. Also at Tamsui is a primary school for Formosan-Chinese girls. 24 Japanese language institutes (training centers), 72 detached classrooms, and a young men's training school are maintained within the *sho.*

*Religious sites and festivals:*

The Chisei Chugi Gu shrine, which is located in Hoto, enshrines the god of war.

Minshuko-o-Byo is a temple near Shokiirun. It enshrines a person or persons (names unknown) who first developed this territory 300 years ago in the 8th year of Chien-lung (1743). The festival day is April 8, at which time religious services are conducted.

*Sekimon-sho:*

*Population:* Population in 1935 was 7,792.

*Area, topography, and climate:* The *sho,* whose area is 53 square kilometers, is located at the extreme northern tip of Taiwan. Chijushizan, which is 1103 meters high, rises in the south while lesser ranges incline northward to the seacoast. There are no large rivers in this region, but because of the general topography there are many small streams. The water supply is plentiful and for that reason there are paddy fields even on the mountain slopes. Tea grows well in the hilly regions. Though the amount of rainfall is not heavy the whole year, the highlands facing the ocean experience a severe northeast monsoon from October to March. During this time the salt-laden winds sweep across the region, damaging rice crops and other agricultural produce. These winds are blocked by the mountains in the south, thus causing a season of heavy rainfall.

*Administrative center:* Sekimon (according to Postal Directory). Robai (according to map source).

*Principal communities:* Robai, Semikon, Shimokaku (Gokako) and Toi.

*Postal service* is provided by the Tamsui post office.

*Police stations:* None are known, but some probably exist.

*Medical facilities:* Only one doctor (a Japanese, located at Sekimon) is reported within the *sho.* in general, sanitary conditions leave much to be desired. Despite the fact that serious measures have been taken to check malaria, there are still a considerable number of deaths from this disease. Trachoma is widespread in the coastal region. It has been difficult to combat this disease.

*Industry:*

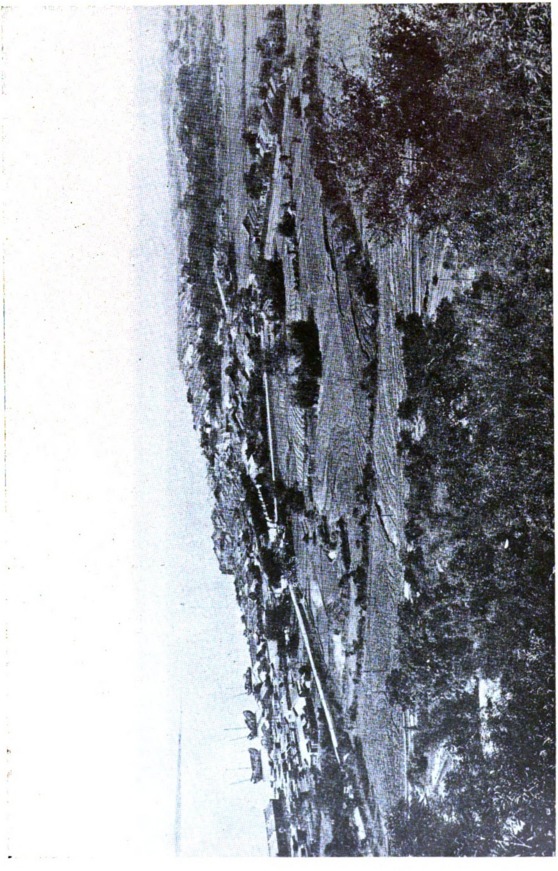
*Agriculture:* The local economy is chiefly agricultural. Tea flourishes, since the sloping nature of the land and the character of the soil are suitable to its cultivation, which has been encouraged by the government. In the past, Ooolong tea and Powlong tea were grown and manufactured, but in recent years black tea has become popular. The value of annual production is ¥200,000. Other agricultural products are rice, sweet potatoes, taro, and vegetables. Rice is grown only in the coastal and mountain valley regions. However, since there are frequent losses from monsoon winds and rains, production is small as compared to other regions. Annual production is only ¥300,000.

*Stock raising:* This is a secondary agricultural industry. Many hogs and chickens are raised.

*Fishing* is conducted mainly in coastal waters. The value of the annual catch is ¥26,000.

*Transportation:* The main road is the Tamsui-Kinzen highway which passes through Sekimon and then eastward and southward to Shimochuko and Keelung. It is at least five meters in width and is traveled by regularly scheduled buses of the Sanwa Jidosha Kaisha. Other transportation facilities are lacking. Between the communities in the mountains there are local roads and trails, but because of the steep hills and valleys, they are difficult to travel and not always passable. An irregular motor-launch service is maintained between Keelung and the fishing port of Sekimon mainly for the carriage of freight.

*Ports and harbors:* A fishing harbor (width 50 meters, depth 40 meters) has been constructed at Sekimon. There are many fishermen from Keelung and Tamsui who utilize these facilities.



64. Looking seaward (west) over Tamsui.

*Business firms:* It is reliably reported that there are three tea firms in the *sho*. Details, however, are lacking.

*Credit and finance:* The only financial institutions in the *sho* are the Sekimon and Robai Credit associations The *sho's* treasury is small. In 1937, the budget was only ¥28,099.

*Associations:* Sekimon Credit Association; Robai Gredit Association. There are also two tea growers associations.

*Education:* A primary school for Formosan-Chinese is maintained at Robai. There is also one detached classroom, but the number of students is small. Less than 30 per cent of the school-age children attend school. To popularize the Japanese language, language training centers have been established in the important communities.

*Special features:*

*Fukikaku lighthouse:* This lighthouse is on the edge of Fukikaku Cape which is under the jurisdiction of Furin in the Toi region. The lighthouse is octogonal with black and white alternate horizontal stripes. It is a second-class lighthouse with a fixed white light, the beam of which extends from N. 70° E through East, South, and West to N. 87° W., making an arc of 203°. The light has a candlepower of 17,500 and can be seen at a distance of 19 nautical miles. It is also equipped with fog guns. The vicinity of Fukikaku lighthouse is suitable for bathing.

*Tamsui-gai:*

*Population:* Total population in 1935 was 26,270.

*Topography:* Tamsui-gai is located on the north shore of the Tamsui River mouth. Its topography is hilly and flat lands are few, for it is on the southwestern slope of the Daiton-zan range. Terraced wet-rice fields are found on the hills and along the small rivers which flow westward toward the sea.

*Administrative center:* Tamsui. Population in 1935 was 9,018.

*Principal communities:* Chudenryo, Kokaten, Rinshi, Shokachirifunshi, Suikento, and Tamsui.

*Post office:* Tamsui has a post office (with collection and delivery facilities) which services all of Tamsui-gun.

*Police stations:* Police stations are located at Tamsui and Suitaishi.

*Doctors:* One Japanese and one Formosan practitioner (both unclassified) are reported at Shinkyo. Two unclassified Formosan practitioners are located at Toko.

65. Festival of the patron deity of the city, Taihoku-shi, Eiraku-sho.

*Industry:*

*Agriculture:* The chief agricultural products are rice, tea, sweet potatoes, watermelons, and vegetables. Although rice is the chief product the yield is small because of the seasonal winds. Not enough vegetables are grown to fill the need of the *gai* and a great deal is brought in from Shinso-gun.

*Stock raising:* Most of the cattle raised are water buffalo, which are used for labor purposes. Hogs, chickens, and ducks are also raised extensively. They are shipped to such places as Taihoku-shi, and form one of the chief sources of income for the farmers.

*Forestry:* This industry is small. Only meager amounts of charcoal and bamboo products are produced.

*Fishing:* Fishing is the chief industry and is carried on both along the coast and in the Tamsui River, good catches being made in all seasons. Much of the fish is shipped to Taihoku City.

*Transportation:* The Tamsui Railroad runs along the right bank of the Tamsui River from Taihoku City to its terminus at Tamsui. A pushcar line runs out of Tamsui northward along the coast. There is a highway which parallels the railroad to Tamsui for a large part of the way. Buses are operated by the *gun* on this road. The Tamsui-Kinzen road begins at Tamsui station and runs northward along the entire coastline of the *gun*. The Sanwa Bus Company operates a service over this road. There are also many country roads and trails, but they are usually poor and difficult for vehicles to travel. A motor-launch service is maintained on the Tamsui River from Tamsui to Taihoku, but it is used mainly to transport cargoes.

*Tamsui harbor:* There is a bar at the mouth of the Tamsui River and the harbor is generally filled with shifting beds of silt. The bar can be crossed by shallow-draft vessels, there being a clearance of 7 feet at low tide and 12 feet at high tide. The port is visited chiefly by junks in the coastal trade or on the Tamsui-Taihoku river run. It has, in addition to quays and wooden jetties for junks, several berths for vessels up to 12 feet in draft. The vessels which use these facilities are concerned chiefly with the traffic in timber and oil. There is a beach which projects to the west just north of the river bar; it is believed to be suitable for landing craft. The outer harbor of Tamsui is a port of call for a number of steamship lines. (See Transportation.)

*Business firms:*

| *Company* | *Capital* | *Date founded* |
|---|---|---|
| Taishin Shoko ........................<br>(Taishin Trading Co.) | ¥180,000 | 1939 |
| Tamsui Sangyo K.K.<br>(Tamsui Industrial Co.) | | |
| Shigohatsu Shoko K.K. ................<br>(Shigohatsu Commercial Co.) | ¥600,000 | 1926 |
| Shikonki Gomei Kaisha ................ | ¥200,000 | 1926 |
| Rogi Hasshoko K.K. ..................<br>(Rogi Commercial Co.) | ¥300,000 | 1936 |

In addition to the above, the Sego Hatsu Shoto and the Regi Hatsu Shoko, both Formosan-Chinese firms, operate sawmills in the *gai*.

*Government agencies:* The customs office of the government-general maintains a branch office at Tamsui.

*Banks:* The Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Taiwan) maintains a branch bank at Tamsui.

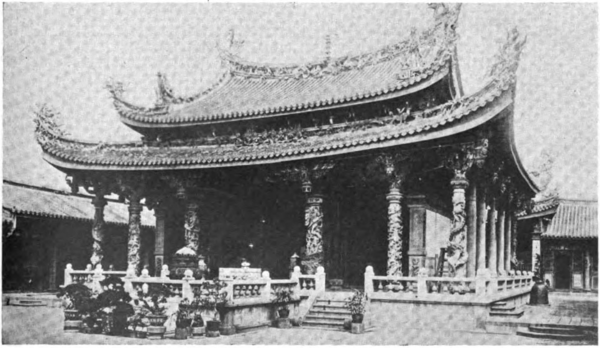
*Schools:* Tamsui Higher and Primary School (for Japanese children).

Kokaten Primary School For Formosan-Chinese.

Suikento Primary School For Formosan-Chinese.

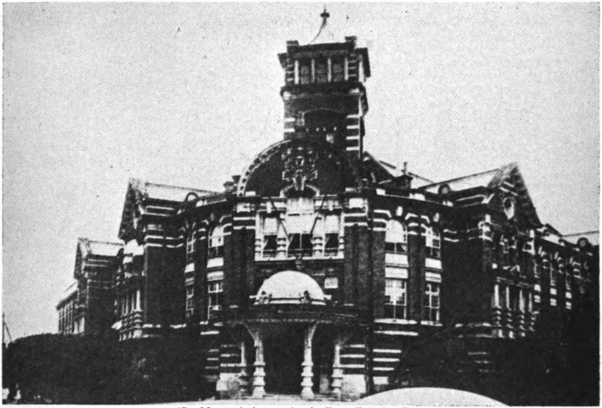
Tamsui Primary School For Formosan-Chinese.

Tamsui Primary School For Formosan-Chinese Girls.

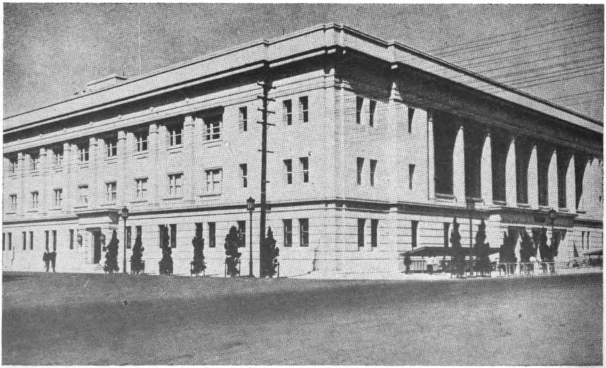


66. Ryuzanji, ornate temple in the Mauka section of Taihoku City.

*Tamsui Todai (lighthouse):* There are two lighthouses located 2 kilometers (1.2 miles) west of Tamsui station. The larger of the two flashes a bright white ray every 2 seconds and is visible at a distance of 15 nautical miles. The smaller lighthouse is built near the mouth of the Tamsui River and has a square white tower. Its two rays of red and green light, which have an arc of 59° 3′, can be seen for a distance of 9 miles.



67. Monopoly bureau head offices, Taihoku City.



68. Bank of Taiwan head offices, Taihoku City.

# APPENDIX I. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CITIES, CITY SUBDIVISIONS, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES IN TAIHOKU PROVINCE

*Note:* See Preface for discussion of place names used in Taiwan. The following table lists towns and villages alphabetically according to the preferred Hepburn Japanese Romanization together with alternative Japanese readings, Formosan-Chinese equivalents, and location. Preferred readings are given first, alternative readings following. This list does not include aborigine villages.

| | *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Location* |
|---|---|---|---|
| A-1. | Aitei | Ai-teng | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 2. | Ajinkoto-cho | | Keelung City |
| 3. | Ajuko | A-jiong-khen | Shinko-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 4. | Akakko; Akakuko | Ho-kak-kang | Keelung City |
| 5. | Akakuko | | See Akakko |
| 6. | Akashi-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 7. | Akebono-cho | | Keelung City |
| 8. | Akenjo | A-kiam-sian | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 9. | Ananko | A-lam-khen | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 10. | Anko | An-khen | Shinten-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 11. | Ariake-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 12. | Ariro | A-li-lau | Sekimon-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 13. | Arishi | A-li-su | Rato-gai, Rato-gun |
| 14. | Arishi | A-li-su | Sansei-sho, Rato-gun |
| 15. | Asahi-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 16. | Asahi-machi | | Keelung City |
| B-1. | Baba-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 2. | Bako; Mako | Man-kong | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 3. | Bakushien | Beh-a-hngn | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 4. | Banjunryo; Manjunryo | Ban-sun-liau | Shinko-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 4a. | Banka | | See Manka |
| 5. | Bankatsuden; Hankatsuden | Hoan-koa-chhan | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 6. | Bansei | | See Mansei |
| 7. | Banshien; Hanshien | Hoan-a-hngn | Itahashi-gai, Kaizan-gun |
| 8. | Banshoryo; Hanshoryo | Hoan-chu-liau | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 9. | Banshoryo; Hanshoryo | Hoan-chu-liau | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 10. | Bao | Bau-o | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 11. | Barenko | Pat-lian-kang | Shiodome-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 12. | Barin; Marin | Man-lin | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 13. | Baryoko; Maryoko | Man-lik-khen | Shichito-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 14. | Basai; Masai | Man-sai | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 15. | Basokkoko; Basokukoko | Man-lian-kang-khau | Banri-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 16. | Basokukoko | | See Basokkoko |
| 17. | Batsugarin | Poat-ngan-nan | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 18. | Bifuku | Bi-hok | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 19. | Bishiryo | Bai-a-liau | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 20. | Bito | Phin-thau | Zuiho-sho, Keelung City |
| 21. | Bizan; Pizan | Boe-chham | Sansei-sho, Rato-gun |
| 22. | Boho | Hmgn-po | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 23. | Boho | Hmgn-po | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 24. | Bohoi | Hmgn-po-ui | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 25. | Bokyaku; Hokyaku | Pngn-khah | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 26. | Boshiryo | Hmgn-a-liau | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 27. | Budan | | See Mudan |
| 28. | Buen; Muen | Bu-ian | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 29. | Bugo | Po-au | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 30. | Bukan; Mukan | Bu-kan | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 31. | Bumbu-cho; Bunbu-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 32. | Bunbu-cho | | See Bumbu-cho |
| 33. | Bunchorin | Hun-chiau-nan | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 34. | Bunshiko | Bang-a-khen | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 35. | Buroko; Muroko | Bu-lau-khen | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |

| *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Location* |
|---|---|---|
| 36. Butanko; Mutanko | Bu-tan-khen | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| C-1. Chikurin | Tek-nan | Rato-gai, Rato-gun |
| 2. Chikuron | Tek-lun | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 3. Chikushiko | Tek-a-o | Hokuto-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 4. Chinshimanriki | Tin-a-moan-lat | Inzan-sho, Giran-gun |
| 5. Chinshurikan | Tin-chu-li-kan | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 6. Chintozan | Chim-thau-soan | Inzan-sho, Giran-gun |
| 7. Chitose-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 8. Chobanrikato; Chomanrikato | Teng-ban-li-ke-tau | Banri-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 9. Chochuko | Teng-tiong-ko | Kanayama-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 10. Chodenshinshi | Teng-tian-sim-a | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 11. Chodoko | Tngn-to-khen | Hachiri-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 12. Chogoketsu | Teng-go-kiat | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 13. Chohakaku | Teng-pho-kak | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 14. Choho | Teng-po | Dojo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 15. Chohokuto | Teng-pak-tau | Hokuto-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 16. Chokaku | Teng-kak | Kanayama-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 17. Chokeijuzan | Teng-ke-jiong-soan | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 18. Chokoi | Tiun-kong-ui | Sansei-sho, Rato-gun |
| 19. Chokutan | Tit-tham | Sekitei-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 20. Chokutan | Tit-tham | Shinten-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 21. Chomanrikato | | See Chobanrikato |
| 22. Chorvo | Teng-liau | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 23. Chosanketsu | Teng-san-kiat | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 24. Choseisui | Teng-chheng-chui | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 25. Chotan | Tngn-tham | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 26. Chotosei | Teng-tang-se | Matsuyama-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 27. Chubanrikato; Chumanrikato | Tiong-ban-li-ke-tau | Banri-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 28. Chuchoshi | | Taihoku City |
| 29. Chudenryo | Tiong-chhan-liau | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 30. Chuha; Chuhi | Tiong-pho | Matsuyama-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 31. Chuhi | | See Chuha |
| 32. Chuho | Tiong-po | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 33. Chuikketan; Nakaikketsu | Tiong-it-kiat | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 34. Chujo | Tiong-sian | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 35. Chukaku | Tiong-kak | Kanayama-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 36. Chukeishu | Tiong-khe-chiu | Sansei-sho, Rato-gun |
| 37. Chuko | Tiong-khen | Chuwa-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 38. Chuko | Tiong-khen | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 39. Chukoseki | Tiong-kang-chhu | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 40. Chumanrikato | | See Chubanrikato |
| 41. Chuniketsu; Nakaniketsu | | Gogetsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 42. Churon-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 43. Churon | Tiong-lun | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 44. Chushuho | Tiong-chiu-po | Hokuto-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| D-1. Dabain; Damain | Phah-be-hun | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 1a. Daian | | See Taian |
| 2. Daianryo | Toa-an-liau | Dojo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 3. Daiburon-cho; Daimuron-cho | Tua-bu-lun | Keelung City |
| 4. Daichikui; Taichikui | Toa-tek-ui | Hachiri-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 4a. Daichikui | Toa-tek-ui | Roshu-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 5. Daifuku; Taifuku | Toa-hok | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 6. Daihachirifun | Toa-peh-li-hun | Hachiri-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 7. Daiheirin; Taiheirin | Toa-pen-nan | Shinten-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 8. Daikanrin-cho | | Keelung City |
| 9. Daimuron-cho | | See Daiburon-cho |
| 10. Dainano | | See Tainano |
| 11. Dainanwan | | See Tainanwan |
| 12. Dairikan | | See Tairikan |
| 13. Dairyudo-cho; Tairyudo-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 14. Daisekihekko; Daisekihekiko | Toa-chioh-piah-khen | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 15. Daisekihekiko | | See Daisekihekko |
| 16. Daisuikutsu-cho | | Keelung City |

| *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Location* |
|---|---|---|
| 17. Daiton | Toa-tun | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 17a. Daitotei | Twatutia | Taihoku City (a district) |
| 18. Daizetsuko | Toa-chih-o | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 19. Damain | | See Dabain |
| 20. Danagan | Tan-nan-hoan | Rato-gai, Rato-gun |
| 21. Dandan | Loan-loan | Shichito-sho, Keelung City |
| 22. Dashikei | Choa-a-heng | Hachiri-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 23. Denryo-cho | | Keelung City |
| 24. Denryoko | | Keelung City |
| 25. Denryoyo | Chhan-liau-ion | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 26. Doi; Toi | Tho-ui | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 27. Dokito; Tokito | Tho-kia-thau | Shinten-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| E-1. Eiban | Ian-poan | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 2. Eifuku | Eng-hok | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 3. Eiraku-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 4. Eiwa | Eng-ho | Chuwa-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 5. Enzan | Ian-soan | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 6. Emboko; Enboko | Oan-bang-khen | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 7. Enboko | | See Emboko |
| F-1. Fujukyaku | Png-chhiu-kha | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 2. Fukuju-cho; Fukuzumi-cho | Hok-tsu-teng | Taihoku City |
| 3. Fukusei; Hokusei | Hok-seng | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 4. Fukutoku-cho | | Keelung City |
| 5. Fukutokko; Fukutokuko | Hok-tek-khen | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 6. Fukutokuko | | See Fukutokko |
| 7. Fukutokuyo | Hok-tek-iun | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 8. Funkiko | Pun-ki-o | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 9. Fushirin | Pngn-a-nan | Sekitei-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 10. Futaba-cho | | Keelung City |
| G-1. Gaibasoden | | See Gaimasoden |
| 2. Gaibokuzan-cho; Gaimokuzan-cho | | Keelung City |
| 3. Gaiinzan | Goa-in-soan | Chuwa-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 4. Gaiinzan | Goa-in-soan | Inzan-sho, Giran-gun |
| 5. Gaimasoden; Gaibasoden | Goa-man-cho-tian | Dojo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 6. Gaimokuzan-cho | | See Gaibokuzan-cho |
| 7. Gai-o | Goa-o | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 8. Ganonko | | See Kanonko |
| 9. Gekaku | | See Shimokaku |
| 10. Gikaku | Gi-hak | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 11. Giju-cho | | See Yoshishige-cho |
| 12. Giran | | Giran-gai, Giran-gun |
| 13. Getsubi | Goe-bai | Rato-gai, Rato-gun |
| 14. Gochoseki | Hiong-tiun-chhu | Shiodome-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 15. Gofumpo; Gofunho | Go-hun-po | Matsuyama-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 16. Gofunho | | See Gofumpo |
| 17. Gojuniko | Go-chap-ji-kah | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 18. Gokan | | See Goken |
| 19. Goken; Gokan | Go-keng | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 20. Goko | | See Koko |
| 21. Goko | Go-ko | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 22. Goko | Hap-heng | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 23. Gokoko | Go-kho-khen | Goko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 24. Goryo | Go-liau | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 25. Goseki | | See Koseki |
| 26. Goto | Go-to | Shichito-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 27. Gozan | | See Kozan |
| 28. Gyokkeirei; Gyokukeirei | Giok-kui-nian | Sekitei-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 29. Gyokukeirei | | See Gyokkeirei |
| 30. Gyoko | Hi-hang | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| H-1. Hafu-cho | Pho-po-chiau | Sansei-sho, Rato-gun |
| 2. Hairyo | Pai-liau | Sekitei-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 3. Haishaha | Phai-sia-pho | Dojo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 4. Hakkei | Peh-keh | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |

| *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Location* |
|---|---|---|
| 5. Hakko-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 6. Hakubeio | | See Hakubeiyo |
| 7. Hakubeiyo; Hakubeio | Peh-bi-ang | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 8. Hakuhoko | Peh-pau-o | Shiodome-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 9. Hakusekikyaku | | See Hakusekkyaku |
| 10. Hakusekkyaku; Hakusekikyaku | Peh-chioh-kha | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 11. Hama-cho | | Keelung City |
| 12. Hama-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 13. Hankatsuden | | See Bankatsuden |
| 14. Hanshien | | See Banshien |
| 15. Hanshoryo | | See Banshoryo |
| 16. Haroutsu | Pa-lau-ut | Inzan-sho, Giran-gun |
| 17. Hatcho | Peh-tiun | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 18. Hatto | Peh-to | Shichito-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 19. Hattoshi-cho | | Keelung City |
| 20. Heicho | Pen-teng | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 21. Heiko | Peng-khong | Shinten-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 22. Heirin | Pen-nan | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 23. Heirin | Pen-nan | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 24. Higashi-cho | | Keelung City |
| 25. Higashishinshoshi Toshinshoshi | Tang-sin-chngna | Naiko-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 26. Hikaku; Pikaku | Pi-kak | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 27. Hinaiko | Pho-lai-khen | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 28. Hinaiko | Pho-lai-khen | Shinko-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 29. Hito | Pi-thong | Dojo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 30. Hochoko | Po-tiun-khen | Shiodome-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 31. Hofuku | | See Jurin |
| 32. Hojochi | Po-sian-te | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 33. Hoken | Po-kin | Itahashi-gai, Kaizan-gun |
| 34. Hokko; Hokuko | Pak-kang | Shiodome-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 35. Hokuhoo | Au-pngn-o | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 36. Hokuko | | See Hokko |
| 37. Hokumon-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 38. Hokusei | | See Fukusei |
| 39. Hokusei | Pak-seng | Rato-gai, Rato-gun |
| 40. Hokuseiko | Pak-se-o | Naiko-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 41. Hokushinshoshi | | See Kitashinshoshi |
| 42. Hokuto | Pak-tau | Hokuto-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 43. Hokutoshi | Pak-tau-a | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 44. Hokyaku | | See Bokyaku |
| 45. Hom-machi; Hon-machi | | Taihoku City |
| 46. Hon-machi | | See Hom-machi |
| 47. Horai-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 48. Horie-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 49. Horigawa-cho | | See Horikawa-cho |
| 50. Horikawa-cho; Horigawa-cho | | Keelung City |
| 51. Hosairyo | Hong-lai-liau | Sekitei-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 52. Hosan | | See Hozan |
| 53. Hoshakuron | Pau-iok-lun | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 54. Hoshiryo | Po-a-liau | Goko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 55. Hozan; Hosan | Pang-soan | Sekitei-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| I-1. Ichihyakko; Ichihyakuko | Chit-pah-kah | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 2. Ichihyakuko | | See Ichihyakko |
| 3. Ikketsu | It-kiat | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 4. Inrin | In-nan | Dojo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 5. Intanshiko | In-tham-a-khen | Sekitei-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 6. Inzan | In-soan | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 7. Inzanshi | In-soan-a | Chuwa-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 8. Irifune-cho | | Keelung City |
| 9. Irifune-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 10. Itabashi | | See Itahashi |
| 11. Itahashi; Itabashi | Pang-kio | Itahashi-gai, Kaizan-gun |

| *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Location* |
|---|---|---|
| 12. Izumi-cho | | Taihoku City |
| J-1. Jippunryo; Jufunryo | Chap-hun-liau | Heikei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 2. Jotoyu | Siong-thah-siu | Matsuyama-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 3. Jubairei | Chhiu-moen-man | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 4. Jufunryo | | See Jippunryo |
| 5. Juhachifunko | Chap-peh-hun-khen | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 6. Juhachiratsu | Chap-peh-tat | Rato-gai, Rato-gun |
| 7. Junan | Sun-an | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 8. Jurin; Hofuku | Phen-hok | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 9. Jurinko | Chhiu-lim-khau | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 10. Jurinko | Chhiu-nan-khau | Rinko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 11. Jurokketsu | Chap-lak-kiat | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 12. Jurokubun | | See Jurokufun |
| 13. Jurokufun; Jurokubun | Chap-lat-hun | Rato-gai, Rato-gun |
| 14. Jusampun; Jusanbun; Jusanpun | Chap-san-hun | Shiodome-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 15. Jusanbun | | See Jusampun |
| 16. Jusanko | Chap-san-ko | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 17. Jusanpun | | See Jusampun |
| 18. Jusanten | Chap-san-thiam | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| K-1. Kaai-cho | | See Kawai-cho |
| 2. Kabayama-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 3. Kafuku | | See Shimofuku |
| 4. Kaheisho-cho | | Keelung City |
| 5. Kaho | E-po | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 6. Kaigan | Hai-hoan | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 7. Kaikenseki | Hai-kin-chhu | Hachiri-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 8. Kaisanto | | See Kaizanto |
| 9. Kaiyoshi | Hoe-io-a | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 10. Kaizanto; Kaisanto | Hai-soan-thau | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 11. Kakoshi | E-ko-a | Hachiri-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 12. Kamihito-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 13. Kamikeifu-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 14. Kanko | Khin-kau | Sekitei-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 15. Kankyakko; Kankyakuko | Kam-kha-khen | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 16. Kankyaku | Kham-kha | Banri-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 17. Kankyaku | Kham-kha | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 18. Kankyakuko | | See Kankyakko |
| 19. Kanon-cho | | Keelung City |
| 20. Kanonko; Ganonko | Koan-im-khen | Goko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 21. Kanrimpi; Kanrinpi | Kam-nan-pi | Dojo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 22. Kanrinpi | | See Kanrimpi |
| 23. Kanshirai | Kam-a-loa | Zuiho-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 24. Kanshinrin | Kan-thai-nan | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 25. Kanto | Koan-to | Hokuto-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 26. Karei | Koe-nian | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 27. Karobetsu | Ha-lau-piat | Hokuto-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 28. Karyoshi; Shimoryoshi | E-liau-a | Rinko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 29. Kashojo | Hoe-sio-sian | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 30. Kashosho | Hoe-sio-chiong | Sekitei-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 31. Kasokei | E-siang-khe | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 32. Katenshi | | See Shimotenshi |
| 33. Katokyaku | Ka-tang-kha | Shiodome-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 34. Katoyu; Shimotoyu | E-than-siu | Matsuyama-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 35. Katsurai | Khoa-tai | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 36. Kawabata-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 37. Kawai-cho; Kaai-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 38. Keelungsho-cho | | See Kiirunsho-cho |
| 39. Keibi | Keng-boe | Shinko-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 40. Keibiryo | Khe-boe-liau | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 41. Keiborei | Ke-bo-nian | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 42. Keikeiron | Ko-ko-lun | Shiodome-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 43. Keikenseki | Khe-kin-chhu | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 44. Keikokuko | | See Kokokko |

| *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Location* |
|---|---|---|
| 45. Keishu | Khe-chiu | Inzan-sho, Giran-gun |
| 46. Keishu | Khe-chiu | Itahashi-gai, Kaizan-gun |
| 47. Keishutei | Khe-chiu-te | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 48. Kelang | | See Keelung City |
| 49. Keelung; Kiirun; Kelang; Kiloung | | Keelung City |
| 50. Kensei-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 51. Ketsugyoko | Kiat-hi-khen | Zuiho-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 52. Ketsutobun | | See Kettobun |
| 53. Kettobun; Ketsutobun | Kiat-thau-hun | Inzan-sho, Giran-gun |
| 54. Kiburan; Kimuran | Ki-bu-lan | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 55. Kiburo; Kimuro | Ki-bu-lau | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 56. Kiho | Chha-pen | Shinko-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 57. Kiirun | | See Keelung City |
| 58. Kiirunsho-cho; Keelungsho-cho | | Keelung City |
| 59. Kiloung | | See Keelung City |
| 60. Kimmen; Kinmen | Kim-bin | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 61. Kimpori; Kinpori | Kim-pau-li | Kanayama-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 62. Kimuran | | See Kiburan |
| 63. Kimuro | | See Kiburo |
| 64. Kingaryo | | See Kinkaryo |
| 65. Kinkaryo; Kingaryo | Kun-koe-liau | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 66. Kinkaseki | Kim-koe-chioh | Zuiho-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 67. Kinmen | | See Kimmen |
| 68. Kinpori | | See Kimpori |
| 69. Kinrokketsu; Kinrokuketsu | Kim-lat-kiat | Giran-gai, Giran-gun |
| 70. Kinrokuketsu | | See Kinrokketsu |
| 71. Kirigan | Ki-li-hoan | Hokuto-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 72. Kiritsutan; Kirittan | Ki-lip-tan | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 73. Kirittan | | See Kiritsutan |
| 74. Kironrankeishu | Ku-lun-lan-khe-chiu | Chuwa-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 75. Kishiko | Kui-a-khen | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 76. Kishikyaku; Sakishikyaku | Kiah-a-kha | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 77. Kitashinshoshi; Hokushinshoshi | Pak-sin-chng-a | Sanshi-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 78. Kizan | Ki-soan | Shinko-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 79. Kizan | Ku-soan | Shinten-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 80. Kizan | Ku-soan | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 81. Kobaryo | Ko-po-liau | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 82. Kobo | Ke-pngn | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 83. Kodama-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 84. Kodo | Kau-tong | Zuiho-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 85. Kofuku | Heng-hok | Shinko-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 86. Kofukuryo | Heng-hok-liau | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 87. Koga | Heng-ngan | Matsuyama-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 88. Koho | Au-po | Itahashi-gai, Kaizan-gun |
| 89. Kohojo | Kong-po-sian | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 90. Kointaku; Kyointaku | Hiong-in-theh | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 91. Kokan | | See Koken |
| 92. Kokan | Kong-koan | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 93. Kokanchi | Kong-koan-te | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 94. Kokango | Kong-koan-au | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 95. Kokaten | Heng-hoa-itam | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 96. Koken; Kokan | Kang-kin | Naiko-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 97. Koko | Hong-kang | Kanayama-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 98. Koko | Kang-khau | Shichito-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 99. Koko | Khong-heng | Shinten-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 100. Koko | Kau-kau | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 101. Koko | Kang-khau | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 102. Koko; Goko | Au-o | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 103. Koko | Khong-heng | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 104. Kokokko; Keikokuko | Khong-ko-khen | Shiodome-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 105. Kokutsu | Khong-khut | Shinten-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 106. Konano | | See Shonano |
| 107. Koo | Kang-o | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |

| *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Location* |
|---|---|---|
| 108. Koro | Kong-lo | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 109. Koroho | Kong-lo-po | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 110. Koryo | Keng-liau | Goko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 111. Koryo | Kong-liau | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 112. Kosairin | Kang-chha-nan | Sansei-sho, Rato-gun |
| 113. Koseki; Goseki | Au-chhu | Sanshi-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 114. Koshi | Lat-a | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 115. Koshiko | Khen-a-khau | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 116. Koshiryo | Ken-a-liau | Zuiho-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 117. Koshisai | Kang-a-chhui | Itahashi-gai, Kaizan-gun |
| 118. Koshisui | Kang-a-chhui | Itahashi-gai, Kaizan-gun |
| 119. Kotei-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 120. Koteihon | Ku-teng-pun | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 121. Kotobuki-cho | | Keelung City |
| 122. Kotobuki-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 123. Kotokkoko; Kotokukoko | Kau-tek-kong-khen | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 124. Kotokukoko | | See Kotokkoko |
| 125. Kozampa; Kozampi | Au-soan-pho | Naiko-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 126. Kozampi | | See Kozampa |
| 127. Kozan; Gozan | Au-soan | Naiko-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 128. Kufun | | See Kyufun |
| 129. Kusshaku | | See Kutsushaku |
| 130. Kutsushaku; Kusshaku | Khut-sioh | Shinten-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 131. Kyointaku | | See Kointaku |
| 132. Kyo-machi | | Taihoku City |
| 133. Kyoshiryo | Kiun-a-liau | Shiodome-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 134. Kyoshiryo | Kiun-a-liau | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 135. Kyoshito | Kio-a-thau | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 136. Kyufun | Kau-hun | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 137. Kyufun; Kufun | Kau-hun | Zuiho-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 138. Kyukyuko | Kau-kiong-o | Sansei-sho, Rato-gun |
| 139. Kyukyukyo | Kau-kiong-kio | Suiho-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 140. Kyukyurin | Kau-kiong-nan | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 141. Kyurizoku | Ku-li-chok | Matsuyama-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 142. Kyushirin | Ku-a-nan | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 143. Kyushokeelung | | See Kyushokiirun |
| 144. Kyushokiirun; Kyushokeelung | Ku-siau-ki-liong | Sanshi-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| M-1. Maen | Moan-hngn | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 2. Mako | | See Bako |
| 3. Manjunryo | | See Banjunryo |
| 3a. Manka | | Taihoku City (a district) |
| 4. Mansei; Bansei | Ban-seng | Shinko-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 5. Marin | | See Barin |
| 6. Maruyama-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 7. Maryoko | | See Baryoko |
| 8. Masago-cho | | Keelung City |
| 9. Masai | | See Basai |
| 10. Masekiko | | See Masekko |
| 11. Masekko; Masekiko | Boa-chioh-khen | Sekitei-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 12. Masoden | Man-cho-chhan | Dojo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 13. Matsuyama | Cheng-soan | Matsuyama-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 14. Meiji-cho | | Keelung City |
| 15. Menkasho-cho | | Keelung City |
| 16. Midori-cho | | Keelung City |
| 17. Midori-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 18. Mihashi-cho | | See Sambashi-cho |
| 19. Minato-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 20. Misei | | See Sansei |
| 21. Miyamae-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 22. Moto-machi | | Keelung City |
| 23. Motozono-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 24. Mudan; Budan | Bu-lian | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 25. Muen | | See Buen |

|  | Japanese | Formosan-Chinese | Location |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26. | Mukan |  | See Bukan |
| 27. | Mukan | Bu-kan | Soi-sho, Giran gun |
| 28. | Muroko |  | See Buroko |
| 29. | Mutanko |  | See Butanko |
| N-1. | Naibokuzan-cho; Naimokuzan-cho |  | Keelung City |
| 2. | Naidaikei | Lai-toa-khe | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 3. | Naiinzan | Lai-in-soan | Inzan-sho, Giran-gun |
| 4. | Naijo | Lai-sian | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 5. | Naiko | Lai-o | Naiko-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 6. | Naiko | Lai-o | Shinko-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 7. | Naimasoden | Lai-man-cho-chhan | Dojo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 8. | Naimokuzan-cho |  | See Naibokuzan-cho |
| 9. | Nairyo | Lai-liau | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 10. | Nakaikketsu |  | See Chuikketsu |
| 11. | Nammon-cho; Nanmon-cho |  | Taihoku City |
| 12. | Nampoo; Nanpoo | Lam-hng-o | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 13. | Nanga | Lam-ngan | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 14. | Nanko | Lam-heng | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 15. | Nanko |  | See Nankosanjuho |
| 16. | Nankodaiko | Lam-kang-toa-khen | Naiko-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 17. | Nankokyu | Lam-kang-ku | Naiko-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 18. | Nankosanjuho; Nanko | Lam-kang | Naiko-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 19. | Nanmon-cho |  | See Nammon-cho |
| 20. | Nanpoo |  | See Nampoo |
| 21. | Nanseiho | Lam-se-po | Rinko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 22. | Nanseikaku | Lam-si-kak | Chuwa-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 23. | Nanseiseki | Lam-cheng-chhu | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 24. | Nanshi | Lam-a | Itahashi-gai, Kaizan-gun |
| 25. | Nanshirin | Lam-a-lin | Zuiho-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 26. | Niheicho | Ji-pen-teng | Sanshi-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 27. | Nii | Ji-ui | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 28. | Nijuho | Ji-teng-po | Roshu-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 29. | Niketsu | Ji-kiat | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 30. | Niketsu | Ji-kiat | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 31. | Niketsukeiho | Ji-kiat-khe-po | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 32. | Niko | Nngn-ko | Sekimon-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 33. | Nikokyu | Nngn-kah-kau | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 34. | Nishi-cho |  | Keelung City |
| 35. | Nishiki-cho |  | Taihoku City |
| 36. | Nishin-cho |  | Keelung City |
| 37. | Nishin-cho |  | Taihoku City |
| 38. | Nishishinshoshi |  | See Seishinshoshi |
| 39. | Nishizono-cho |  | Taihoku City |
| 40. | Nogi-cho |  | Taihoku City |
| O-1. | Ohashi-cho |  | Taihoku City |
| 2. | Oimatsu-cho |  | Taihoku City |
| 3. | Oka | Hoain-kho | Shiodome-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 4. | Oka | Eng-ko | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 5. | Okaseki | Eng-ko-chioh | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 6. | Okaseki | Eng-ko-chiok | Shichito-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 7. | Okei | Hoain-khe | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 8. | Omiya-cho |  | Taihoku City |
| 9. | Omote-cho |  | Taihoku City |
| 10. | Onari-cho |  | Taihoku City |
| 11. | Ontei | Un-te | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 12. | Otei | O-te | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| P-1. | Pikaku |  | See Hikaku |
| 2. | Pizan |  | See Bizan |
| R-1. | Rato | Lo-tong | Rato-gai, Rato-gun |
| 2. | Reikyaku | Nian-kha | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 3. | Reisuikutsu | Leng-chiu-khut | Banri-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 4. | Rimpi; Rinpi; Rinbi | Nan-boe | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 5. | Rinbi |  | See Rimpi |

| *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Location* |
|---|---|---|
| 6. Rinpi | | See Rimbi |
| 7. Rinshi | Nan-a | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 8. Rinshiko | Nan-a-khau | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 9. Rintoseki | Nan-tau-chhu | Rinko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 10. Ritakkan; Ritakukan | Li-tek-kan | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 11. Ritakukan | | See Ritakkan |
| 12. Robai | Lau-moen | Sekimon-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 13. Rodo | Lo-tong | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 14. Rojishu | Lo-go | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 15. Rokketsu | Lat-kiat | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 16. Rokkutsu | Lok-khut | Sekitei-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 17. Rokuho | Lok-po | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 18. Rokujori-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 19. Rokuto | Lak-to | Shichito-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 20. Ronshi | Lun-a | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 21. Roran | Lau-lan | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 22. Rosoku | Long-sok | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 23. Ryutanto | Leng-tham-to | Zuiho-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 24. Ryokakko; Ryokakuko | Liau-kak-khen | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 25. Ryokakuko | | See Ryokakko |
| 26. Ryuko-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 27. Ryumokusei | Leng-bak-chen | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 28. Ryuompo; Ryuonpo | Liong-in-po | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 29. Ryuon | Liong-in | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 30. Ryuonpo | | See Ryuompo |
| 31. Ryusekiho | Lau-chhu-po | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 32. Ryuzanji-cho | | Taihoku City |
| S-1. Saibo | Sai-bo | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 2. Saii | Chha-ui | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 3. Saisei; Seisei | Sai-seng | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 4. Saiwai-cho | | Keelung City |
| 5. Saiwai-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 6. Sakae-machi | | Taihoku City |
| 7. Sakishikyaku | | See Kishikyaku |
| 8. Sakuma-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 9. Sambashi-cho; Mihashi-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 10. Sampochiku; Sanbochiku | San-pau-tek | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 11. Sanchokutsu | Soan-ti-khut | Naiko-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 12. Sanchori | San-tiun-le | Matsuyama-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 13. Sanintanshi | Soan-in-tham-a | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 14. Sanjuho | San-teng-po | Roshu-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 15. Sanjukyuketsu | San-chap-kau-kiat | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 16. Sankaiseki | San-te-chhu | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 17. Sankaiseki | San-te-chhu | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 18. Sankakuho | San-kak-po | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 19. Sankakuho | San-kak-po | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 20. Sanki | San-khau | Inzan-sho, Giran-gun |
| 21. Sankoryo | Chhan-kong-liau | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 22. Sankusen | San-khang-choan | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 23. Sankyaku | Soan-kha | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 24. Sankyo | San-kiap | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 25. Sansei; Misei | San-sen | Sansei-sho, Rato-gun |
| 26. Sanshako | Sa-chhe-kang | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 27. Sanshako | San-chhe-khen | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 28. Sanshigo; Sanshiko | Soan-a-au | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 29. Sanshiko | | See Sanshigo |
| 30. Sanshikyaku | Soan-a-kha | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 31. Sanshorei | San-chiau-nian | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 32. Sansoshi | San-niaun-a | Zuiho-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 33. Santo | San-to | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 34. Seifuku | Seng-hok | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 35. Seigaku | Chhen-chioh | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 36. Seiho | Chhen-po | Rinko-sho, Shinsho gun |

| *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Location* |
|---|---|---|
| 37. Seiko | Seng-heng | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 38. Seimon-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 39. Seisei | | See Saisei |
| 40. Seishinshoshi; Nishishinshoshi | Se-sin-chungn-chu | Taihoku City |
| 41. Seishiryo | Seng-a-liau | Goko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 42. Seisui | Chheng-chui | Sansei-sho, Rato-gun |
| 43. Seisui | Chheng-chui | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 44. Seisuiko | Chheng-chui-khen | Dojo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 45. Seitan | Chhen-tham | Shinten-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 46. Sekihai | Chioh-pai | Hokuto-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 47. Sekihekiko | | See Sekihekko |
| 48. Sekihekko; Sekihekiko | Chioh-piah-khen | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 49. Sekijoshi | Chioh-sian-a | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 50. Sekikaiko | | See Sekkaiko |
| 51. Sekikaku | | See Sekkaku |
| 52. Sekikoko | | See Sekkoko |
| 53. Sekikoshi | | See Sekkoshi |
| 54. Sekimon | Chioh-mngn | Sekimon-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 55. Sekishun | Chioh-i | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 56. Sekiso | Chioh-cho | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 57. Sekitei | Chioh-tian | Sekitoi-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 58. Sekitei | Chioh-te | Heikei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 59. Sekitochiko | Chioh-tho-te-kong | Goko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 60. Sekitokei | Chioh-thau-khe | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 61. Sekitoseki | Chioh-thau-chhu | Hokuto-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 62. Sekkaiko; Sekikaiko | Chioh-hoe-khen | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 63. Sekkaku; Sekikaku | Chioh-kak | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 64. Sekkoko; Sekikoko | Chioh-ngen-kang | Keelung City |
| 65. Sekkoshi; Sekikoshi | Chioh-khong-a | Shiodome-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 66. Sendo-cho | | Keelung City |
| 67. Senzan | Chiam-soan | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 68. Shago | Sia-au | Itahashi-gai, Kaizan-gun |
| 69. Shago | Sia-au | Shiodome-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 70. Shakuban; Shakuhan | Sek-pan | Sanshi-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 71. Shakuhan | | See Shakuban |
| 72. Shari | Sia-li | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 73. Sharon | Soa-lun | Itahashi-gai, Kaizan-gun |
| 74. Sharonshi | Soa-lun-a | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 75. Sharoto | Chhia-lo-thau | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 76. Sharyo-cho | Sia-liau | Keelung City |
| 77. Shashi | Sia-a | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 78. Shibento | Si-pin-thau | Itahashi-gai, Kaizan-gun |
| 79. Shibunshi; Shifunshi | Si-hun-a | Naiko-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 80. Shichicho | | See Shitcho |
| 81. Shichiketsu | Chhit-kiat | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 82. Shichiko | Chhit-kho | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 83. Shichiko | Chhit-ko | Sekimon-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 84. Shichikobi | Chhit-kah-boe | Banri-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 85. Shichito | Chhit-to | Shichito-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 86. Shifunshi | | See Shibunshi |
| 87. Shihyakumei | Si-pah-mian | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 88. Shijitcho; Shijucho | Si-chap-tiun | Chuwa-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 89. Shijucho | | See Shijitcho |
| 90. Shiketsu | Si-kiat | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 91. Shiketsu | Si-kiat | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 92. Shiki | Si-khan | Inzan-sho, Giran-gun |
| 93. Shikyakutei | Si-kha-teng | Zuiho-gai, Keelung-gun |
| 94. Shimobanrikato; Shimomanrikato | E-ban-li-ke-tau | Banri-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 95. Shimochuko | E-tiong-ko | Kanayama-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 96. Shimofuku; Kafuku | E-hok | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 97. Shimogoketsu | E-go-kiat | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 98. Shimohikaku | E-pi-kak | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 99. Shimohito-cho | | Taihoku City |

| *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Location* |
|---|---|---|
| 100. Shimokaku; Gekaku | E-kak | Sekimon-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 101. Shimokeifu-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 102. Shimokeijusan | Ke-jiong-soan | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 103. Shimomanrikato | | See Shimobanrikato |
| 104. Shimonaiho | E-lai-po | Taihoku City |
| 105. Shimoryoshi | | See Karyoshi |
| 106. Shimosanketsu | E-san-kiat | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 107. Shimoseisui | E-chheng-chui | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 108. Shimoshinkyu | E-chhim-khu | Itahashi-gai, Kaizan-gun |
| 109. Shimotenshi; Katenshi | E-tiam-a | Hokuto-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 110. Shimotosei | E-tang-se | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 111. Shimotoyu | | See Katoyu |
| 112. Shimpatsu; Shinhatsu | Sin-hoat | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 113. Shimpo; Shinpo | Sin-po | Itahashi-gai, Kaizan-gun |
| 114. Shinei-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 115. Shinhatsu | | See Shimpatsu |
| 116. Shinjo | Sin-sian | Inzan-sho, Giran-gun |
| 117. Shinjo | Sin-sian | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 118. Shinki-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 119. Shinko; Shinkoshi | Chhim-khena | Shinko-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 120. Shinko | Sin-heng | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 121. Shinko | Sin-heng | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 122. Shinko | Chhim-kau | Inzan-sho, Giran-gun |
| 123. Shinkoko | Sin-heng-khen | Sekitei-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 124. Shinkoshi | | See Shinko |
| 125. Shinkyu | | Itahashi-gai, Kaizan-gun |
| 126. Shino | Chhim-o | Zuiho-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 127. Shinoko-cho | | Keelung City |
| 128. Shinon | Sin-un | Goko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 129. Shinpo | | See Shimpo |
| 130. Shinrizoku | Sin-li-chok | Naiko-sho, Shichisei-gun |
| 131. Shinshikan | Sin-a-kau | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 132. Shinsho; Shinso | Sin-chngn | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 133. Shinsokeelung | | See Shinshokiirun |
| 134. Shinshokiirun; Shinshokeelung | Sin-siau-ki-liong | Sanshi-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 135. Shinshoshi | Sin-chngna | Sanshi-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 136. Shinso | | See Shinsho |
| 137. Shintomi-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 138. Shiodome | | Shiodome-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 139. Shirin | Su-lim | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 140. Shitcho; Shichicho | Chhit-tiu | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 141. Shito | Si-to | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 142. Shoha; Shohi | Siau-pho | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 143. Shohachirifun | Siau-peh-li-hun | Hachiri-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 144. Shohachirifunshi | Siau-peh-li-hun-a | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 145. Shohaki; Shohakuki | Chheng-pek-kiah | Sekitei-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 146. Shohakuki | | See Shohakki |
| 147. Shoheicho | Siau-pen-teng | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 148. Shohi | | See Shoha |
| 149. Shoin-machi | | Taihoku City |
| 150. Shojukutsu | Chiong-chhiu-khut | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 151. Shojumon | Chheng-chhiu-mngn | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 152. Shojuwan | Chiong-chhiu-oan | Shiodome-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 153. Shokakuto | Siau-kek-thau | Sekitei-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 154. Shokeelung | | See Shokiirun |
| 155. Shokei | Chiau-khe | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 156. Shokei | Chiau-khe | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 157. Shokiirun; Shokeelung | Siau-ki-liong | Sanshi-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 158. Shokoko | Chin-ko-khen | Shinko-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 159. Shonano; Konano | Siau-lam-o | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 160. Shonanwan | Siau-lam-oan | Rinko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 161. Shoshikyauku | Chieng-a-kha | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 162. Shoshinai | Chngn-a-lai | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |

| *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Location* |
|---|---|---|
| 163. Showa | Chiong-ho | Chuwa-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 164. Showa-machi | | Keelung City |
| 165. Shubi; Shupi | Chiu-boe | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 166. Shugankyaku | Chun-hoan-kha | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 167. Shupi | | See Shubi |
| 168. Shuro | Siu-long | Chuwa-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 169. Shusekiron | Chu-chhu-lun | Taihoku City |
| 170. Shushi | Chiu-a | Goko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 171. Shushibi | Chiu-a | Inzan-sho, Giran-gun |
| 172. Shushibi | Chiu-a-boe | Goko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 173. Shusuiko | Chhut-chiu-khau | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 174. Sogo | Chong-go | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 175. Sohobi; Sohopi | Chhau-po-boe | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 176. Sohopi | | See Sohobi |
| 177. Soichi | Chong-it | Giran-gai, Giran-gun |
| 178. Sokaku | Sang-kak | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 179. Sokei | Siang-khe | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 180. Sokei | Siang-khe | Sekitei-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 181. Sokei | Siang-khe | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 182. Soko | So-khen | Sansei-sho, Rato-gun |
| 183. Soni | Chong-ji | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 184. Soran | Chhau-lam | Shichito-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 185. Sorempi; Sorenhi; Sorenpi | Siang-lian-pi | Inzan-sho, Giran-gun |
| 186. Sorenhi | | See Sorempi |
| 187. Sorenpi | | See Sorempi |
| 188. Soroku | Chong-lak | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 189. Sosan | Chong-san | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 190. Soshi | Chong-si | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 191. Soshichi | Chong-chhit | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 192. Sozan | Chhau-soan | Zuiho-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 193. Sozan | Chhau-soan | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 194. Suehiro-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 195. Suido-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 196. Suikento | Chui-kian-thau | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 197. Suinando | Chui-lam-tong | Zuiho-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 198. Suitai | Chui-tui | Goko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 199. Suishoseiko | Chui-chhiong-chhe-khen | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 200. Suitaishi | Chui-tui-a | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 201. Suo | Suo | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| T-1. Taian | | Taihoku City |
| 2. Taichikui | | See Daichiku |
| 3. Taichoku | Toa-tit | Taihoku City |
| 4. Taifuku | | See Daifuku |
| 5. Taigyokutsu | Tai-hi-khut | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 6. Taiha; Taihi | Toa-po | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 7. Taiha; Taihi | Toa-po | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 8. Taihei | Thai-peng | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 9. Taihei-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 10. Taiheirei | Toa-pen-nian | Rinko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 11. Taiheirin | | See Daiheirin |
| 12. Taihi | | See Taiha |
| 13. Taiho | Toa-po | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 14. Taiho | Toa-po | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 15. Taihoku City | | Capital of Taiwan |
| 16. Taihyo | Toa-pa | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 17. Taikako | Toa-o-khen | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 18. Taikankyaku | Toa-kham-kha | Hachiri-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 19. Taikeiken | Toa-khe-kin | Sekitei-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 20. Taiko | Toa-o | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 21. Taiko | Toa-o | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 22. Taiko | Toa-o | Inzan-sho, Giran-gun |
| 23. Taikoho | Toa-khe-po | Zuiho-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 24. Taikoko | Toa-khen-ko | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |

| *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Location* |
|---|---|---|
| 25. Tainano; Dainano | Toa-lam-o | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 26. Tainanwan; Dainanwan | Toa-lam-oan | Rinko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 27. Taion | Toa-un | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 28. Tairon | Toa-lun | Rinko-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 29. Tairyo | Toa-liau | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 30. Tairyochi | Toa-liau-te | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 31. Tairyudo-cho | | See Dairyudo-cho |
| 32. Taishawan | Toa-soa-oan | Keelung City |
| 33. Taisho-cho | | Keelung City |
| 34. Taisho-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 35. Taishoho | Toa-chngn-po | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 36. Taishu | Toa-chiu | Sansei-sho, Rato-gun |
| 37. Taisoko | Toa-so-khe | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 37a. Taitotei | | See Daitotei |
| 38. Taiwa | Thai-ho | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 39. Takara-cho | | Keelung City |
| 40. Takasago-cho | | Keelung City |
| 41. Takikawa-cho | | Keelung City |
| 42. Tamada-cho | | Keelung City |
| 43. Tamsui; Tansui | Tam-sui | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| 44. Tanabi | Tan-nan-bi | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 45. Tanken | Tham-kin | Chuwa-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 46. Tanri | Tan-li | Koryo-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 47. Tansui | | See Tamsui |
| 48. Tantei | Tham-te | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 49. Taikei | Toa-khe | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 50. Taikoko | Toa-khen-ko | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 51. Tairikan; Dairikan | Toa-li-kan | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 52. Teibi | Te-bi | Soi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 53. Teihakuyo | | See Teihyakuyo |
| 54. Teihyakuyo; Teihakuyo | Te-pah-hioh | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 55. Teikansha | Teng-tiat-sia | Goketsu-sho, Rato-gun |
| 56. Teinai | Tian-lai | Shichito-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 57. Teiryoko | Teng-liau-khen | Dojo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 58. Teishiranko | Teng-a-lan-khen | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 59. Tenjin-cho | | Keelung City |
| 60. Tensohi; Tensopi | Thin-sang-pi | Sansei-sho, Rato-gun |
| 61. Tensopi | | See Tensohi |
| 62. Tochikoho | Tho-te-kong-po | Sanshi-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 63. Tochoshi | To-kho-a | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 64. Toen-cho; Higashiso-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 65. Togan | Cho-hap | Sankyo-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 66. Toi | Thau-ui | Toi-sho, Giran-gun |
| 67. Toi | | See Doi |
| 68. Toi | Thau-ui | Sekimon-sho, Tamsui-gun |
| 69. Toi | Thangn-ui | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 70. Tokito | | See Dokito |
| 71. Toko | Thau-o | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 72. Toko | Tho-kho | Shinko-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 73. Tomida-cho | | See Tomita-cho |
| 74. Tomita-cho; Tomida-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 75. Tomon-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 76. Too | Tang-o | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 77. Too (aborigine village) | Tang-o-sia | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 78. Toshikyaku | Tho-a-kha | Oka-sho, Kaizan-gun |
| 79. Toshinshoshi | | See Higashishinshoshi |
| 80. Toto | Thiau-thiau | Shokei-sho, Giran-gun |
| 81. Toto | Thau-to | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 82. Tozan | Tong-soan | Tozan-sho, Rato-gun |
| 83. Tozen | Thau-cheng | Shinsho-gai, Shinsho-gun |
| 84. Tsukiji-cho | | Taihoku City |
| U-1. Ugan | O-gan | Suo-sho, Suo-gun |
| 2. Ugetsu | O-goe | Shinko-sho, Bunzan-gun |

| *Japanese* | *Formosan-Chinese* | *Location* |
|---|---|---|
| 3. Utokutsu | O-tho-khut | Sekitei-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 4. Uzan | O-soan | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| W-1. Waishiwai | Oai-a-oai | Rato-gai, Rato-gun |
| 2. Wakatake-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 3. Wantan | Wan-tham | Heirin-sho, Bunzan-gun |
| 4. Wantan | Oan-tham | Sokei-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 5. Washoshuchuro | Ho-suin-chi-tiong-lo | Roshu-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 6. Washoshuchushuho | Ho-suin-chiu-tiong-chiu-chiu | Shirin-gai, Shichisei-gun |
| 7. Washoshukeikan | Ho-siun-chiu-khe-kin | Roshu-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 8. Washoshunankoshi | Ho-siun-chiu-lam-kang-a | Roshu-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 9. Washoshuroshiseki | Ho-siun-chiu-lo-a-chhu | Roshu-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| 10. Washoshusuinan | Ho-siun-chiu-chiu-lam | Roshu-sho, Shinsho-gun |
| Y-1. Yamato-cho | | Taihoku City |
| 2. Yanagi-machi | | Taihoku City |
| 3. Yoshishige-cho; Giju-cho | | Keelung City |
| 4. Yura | Iu-lap | Shichito-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 5. Yushako | Iu-chhia-khau | Tamsui-gai, Tamsui-gun |
| Z-1. Zuiho | Sui-hong | Zuiho-sho, Keelung-gun |
| 2. Zuijuko | Sui-chhiu-khen | Rinko-sho, Shinsho-gun |

# APPENDIX II. JAPANESE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

### *Weights*

*Momme*
*Kin* = 160 *momme* = 0.13228 oz. = 3.75000 grams
*Kan* = 1000 *momme* = 1.32277 lbs. = 0.60000 kilograms
*Koku* (fish) = 40 *kan* = 8.26733 lbs. = 3.75000 kilograms
Metric-system:
Kilogram = 2.20459 lbs. = 0.26667 *kan*
Gram = 15.43210 grains = 0.26667 *momme*
Metric ton = 1000 kilograms = 2,204.6 lbs.
Long (gross) ton = 1,016.064 kilograms = 2,240 lbs.

### *Measures of length*

*Ri* = 36 *cho* = 2,160 *ken* = 2.44030 miles = 3.92727 kilometers
*ken* = 6 *shaku* = 5.96516 feet = 1.81818 meters
*Shaku* = 10 *sun* = 0.99419 feet = 0.30303 meters
*Shaku* (cloth measure) = 1.25 *shaku*
*Tan* (a roll of cloth) = about 35 *shaku*
Metric system:
Kilometer = 0.62137 miles = 3,280.8 feet = 9.16667 *cho*

### *Measures of surface*

Square *ri* = 1,296 *cho* = 5.95505 sq. miles = 15.42347 sq. kilometers
*Cho* (*chobu*) = 10 *tan* = 3000 *tsubo* = 2.45064 acres = 99.17355 ares
*Tsubo* (*bu*) = 3.95369 sq. yards = 3.30579 centiares
*Ko* (*Taiwan*) = 2,934 *tsubo* = 2.397 acres
Metric system:
Hectare = 10,000 sq. meters = 2.471 acres = 1.00833 *cho*
Are = 100 sq. meters = 119.6 sq. yards = 30.25000 *bu*
Sq. kilometers = 0.386 sq. miles = 247.10 acres = 0.06484 sq. *ri*

### *Measures of capacity*

*Koku* = 10 *to* = 100 *sho* = 1000 *go* = 5.11902 bushels = 47.95389 gallons
= 1.80391 hectoliters

*Koku* (capacity of vessels) = 10th of a ton
*Koku* (timber) = about 10 cubic feet
*Shakujime* (timber) = about 12 cubic feet
*Taba* (faggots, etc.) = about 3 x 6 x 6 feet
Metric system:
Hectoliter = 2.7511 bushels = 26.418 gallons

Source: *The Japan Yearbook, 1939-40.*

☆ U. S. Government Printing Office: 1944—610752